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ROBERTSON'S

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO

A COLLECTION OF

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE OLD

TOWN OF YORK

From 1792 until 1833

AND OF

Toronto from 1834 to 1914

ALSO

Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight Engravings of Places and Scenes in Toronto or in Connection with the City

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

SIXTH SERIES—COMPLETE.

REPUBLISHED FROM THE TORONTO "EVENING TELEGRAM."

TORONTO:
J. ROSS ROBERTSON.
1914.

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, by J. Ross Robertson, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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PREFACE.

This is the sixth volume of the publication known as "The Landmarks of Toronto," and the reader will recognize the volume as one of the most interesting in the series.

Praise, it is said by an old writer, is the sweetest of all sounds, and if such be the case, the commendation with which this series of volumes has been received by the public, shows that the combined work of the publisher in gathering the information, writing, compiling and placing it in book form, has given the thousands that have purchased these volumes unqualified satisfaction.

No work of this description ever had a better reception from those interested in the local history, which had its beginnings in the pioneer days that closed the last decade of the eighteenth century.

From the bench, the pulpit and the bar good words have been expressed concerning the great value of the local historical knowledge that is contained in the five volumes already published. Indeed, within a few weeks prior to the publication of the sixth volume, a distinguished Ontario judge, presiding at a trial in Osgoode Hall, in a case where early local historical information was required as evidence, paid a high tribute to the series by stating that, in reference to maps and plans of Toronto and relevant subject matter, Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto" was a most useful publication, and that the publisher deserved the best of thanks of his fellow-citizens for his successful effort in placing the pioneer history of the city in book form.

Again, some years ago, a picture of the city front in 1851 was identified in the Landmarks, and was produced in evidence at a trial concerning property on the east water-front of Toronto. The defendants stated, through their solicitor, that by the production of this picture they were saved about twenty thousand dollars in land damages. These volumes have thus proved their general interest and great value as authentic local records available for the purposes of legal and commercial life.

Twenty years ago the first volume of the "Landmarks" was issued, and at intervals of from three to four years the succeeding volumes have appeared.

Each subject, or, rather, each article of local history contained in the separate chapters appeared originally in the columns of the Toronto Evening Telegram. As the matter accumulated, it was made up in pages, and then issued in book form. Of the five volumes, the first, second and third are out of print; of the fourth a few copies are in stock, and of the fifth less than a hundred. The sale of these volumes has been phenomenal. The first volume has brought as high as eighteen dollars, and a set of the five was sold by a collector some months ago for fifty dollars. Constant inquiries are made as to why the early volumes have not been reprinted. The answer is that the expense of reprinting would be so large that to issue, say, an edition of five hundred, would mean an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and it is doubtful if there would be a market for more than two hundred sets.

In the six volumes which are now published, there are 4,080 pages of reading matter, and 1,650 pictures, and of these latter a large number are from the originals which are all in color in the "J. Ross Robertson Historical Collection" in the Toronto Public Library.

This sixth volume ought to be a most readable one, for it is full of interesting subjects in connection with the local history of Toronto.

An attractive chapter gives excerpts of local York (Toronto) history from 1793-1834—a most absorbing resume of pioneer history from the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, the first paper—the first official organ—of the first Government of the old Province, published at Niagara and York.

Another chapter, which at first view may not commend itself to the reader, because it is statistical, is nevertheless one of the most important in the series. It covers in tabulated form a complete history of the official Gazettes of the Dominion from the days of the first Gazette of Nova Scotia, 1751; Quebec, from 1764; Upper Canada, from 1793, and the other Provinces from their inception. This chapter involved months of labor, for its compilation includes the location of the file of every Provincial Gazette with detailed information, not only as to the completeness of each file, but notes the exact copies that are missing or mutilated. It is a record in this line of newspaper literature that has never been attempted before.

It must be remembered that the Gazettes of the pioneer days covered a field that was not exactly official. Local and general news was an interesting feature, and well it is that such a departure was made by the publishers, for without these items we would have no printed record of local news affecting Toronto from the days of its founding as "York" down to the close of the war of 1812-15.

The story of the Electric Telegraph from its installation in Ontario, down to the present time, is told in this volume. It is practically a brief history of telegraphy in Canada from its beginnings. Another chapter is given to the portraits and biographies of the Mayors of Toronto, 1834-1914.

An entertaining write-up contains a biography of Alexander Muir, the author of "The Maple Leaf." It is full of incidents connected with the life of the patriot teacher and his father, from the time they left the land of the heather down to the days when the shadows of sorrow deepened around their homes in the final farewells.

A remarkable picture in this volume is that of the Veterans of 1812-14, made at Rosedale in 1861. The letter press accompanying this picture recalls the story of the pioneers who fought for the flag in the dark days of 1812, and the picture itself is an inspiration. The original water color is in the "J. Ross Robertson Collection," Toronto Public Library.

May I say to the readers of this series, that no work of my life in the literary line has given me more pleasure than the writing and compiling of the landmarks that mark not only the beginnings, but the progress of my native city during the one hundred and twenty-two years of its history.

From a pecuniary point of view there has been nothing in it, but a far richer reward has come to me from the people in the place of my birth, who in spoken and written words have emphasized their appreciation of the effort I have made to place in word and picture form the volumes known as "The Landmarks of Toronto," and so I commend to the people this, the sixth volume, as it issues from the press.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

LANDMARKS OF TORONTO.

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LANDMARKS OF TORONTO

VOLUME VI.

CHAPTER I.

VETERAN REPORTERS' STORIES.

Interesting Reminiscences of William H. Orr and A. H. Crawford—Extending Over Fifty Years.

The eighteenth birthday anniversary of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association was celebrated by the members on Saturday, 27th June, 1908, at the summer residence of the president, Thomas Bengough, Bedford Park. The old St. Germain residence and grounds were taken possession of by the mundane recording angels and their friends.

The association, next to that of New York State, is the oldest on the continent.

In his address the president discussed their position from the point of view of a trades union. There was a feeling that the matter of rates and salaries should be adjusted. Some of the members had expressed to him their opinion that the organization at present was too aesthetic.

The membership is 44.

William H. Orr, publisher of the "Phonetic Pioneer," from 1858 to 1862, was unable to attend, but sent a reminiscent letter.

"In my own younger days," he wrote, "I tried to do something towards spreading a knowledge of shorthand throughout my native land. I am going to lend you (as an exhibit for your gathering at Bedford Park) a bound copy of the little monthly paper called the Phonetic Pioneer—the only copy now in existence so far as I know. It was a four-page paper, each page about 12x8 in size, issued at Oshawa, commencing July, 1858, and ending with November, 1862. Of the first number 20,000 copies were issued. These were widely distributed to preachers and teachers, and quite a number of subscribers was the result at 25 cents per annum. The issue was monthly for three years, but in 1861 it became a bi-monthly, and No. 12 of the 3rd volume closed its sturdy career as a Phonetic Primer with the issue dated in November, 1862.

"On March 24th, 1859, the first convention of shorthand writers for Canada was held in Toronto, at Mr. Augustus Webber's Phonographic Institute, corner of Toronto and King streets, on the site where now the Quebec Bank stands, just south of the old post office. It assembled at 6 p.m., and before it adjourned the British American Phonetic Association was created, with W. H. Orr as president, and J. K. Edwards as vice-president. The late Warring Kennedy, John Boxall, Richard Lewis, Rev. Joseph Wild and Samuel Clare took an active part in the proceedings.

"I will turn down a leaf at April, 1859, where an account of the convention is found, and again, at September, 1861, where a complete list of the membership is printed, most of whom have since gone to their eternal reward. One of the latest of these was my old friend William McCabe, originator of the North American Life Insurance Company, of this city, but who, in 1861, was senior Grammar school teacher at Whitby.

"In 1862 the Blackburn Bros., of London, became publishers of the Quebec Daily Mercury (the organ of the Brown-Dorion Ministry in Upper and Lower Canada), and shorthand reporters were wanted. I joined the staff as junior of three, at $20 per week, and the following year as senior at $30. I had the two brothers Watson as helpers, but one of them was too fond of the bottle, and my 'take' was sometimes rather lengthy.

"The following year (1864, I think), George Brown and John A. Macdonald put their heads together and gave birth to the idea of a British-American federation.

"A five-weeks' debate was held in the Ancient City on the subject. Our vice-president, J. K. Edwards, of the Montreal Daily Transcript, was made chief of a staff of six English and one French stenographers. We were paid four dollars per Daily Globe column of 1,400 words. Instead of one-seventh, I filled one-fourth of the whole space. This was partly because I never had any teacher, and therefore studied my lessons more thoroughly, and partly because I followed Andrew J. Graham's improved style, and partly because my old friend, the late Alex. Begg, helped me as rapid copyist, so that I was back to the gallery for another 'take' more frequently than any of the other six.

"During the five weeks I earned $125 per week, and never enjoyed any work better in my life. Soon afterwards I sold my interest in the Oshawa Vindicator to John Larke, and, after doing a little piece-work in Horace Greeley's office, returned to the Toronto Daily Globe's staff at $15 per week.

"That was in the fall of 1865, at the time of the Fenian raid. Gordon Brown was editor-in-chief, and J. Ross Robertson was city reporter, and J. K. Edwards and I were the stenographers. The Browns, Edwards, the Blackburns, Alexander Begg, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, the Macdonalds, and your predecessor, A. H. St. Germain, and a host of ther brainy men of that time, including the projector of the unaccomplished Georgian Bay Canal, have now all passed over the Great Divide."

The feature of the gathering was Mr. A. H. Crawford's "Reminiscences." He said :—

"Fifty years and over as a devotee of 'phonography,' not of 'stenography'—it is no wonder that the 'chloroform' or 'Osler' period has no terrors for the veteran phonographic reporter. When on the train a few days ago a news item in the World caught my eye—when travelling it is a custom on my part to wile away the time by reading everything in the first newspaper to hand but the patent medicine and faith cure advertisements—that a meeting of the winged ink and pencil scribblers was to be held at Bedford Park on the 20th of June, and at that meeting a paper would be read by Mr. A. H. Crawford, on his experience of Forty Years as a Reporter. I must confess a tingling sensation pulsated through my system, as the subject was so wide and the proposed essayist so inexperienced in reading to a critical audience, even if to me belonged the ability to put in condensed form a short sketch of a career which had its beginning at the printer's case, with one of Isaac Pitman's works on Phonography (the present of my first schoolmaster, Alexander Hamilton), on the right side of the upper case, and having a memory that even the arrival of the anaesthetic period has not yet put its stilling hand upon—and seeing that the worthy president has since advised me that 'they' had taken it upon themselves to call upon me in this way—resolve was made to go upon a hunting expedition, concluding that if the fraternity could on a hot summer afternoon listen to my warblings the only thing for me was to obey marching orders, and for the time being try to be an entertainer and not one of the entertained.

This is not the first time that such an honor has been so thrust upon me; and it may not therefore be out of place for me to refer to a rough draft of the notes drawn together at the request of the Rev. Patrick McFarlane McLeod, then pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. That is many years ago, and the experience has not been forgotten—my little daughter of that time accompanied me to keep my courage up. It is so short a time to look back, yet crowded with reminiscences, pleasant and sad.

It is all very well for those to the manor born to fittingly instruct a critical audience; but I belong rather to the class accustomed to learn as they transfix the words as they fall from the lips of leaders of men; it is so long since my attention was first turned to the art—fitting partner of the art preservative—that like some of the gentler sex the number of years I will leave blank. Varied are the emotions—for even reporters have feelings like other mortals—called up by a retrospect of the short experience of even one humble member of the brotherhood; how much more must the feelings be intensified when contemplating the distinguished

careers of the many who have from the reportorial sanctum risen to positions of eminence, and have left their impress all over the world.

The late Charles Dickens I believe did something in the way of reporting. Good wine needs no bush. It may well be said that a reporter comes daily into practical contact with the materials which the great novelists of the past have used as warp for some of the finest yarns that adorn the English language. How many scenes pass before the reporter, like the transformations of the kaleidoscope it is only necessary to refer to in passing—no need to tire a fertile brain with imaginings; the stern reality of life is all too vivid, and well supports the trite old maxim, truth is stronger than fiction. It is not my purpose to refer in detail to the many sons of the grand old country that is guarded by the sea who have made their mark in following with electric fingers the utterances of the great and good on the floors of the Houses of Parliament, in the pulpit, at the bar, in the colleges and schools. As the common expression goes, suffice it to say that the sons of the Green Isle and of the Heather Land have not lagged behind; and, more than that, our own favored land of Canada has well upheld the lead it entered upon a good many years ago; and the great minds of this age are under deep obligations to the shorthanders who have aided them in lessening the labor of transcription of their ideas and putting them in form for the printer.

But for the reporter, what a blank there would be, for instance, in the history of the movement which culminated in the freedom of the colored race, had not the language and the noble aspirations of the glorious band that fought so well and ably been caught and impressed on the page of history; what a void there would be in our parliamentary history; in our church history what a loss had the utterances of such men as Guthrie, Macleod, Caird, Beecher, and Tait (with many others) been left unrecorded. These men had a mission, deny it who can! This is a practical age in which we live, and only the thoroughly practical can hope to succeed in the race we have all to run.

Allow me to remark, the life of the good reporter is a hard one; hard work falls to his lot most of the time. Here I may as well endeavor to sketch the career of one or two. Well do I remember, with the kindliest feelings, the old stonemason who used to urge upon the boys in my young days the great advantage of acquiring a knowledge of the time-saving art. While it afforded him pleasure to follow with ease the most rapid speakers, his speed could be little availed of because of his inability to punctuate or to divide into sentences and paragraphs. Curiously enough, in reading a little pamphlet issued by the late Isaac Pitman, memory of a class formed by a Mr. Silver was touched up; one of that class who wrote the prettiest phonographic characters I ever saw even in fast reporting, graced some time ago the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons at Westminster; another has been long endeavoring to understand the ways of the lawyers. Sir Robert Giffen, of the English Board of Trade, the great British statistician, I can well remember as a good reporter on the Stirling Journal, one of whose proprietors then—James Watson Lyall—was second to none in that day. I had intended to refer to some humorous incidents in reporting, but time and patience will not permit; these will have to form some pages in "Leaves from the Note Book of a Reporter," which some not too timid publisher may in the near future inflict on a suffering public.

And here it may not be out of place to remark that what may be called a mechanical reporter is not only a poor reporter, but he is an injury to all good shorthand writers, and becomes a nuisance to those who employ him. The only good reporter is he who by continual study fits himself for his work, who follows the train of thought of the speaker he is called upon to report; the reporter, to be efficient, must have a well-stored mind, acquired by extensive reading and observation, keeping himself abreast, as well as he can, of the times, a man of broad expanding mind—reporting sermons, abstruse and far otherwise, on doctrinal and other points—listening to the goody-goody sayings of the wise people who have lots to say about charity, but do not care to practice

their own precepts; listening, giving a fair hearing and impartial report of the advocates of woman's rights, whatever opinion he may have in regard to woman's sphere—it may be for fear of offending the strong-minded, who are seldom domestically inclined or willing to find in the sphere of home that which most adorns the true woman, the moulding of the present generation for good or bad.

It is quite well known of several instances of positive injustice having been, it may be innocently, wrought by the incapability of would-be reporters, whose friends are indiscreet enough by personal influence to push them into positions where real ability was required. Then there is to be found even in the shorthand craft some of the class called dudes, or as I call them nonentities, although I am happy to say but few there be. But one of that class I can at present recall; and his eccentricities must be left to the "leaves"; they will be good packing for a novelette, to be published perhaps by one of the startlingly illustrated sheets so common on the other side of the border.

It is pleasant looking backward, bringing up to the eye of the mind men who have been met in past years, who have the honor to be pioneers in the great fight for popularizing the use of shorthand; and yet sad it is to know that many of them have passed beyond the bourne. Thirty-five years ago the name of Mr. J. K. Edwards was well known, parliamentary reporter for the Globe. So well did he fulfil his task, that when he was invited by Mr. Murphy to take a position as one of the staff of Congressional reporters at Washington, men of both political parties here united in doing him honor, and he was presented with a beautiful silver service, as a mark of respect from the men whose remarks in the Legislature he had so faithfully and impartially reported.

A good many years ago Mr. Edwards was present at a meeting of the International Reporters' Association—if my memory serves me right, Dan Brown was the great mover in this—held in the Rossin House parlors; he was then on a pleasure trip to his old haunts; it did me good to have a talk with my old chief; and it did me still more good, his kindly encouraging words to me, what he said to the meeting about me; and the hearty grasp of the hand at parting. Not long ago, Mr. James Young, of Galt, paid a high compliment to the ability of the little manly man—a compliment well deserved—when he said that not only was he an accurate verbatim reporter, but the best and most truthful condenser of the proceedings of Parliament and Legislature that had ever sat in the Reporters' Gallery. Mr. Edwards has gone to join the throng on the other side of the river—a true man, honest and fearless, a noble friend, he sleeps well, after a life of hard and earnest toil. Another friend still holds his own in the reporters' ranks in the old country.

But just let me now refer to our own continent—and more especially to our city at that time. Good reporters were few in number, and the remuneration was certainly not commensurate with the labor. There is, as far as I know, but one survivor of the Toronto men of the lightning quill, Mr. William Orr, who, many years ago, found a better appreciated employment as an insurance man, as representing the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford. On the Leader, published at the corner of Leader lane and King street—where a genial Irishman now caters to the wants of those who appreciate a good meal, accompanied with that which some call firewater of Scottish or Irish peat reek flavor—the late Mr. Gregg and Mr. Charles Belford looked after the swift reporting. Mr. Charles Belford was for some time librarian of the Parliamentary Library, at Ottawa. To have the acquaintance and friendship of such men was a pleasure indeed, and to learn from them was beyond compare.

It has been said by some one whose foolishness is only equalled by his pedantry and weakling criticism, tha a Scotchman is noted for keeping the Sabbath and everything he can lay his hands on. Well, he can put my name on the roll of the "grabbers" from north of the Tweed, famed for sheep stealing and cattle lifting in the olden time; for I unblushingly claim that to the newspaper men of the little country where the harebell, the heather, and the yellow broom grow, the honor is due of hav-

ing introduced into the courts of our country—into the High Court—reporting verbatim the evidence given and the speeches delivered in court in a celebrated poisoning case — the judges paying a high compliment to the faithfulness of the daily record of the trial, so far ahead of the longhand notes the court could and did take.

So much for a fifty-year reminiscence.

Canada, our Canada (Ontario, as Upper Canada is now called), did not lag far behind, I may tell you; if my memory holds good, it was in 1864 or 1865, a lengthy trial was held in Toronto, when a gentleman owning and operating a distillery at Maitland, on the St. Lawrence River, was charged with some contravention of the revenue laws—it would be dubbed now making false returns to the Government—as to the amount of malt used and the amount of spirit turned out. The Government of that day employed the late William Caldwell—one of the proprietors and publishers of the Nor'-Wester, pioneer paper of the now great Northwest, being printed at old Fort Garry, by the late James Ross and William Caldwell—to report the trial for the use of the presiding judge and for the guidance of the Government. No such useful appliance as a typewriter was then at command, and the whole of the proceedings had to be written out with the pen. It was a heavy task, but to anyone who had the pleasure of the acquaintance of William Caldwell I need not say it was faithfully and well performed.

But I must hasten on: to have reported the speeches of the giants of the past was a happy experience; and among those who have made history in Canada, Scotland still proves true to her old motto, "Nulli Secundus"—second to none.

After this, while acting as secretary to the late Mr. P. S. Stevenson, then western general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, I had occasion to visit Portland shortly after the great fire which devastated that city; and while there met a Major J. D. Pulsifer, who had the honor of having first reported testimony in short hand in the State of Maine in a trial of a man for murder in the fall of, I think, 1856. The Legislature, in 1857, passed a law authorizing the judges of the Supreme Court to report proceedings, leaving it optional with the judge holding the court to employ a reporter or not as he thought best. Some years after, about 1867, the Legislature made further provision for court reporting, making it permanent; and Miss Abbie Pulsifer, a daughter of the major, and a good reporter, was appointed—the first woman reporter I have at present a record of. To show how slow some of the judges even in the United States were in availing themselves of the advantage of verbatim reporting, a Mr. Eugene Davis (who had some time before been secretary to the late Mr. W. J. Spicer, superintendent of the Grand Trunk), had a rather unique experience in Georgia. He was appointed to report the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, on the question, "Can a negro hold office in Georgia?" One of the judges who had written out his decision in advance of the publication of Mr. Davis' report, endeavored to disparage the work of the reporter; the reporter was fully vindicated after this, by comparison with the judge's own manuscript. I had quite a good time with Major Pulsifer, and the information I then gleaned was communicated to the Attorney-General of that day.

Following on, about the year 1874, a gentleman from the other side of the line, whose acquaintance I formed at the Robinson House in Bay street, Toronto, did some reporting in the Court of Chancery; if my memory holds good, he told me that the Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., had been instrumental in having him come here; if I am mistaken, Mr. Blake will be kind enough, I know, to put me right. But not until the year 1875 was there any concerted movement to have the utility of shorthand reporting demonstrated made. At that time Mr. Thomas Hodgins, K.C., who I am happy to say is still with us, with the assistance of the Benchers—the late Mr. James Bethune, K.C., being an advocate in favor of the innovation as well—succeeded in converting the late Hon. Oliver Mowat so far as to have a test made of the system which had worked so well in Maine and other States. And especially was the attention of the Attorney-General called to the good service rendered by the report-

ers in election trials—but perhaps it will be better for me to report the salient points of the action of the Committee of the Benchers—Messrs. Armour, McCarthy and Hodgins—as recently set forth by Mr. Hodgins in the Canadian Law Times Review. The report was as follows:—

To the benchers of the Law Society, in convention assembled—

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the question of shorthand reporting in connection with the courts, have to report as follows:—

1. That in 1860 a system of shorthand reporting was adopted by the courts in the State of New York, under which stenographers were appointed to each of the courts at a per diem allowance, which subsequently was altered for an annual allowance on a very liberal scale.

2. That subsequently a similar system was adopted in the States of Illinois and Maine, and it has been found to work so satisfactorily that the system is now being introduced into other States of the American Union.

3. That in 1871 an Act was passed by the Legislature of Quebec (35 Vict. cap. 6, s. 10), authorizing the appointment of shorthand reporters in he courts of that province. The stenographer there is engaged by the prothonotary in any case desired by the litigants, and the costs of the shorthand reporter's notes of evidence are paid in law stamps, and go into the public treasury, the shorthand reporter receiving his fees from the prothonotary, according to the number of folios. Your committee are informed that as the merits of the system have become known, and as a great saving of time to the courts has been effected by it, stenography is now being used in nearly every case of importance in the province.

4. In the Dominion Controverted Election Act of 1874, authority is given to the judge presiding at any election trial to employ a shorthand writer to take down the oral evidence given by witnesses at the trial, and the expense of such shorthand writer is made costs in the cause. A similar practice, your committee believes, has been adopted in election trials in England.

5. In many of the election trials held during this year, affecting the elections to the Legislative Assembly, shorthand reporters have been employed, and the courts have been enabled to get through the trial more rapidly than in the cases where the evidence has been taken in longhand by the judge.

6. Your committee find that where the system has been adopted the advantages of the system may be thus classified:—

(1) It largely promotes the despatch of business, by lessening the time occupied in the trial of causes. The judge is not called upon to take more than a mere summary of the evidence for the purposes of his charge to the jury, or his own finding, and he is enabled to give greater attention to the demeanor of the witnesses, and the substance of their evidences. The witness can tell his story or answer questions more promptly, and is not interrupted while important parts of his evidence are being written down in the judge's notes; and he is not, in the Chancery cases, compelled to wait and hear his evidence read over —sometimes questioned as to its accuracy—before being signed by him. The experience of learned judges and counsel in cases where shorthand reporters have been employed shows that full one-third of the time usually devoted to the trial of a cause is saved by the employment of a shorthand reporter.

(2) It ensures an accurate record of the evidence and proceedings at the trial. In many cases, owing to the rapidity of human utterance, and the inability to write down rapidly the evidence in longhand, or because the learned judge may not consider some facts material, an accurate record of the evidence is not preserved; and counsel at the trial have no means of knowing what the judge's notes of evidence contain until moving in term, after the opportunity of rectifying imperfections has passed away.

(3) It avoids disputes as to the statements of witnesses, and enables a witness to make a consecutive statement of what he knows, without the danger of losing the thread of his narrative by waiting for the judge to write down in extenso his statement

of facts, and it denies to an untruthful witness the time he would otherwise have to reflect upon the answers he should give while undergoing cross-examination.

(4) It largely diminishes the burdens which are of necessity imposed upon suitors, witnesses and jurors, by lessening the time they are compelled to attend court by fully one-third, thus saving witness fees, and enabling the parties sooner to return to their ordinary avocations.

(5) It also largely diminishes the expenses of the court and jury fees by lessening the duration of the courts.

(6) In criminal cases it puts the Appellate Court, or the Executive, in possession of a full and complete record of the proceedings and evidence at the trial of the parties in whose behalf new trials may be moved for, or the prerogative of clemency invoked.

(7) Your committee believe, in view of the facts hereinbefore stated, that the proposed system of shorthand reporting will prove a measure of economy of time and money, as well as a means of expediting the administration of justice.

(8) Your committee therefore suggest that the Government be requested to give effect to these recommendations by establishing a system of shorthand reporting in connection with the courts, and your committee recommend the following as the basis of the system:—

(1) That a staff of shorthand reporters be employed — two for each court—to attend with the judges at each court of Assize and Chancery Sitting, to take full reports of the evidence and other proceedings at the trial—except the addresses or arguments of counsel.

(2) That of this staff two shorthand reporters be employed to attend at Osgoode Hall and the Toronto Assizes to take notes of evidence at trials or viva voce judgments in term, and special examinations and such other business as may from time to time be assigned to them by the judges

(3) That the shorthand reporters be appointed by the Law Society, and their duties regulated by a Committee of Benchers specially appointed for that purpose, and that they be subject to such general rules as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the courts.

(4) That the salaries of such shorthand reporters be fixed at fair and reasonable rates, and the reporters be allowed a fee of ten cents a folio where copies of the evidence are demanded by the parties to the suit, and to be paid for by said parties.

(5) That shorthand reporting be made a department of legal education, and that prizes be offered by the Law Society for proficiency in stenography, with a view of training skilled legal reporters for the future carry-providing of funds for the inaugurating on of the system

Then follow suggestions as to the providing funds for the inauguration of the experiment. Mr. Hodgins introduced a bill in the Legislature, which was carried through. Subsequently a vote of $5,000 was carried.

Three reporters were appointed to test the matter—I being one of them —one to each Divisional Court of that day. The new movement then entered on a test to satisfy the Attorney-General. Some of the judges were opposed to the innovation, and rather pooh-poohed the idea of any one reporting the evidence to be used in the Court of Appeal.

One of the three men appointed then from some cause or other did not come up to expectations, or failed to satisfy the judge with whom he was sent on circuit that he was of any use to him. It was my good fortune to be assigned to report the Western Circuit with the late Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, well named in his time the gentlemanly judge; friend and counsellor alike he was to me; kindly in his disposition; good sound sense characterizing all he did; then was inaugurated a friendship like son and father, terminated only by the death of the judge—days and days in his company passed pleasantly and profitably; the recollection of his many acts of kindness will remain with me —"Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunders shake the world below."

Such lives as his are never lived in vain. On that first circuit the first of the Biddulph Donnelly troubles was

aired in court at London, when William Donnelly was convicted of raising trouble at a convivial gathering at Lucan, and sentenced to nine months in jail. How the Donnelly family was almost wiped out in the terrible Biddulph tragedy a year or two later is matter of history.

At the Chatham Assizes on the same circuit I remember court was held on Good Friday, and quite a number of criminal charges disposed of, concerning the colored community largely, from the purloining of chickens and hams to the stealing of the late Bishop Nazzary's watch. Hon. Judge McMahon will have pleasant recollections of the grist he put through the mill on that day.

The summer Assize in Toronto, in June, I had to report alone, the reporter who should have taken at least half of it not turning up to take his share. I was determined, if it were possible by exertion on my part, to demonstrate the great service to the public in shorthand reporting in court should not fail of being shown, if it depended on me, as it did then.

In the autumn of 1876 it fell to my lot to start on circuit with the late Chief Justice Hagarty. He had no love or use for the professional reporter at that time. At Simcoe, in the county of Norfolk, two men were indicted on a charge of murder; the evidence in the case was all in when court adjourned at night. The question presented itself to me, what could I do to convert the genial chief justice? It proved not so hard a task after all, with the exception of my having to work all night. At the dinner table it was a great change to me from the strained work of the day to have it borne in on me that the chief justice was an enthusiastic admirer of the poetry of the Ettrick Shepherd; to have him throw off the quiet, almost sad expression his face had presented during the day, and to see the pleasure with which he recited some parts of the Shepherd's "Kilmeny," a favorite of my own:

"Bonnie Kilmeny gaed up the glen,
But it wasna to meet Duneira's men,
Nor the rosy monk of the isle to see—
For Kilmeny was pure as pure could be."

The Ettrick Shepherd's "Skylark" had also a wonderful fascination for him; he preferred it to Shelley's verses on the same theme. As the Border Bard has it:

"Bird of the wilderness,
Blythesome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea;
Emblem of happiness,
Blest be thy dwelling place,
Oh, to abide in the desert with thee."

The author of "Napoleon at the Invalides" was at his best when he had a listener whose love for the poetry of the great and whole-souled friend of Sir Walter Scott was as deep as his own. Dinner over, I betook myself to the Air Line railway station; there I found an old railway friend in charge at night; from him I procured a large tissue paper book; secured some foolscap paper; with copying ink transcribed full notes of the evidence; my friend, the operator, damped three leaves of tissue paper at a time, and, as each foolscap sheet of writing was handed to him, he made three good copies of it; we managed to get all the evidence printed by 7 o'clock in the morning. Thus we had four copies. I had just time to wash myself at the hotel when the morning meal was ready; at breakfast I handed the copy on foolscap to the chief justice. He was surprised and pleased, and expressed himself as under deep obligation to me for the way in which he would be assisted in charging the jury and reading to them the exact words of witnesses. Counsel for the Crown and counsel for the defence I at the same time furnished with a copy of the evidence. Needless to say, the fine old Irish gentleman was a strong friend ever after. This was not the only time I used the night in transcription, to further demonstrate the good work.

The next judge to be converted was the late Hon. Judge Galt, who was surprised, in fact, astonished, at the facility of note taking and the ease with which the evidence could be read from the phonographic characters, who soon after expressed his firm belief in all that his life-long friend, the Hon. Justice Morrison, had to say in regard to the shorthand reporter's work in taking testimony in court. I only wish that I had the facile pen, the command of simple language and the literary style of the son of the

author of "The Annals of the Parish," "Lowrie Todd," and other Scottish novels, to throw my thoughts as memory crowds upon me on to the paper; my rough and faulty sketch would then be worth the reading; but it falls to the lot of but few to express in chaste diction even history; to him the ability was part and parcel of the make-up of the grand old man. The brother, Sir Alexander Galt, could express himself with the tongue to great advantage; to Sir Thomas the pen was the medium.

Time went on; the Attorney-General was convinced of the necessity of a full staff; to that end eight altogether was the number agreed upon. Without unduly putting myself forward, I simply refer to this in passing. Of the difficulty I experienced in securing help prior to this, I will not weary you in detailing; there was no telephone so handy as now; there were no Sunday street cars; you can think it out for yourselves.

Many important cases came up from time to time; one case, in which I had not the advantage of hearing the evidence, but when, on one excuse and another those who had heard the evidence declined to report the argument, I had to step into the breach. That was the action involving the very important question of the Boundary of the Province of Ontario. The argument was heard at Osgoode Hall, when leading counsel appeared, and in the course of their addresses referred to treatises before that of William Penn; quoting authorities from the United States, what is now British Columbia, and others, extending down to the present time. Maps were referred to that are very scarce, and can only now be had access to in some of the great libraries of Europe, the United States, and our own land.

Authorities were quoted at great length; but, with the kindly assistance of counsel—notably the extreme kindness of the late Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., and of Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., now chief counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway—I was able to hunt those up and incorporate them in their proper places in the argument. One reference was made to a very scarce work by Governor Sir James Douglas, only two copies of which were said to be known here; from the late Mr. John Hallam I procured a loan of his copy of the little work, and had a long extract inserted in its proper place. How would the budding reporters of to-day like the losing of the whole summer holiday of two months, the repeated journeys to Osgoode Hall and other places to verify references —and yet get nothing for it?

Reference might be made to other lengthy and important cases—such as that of Fisher vs. Georgian Bay Transportation Company, concerning the loss of the little steamer "Wanbuno" on the Christian Islands, where the widow of a party travelling on a pass was seeking to recover damages for the loss of her husband. Case was twice tried; eleven days occupied in the trial each time. But I think I have said enough to show the exacting work that fell to the pioneers of reporting in court. Often have I been in court until after midnight; on several occasions sessions lasted until the early hours of the morning.

The reporters cannot be too explicit and complimentary in expressing the obligations they lie under to Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., and to Mr. Thomas Hodgins, K.C., both of whom are still with us, and ready as ever to help the men on whom such an important duty falls.

I have been asked to make suggestions as to what is necessary to study to make a good reporter. I have but few suggestions. A good reporter will always be a student, learning all the way along; he will find, if his memory is good, that an inteligent knowledge of applied mechanics is very useful; that a little of geology, as enunciated by the late Hugh Miller in his "Testimony of the Rocks," "The Old Red Sandstone," and "My Schools and Schoolmasters"; in "Geikie's Geology," in the "Life of Robert Dick, of Thurso, by Samuel Smiles," and works of a like kind, will be of great assistance. I found my little gleanings from my reading of these works of great assistance to me in reporting the greater part of the case of Conmee and McLennan vs. The Cnadian Pacific Railway, before the late Chief Justice Armour, at Cobourg, the hearing lasting some forty days. A little study of "Mineralogy" will not hurt in these days; electricity

and its power and application up to the present time will prove an interesting and profitable study. Let the younger men make of their holidays a real season of enjoyment by studying nature in all its moods and phases. Let one who wishes to be a good reporter be true to himself, true to his fellows, honorable in all his dealings, his word as good as his bond, all will be well. Let him be temperate in all things, ever ready to oblige, ever ready to learn, and success will attend him.

But I must not tire you; as I rest in the west, or wherever my wandering fancy may take me, in the summer time, I often have it come up to me, to jot down in narrative form some of the experiences in my life journey; some fanciful, that Barrie might aptly picture; others that Andrew Lang, with his grim humor and caustic satire, could do justice to; it may assume concrete form in the near future, when without fear, favor, or affection, with malice towards none, I may be able to surprise and amuse some of the great fraternity of phonographers—no matter what their system; showing up the mechanical man and others; giving encouragement to some of the aspiring ones to plod on—to reach a Postmaster-Generalship in the United States or some other easy place, where the dollars will ring oftener than they do now, and where an honest man will come up to his true measure as one of the noblest works of God.

Most of the principles laid down by Albert Horton and others at the inception of the Chartered Reporters' Association were never truer than they are to-day; acted on, they cannot fail of making the letters "C.S.R." respected all over Canada, as being the badge of honor, honesty and sterling ability. Wishing the association a prosperous career, I will close with just two more references.

Some years ago, on the "Alberta" steamer on Lake Superior, I made the acquaintance of an Australian business man, Mr. Hugh Ronald Reid, of Melbourne (who was at that time interesting himself in the project of an Australian cable from Canada); at his request I sent him an outline of our court reporting system, giving him a list of our circuits, and showing the savings to each county by the adoption of our reporting by shorthand—with suggestions of my own as to its applicability and usefulness in Australia. He published my communication in the newspapers of Melbourne, and the newspaper men showed they were all in favor of its adoption in Australia. How it has succeeded, I cannot say, but I have no doubt it cannot but succeed, as it has here. I have not had any letter from there for some time, but I have faith in the old saying: "No news is good news."

I have said so much about the inauguration of the system in the High Courts that I have but little time to refer to the County Courts. The president, Mr. Thomas Bengough, has demonstrated the utility of the system in the County of York, at the Sessions and in other ways. I introduced it at Hamilton, with the late Hon. Judge Sinclair. Now Miss Sadleir, a very good reporter, holds the fort. At Cornwall, Miss Sager reports the County Court. Other places are also in line. Mr. Coo is court reporter in London.

Many humorous incidents might be related, but these I am compelled for the present to withhold, or it may be, hang on to the copyright. I earnestly trust you have not had your time taken up without profit; I look to the good work going on, and it pleases me to see so many here, enjoying themselves socially. Thanking you for your kind attention, I will close my rugged outline.

CHAPTER II.

THREE CITY MORGUES.

Building on Front and Frederick Streets Erected in 1877—New Structure.

On the north-west corner of Front and Frederick streets stands a one-storey, cottage-shaped structure which will probably ere long be numbered among the many buildings which have gone down before the march of progress. This is the old morgue which is being replaced by a larger and more modern building on Lombard street.

As far back as 1873 worthy mayors and aldermen were agitating for the

erection of a new "dead house" as they called it then, to take the place of the one then existing, a small clapboard building which had stood on the same site for many years before, how long the oldest inhabitant cannot say.

A reference to the minutes of the City Council shows that the dead house was a very live issue at the time.

THE FIRST MORGUE—ERECTED ABOUT 1860.
North-west Corner of Esplanade and Frederick Streets.

At a meeting of the City Council on January 27, 1873, his Worship, Mayor Alexander Manning, recommended "that a new dead house and fish market be erected without delay."

The Council at a subsequent meeting on May 5 in the same year struck out a recommendation in the report of the Board of Health recommending the erection of a new morgue and the removal of the then building 26 feet north.

At a meeting of the council on June 2, 1873, a communication was read from Dr. De La Hooke suggesting the erection of a new morgue.

At a meeting of the City Council on February 9, 1874, Ald. Farley gave notice of motion to procure a site for a new city morgue. A notice of motion was introduced by Ald. Boustead at a meeting on August 23, 1875, that a sufficient sum be placed in the estimates for the erection of the building.

The standing committee on public buildings on June 26, 1876, reported that in consequence of the frequent complaints made respecting the un-

suitable character of the morgue, it had advertised and received six designs for a new building, and recommended the adoption of one submitted by Messrs. Stewart & Strickland at a cost of $3,500.

The building was completed in June, 1877. Marble slabs for the institution were purchased at a cost of $400.

The old "dead house" was removed to the north of the new building, and it was torn down four years ago, when the land on which it stood was sold to the J. & J. Taylor Company, whose safe works are to the north. They purchased 30 feet from the city, and erected an addition to their building, which is now right up against the morgue.

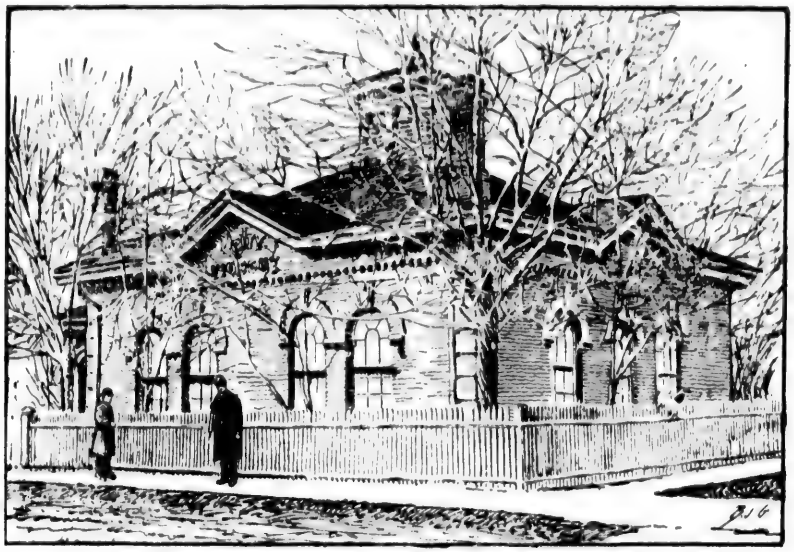
The new morgue seemed to be satisfactory to all intents and purposes until a few years ago. Then the coroners began to protest. It was out of the way, and was a damp, unsuitable place for holding inquests.

The building is a red brick structure, fronting on Frederick street. The interior is such as one would expect that of a morgue to be like.

On the south-east corner of the building is a very small room, intended for holding inquests. It is about three times as large as an ordinary clothes closet. Apart from the jury and officials there would be little room for anybody else.

Behind this is a large, airy room with a cement floor. Two marble slabs on wheels indicate the purpose of the room. It is here that the dead bodies for years have been taken after accidents for purposes of identification or to be viewed by coroners' juries.

Off the court is a waiting room, containing a large box stove and a long bench, and behind this more small storerooms for fuel, etc.



THE SECOND MORGUE—ON SITE OF FIRST MORGUE.

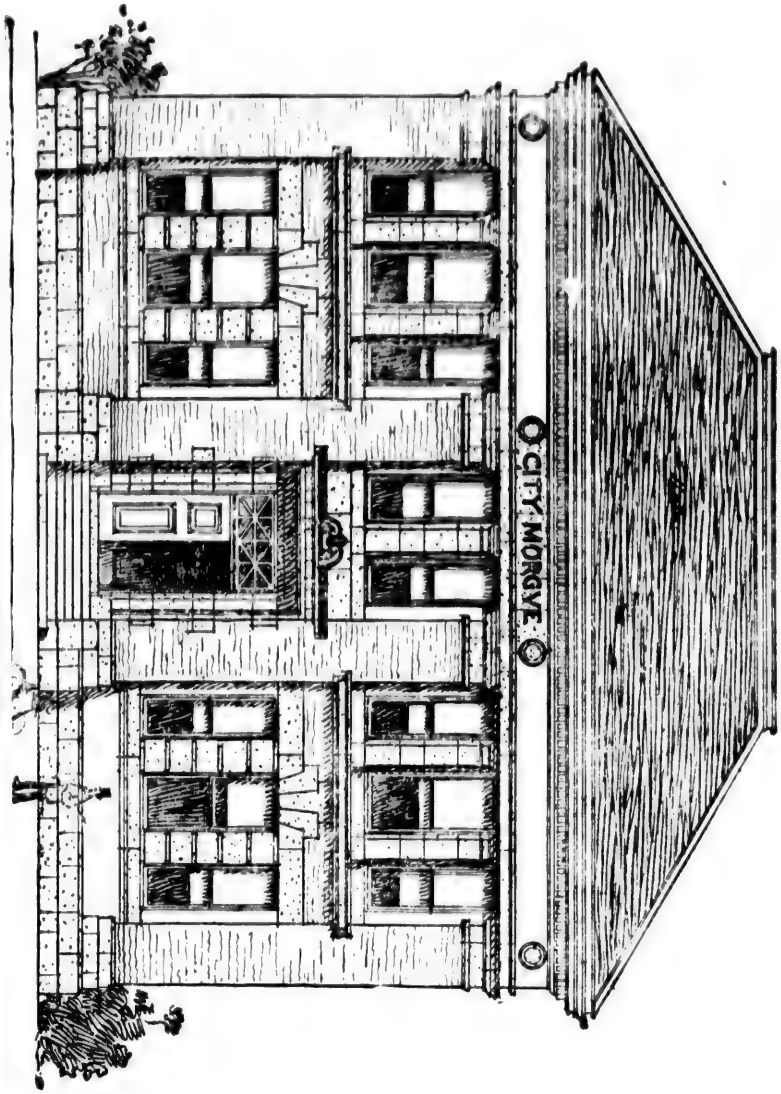
Now, as a result of the latest agitation, Toronto's third morgue has been erected on the north side of Lombard street, just west of No. 5 Fire Hall. The work is just about completed. In connection with the new morgue an ambulance station has been erected on the rear of the lot.

The morgue is a compact-looking building, constructed of red pressed brick with cut stone trimmings.

It is erected on a lot 104 feet long by 90 deep, and the building itself is 58 by 46 feet.

On the ground floor a hallway 11

THE THIRD MORGUE—LOMBARD STREET.



THE THIRD MORGUE—LOMBARD STREET.

feet in width runs through from the front to the rear entrance.

To the left of this on the ground floor in the southwest corner is the identification room, 21 feet wide and 24 feet long. In this are the refrigerators in which the dead bodies will be kept for identification purposes.

Directly behind is the autopsy room, which is 16 by 21 feet.

Opposite this, in the northeast corner, is situated the consulting room, this being 21 feet by 12.

The general office is in the front of the building, in the southeast corner, this being 21 by 15 feet.

Lavatories are situated between this and the consulting room on the ground floor.

On the first floor, in the front of the building, is a commodious court room for holding inquests. This is 40 feet long and 21 feet wide.

East of this is the coroners' room, which is 15 feet long by 14 wide.

The jury room is situated behind, in the northeast corner. This is 21 feet by 15. To the west are rooms for male and female witnesses.

The jury and witness rooms are provided with lavatory accommodation.

The building is estimated to cost $30,000.

The ambulance station in the rear is 63 feet long. The waggon house, which takes up the west end of the building, is 29 feet long and 26 feet wide. In this there is accommodation for two ambulances. To the east of this there is stabling accommodation for three horses.

On the first floor are the hay loft and the caretaker's room.

The ambulance station will cost $4,500.

The plans for both buildings were drafted by the city architect.

CHAPTER III.

CHARLEY O'MALLEY.

Francis Keogh, Original of Character, Lies in St. James' Cemetery—Sketch of His Life.

The accompanying cut represents the gravestone which covers the remains in St. James' Cemetery, Toronto, of Francis Gethings Keogh, who was the original character of Charles O'Malley, the hero of Charles Lever's famous novel of that name, in which so many scenes of the Peninsular War are so vividly depicted.

Though the novelist has made his hero a cavalryman, yet the man he drew the character from was an infantry officer, serving with a regiment which fought side by side with the famous 14th Light Dragoons, in which Charley O'Malley was supposed to be a lieutenant.

Francis Gethings Keogh was born in Ireland in 1794, and was at a very early age entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A., after he had actually been gazetted as an ensign in the army, though without being posted to a regiment. Keogh's first commission was dated March 29th, 1810, and he was posted to the 57th West Middlesex Regiment just a year later, he having then completed his seventeenth year and taken his degree at his University.

The 57th fought at Vittoria, where the 14th Light Dragoons also were engaged, as in many another engagement in that famous campaign, both corps bearing on their colors the "honor" of "Peninsula" as well as "Vittoria."

Keogh obtained his lieutenancy very early in the war, and remained with his corps until the great reduction (after the conclusion of the Napoleonic War) which the British War Office made in the army. He was then placed on half pay and remained in that capacity from July 9th, 1818 until February 27th, 1829, when he was recalled to full pay and posted to the 86th, County Down, Regt. This was though, only to enable him to sell out, for he never appears to have joined the headquarters of his corps and to have retired altogether from the army in the same year, his name never subsequently appearing in any Army List.

Very shortly after leaving the army Lieut. Keogh came out to Canada and obtained from the Government a grant of land near Fort Erie, where he remained for some time, but never made a success of it. He gradually lost all he had, until, when sickness overtook him, he was taken care of by an Irish family residing in Buf-

falo, where he died, and at his death was buried by them in St. James' cemetery, Toronto, where they had a plot in which a member of their family was already buried.

GRAVESTONE IN ST. JAMES' CEMETERY OF FRANCIS GETHINGS KEOGH.

Charles O'Malley's corps was the 14th, or Duchess of York's Own Light Dragoons, now the 14th King's Hussars. The regiment took part in the battles of Douro, Talavera, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria and Orthes in the Peninsular campaign, while they were described as the "Best fellows for love, war and whiskey that ever sported a sabre," and from that very sentence one may form some estimate of the probable character of Lieut. Keogh.

CHAPTER IV.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL.

Patriotism of Canadian Soldiers Who Fell in South Africa for the Unity of the Empire.

A most interesting event in the military history of Toronto was that which took place there on the evening of Wednesday, May 27th, 1908, when the Governor-General of Canada, His Excellency Earl Grey, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Mortimer Clark, and the mayor of Toronto, Joseph Oliver, unveiled the tablet placed there in memory of the Toronto men who fell in the South African war.

His Excellency was received with a Royal salute as he came in, and at once proceeded to the platform in the south-east corner of the Armeries, immediately in front of the memorial tablet, which was then veiled by an immense Union Jack.

The guard of honor was from the Queen's Own Rifles, while there were detachments in the Armouries from every military unit in the garrison, including the cavalry, artillery and infantry quartered at Stanley Barracks.

The troops were massed in the south-east portion of the Armouries, and were all in full dress. Among those present were Brigadier General W. D. Otter, who had come up from Ottawa specially to be present; Brigadier General W. H. Cotton, commanding Western Ontario; Major James Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who was dangerously wounded during the South African campaign; Captain and Brevet Mayor J. Cooper Mason, Royal Grenadiers, who received the D. S. O. for his gallant conduct in the same campaign; Lieut. James Kennedy, Q.O.R., another veteran of the war, besides many others.

The general public crowded the floor space and also the adjacent galleries.

With military promptitude Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Robertson, chairman of the Memorial Committee, as soon as His Excellency had taken his seat, rose, then first thanking the Governor-General for being present, went on to say:

"Patriotism makes no greater demand on a free citizen than that he should lay down his life for his country and there is probably no higher type of citizenship than that which combines with a full discharge of the civil duties a true regard for the defence of home and country against the foe. That this type prevails in Canada we have the whole history of our country to prove; and one of the most convincing examples in that history is the ever-memorable call to arms on the occasion of the South African war. So far as Canadian sentiment was concerned, when that call came we were prepared, for our sympathies had gone out to the motherland from the very beginning of the regrettable conflict, and when Canada was asked to give its quota of men to support the Imperial troops in the field, a thrill of excitement passed through the Dominion from end to end. Canada is not a warlike but a peaceful country, but a call to duty has never come to her in vain, and the message from South Africa appealed to our sense of right as well as to our sense of loyalty."

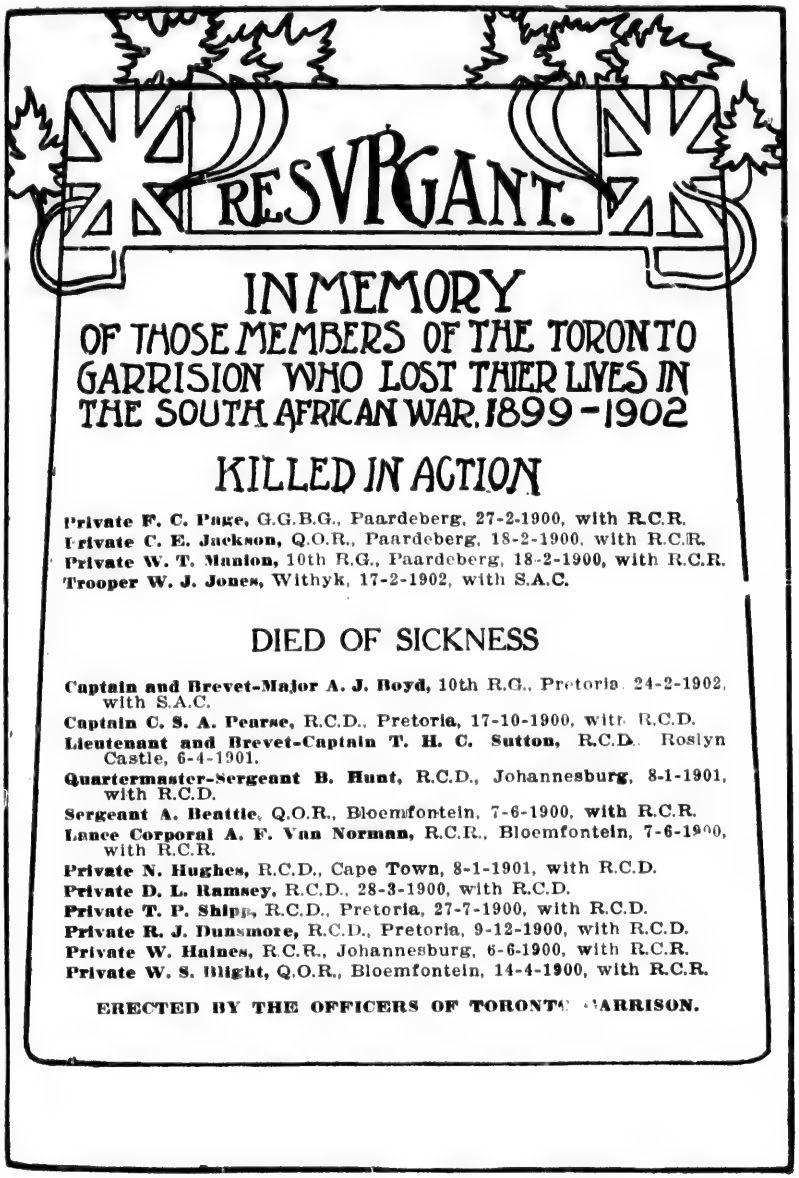
"No war can happen without painful vicissitudes, and the Canadians in common with others left some of the number on the field of the dead. The fallen deserve the very best memorial that a grateful country can raise to their honor, and while we have not yet completed a great monument to our men who fell, this tablet, to the members of the Toronto Garrison, is a token of the esteem in which we held the men themselves and with which we regard their service and sacrifice, and is significant in its simplicity."

Lieut.-Col. Robertson concluded his address by acknowledging on behalf of the committee, the services of Captain W. C. Michell, Q. O. R., the officer who first suggested the erection of the memorial, and also those of Harry Nichol, who designed the tablet.

Lieut.-Col. Robertson then turning to Earl Grey, said:

"It is only fitting that men who died for their country should have their memorial unveiled by the King's representative in Canada; therefore I ask your Excellency to unveil this soldiers' memorial."

Earl Grey, who had risen during the last words of Col. Robertson's address, at once commenced his reply.


RESVRGANT.
IN MEMORY
OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO
GARRISION WHO LOST THIER LIVES IN
THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. 1899-1902
KILLED IN ACTION
Private F. C. Page, G.G.B.G., Paardeberg, 27-2-1900, with R.C.R.
Private C. E. Jackson, Q.O.R., Paardeberg, 18-2-1900, with R.C.R.
Private W. T. Manion, 10th R.G., Paardeberg, 18-2-1900, with R.C.R.
Trooper W. J. Jones, Withyk, 17-2-1902, with S.A.C.
DIED OF SICKNESS
Captain and Brevet-Major A. J. Boyd, 10th R.G., Pretoria, 24-2-1902, with S.A.C.
Captain C. S. A. Pearse, R.C.D., Pretoria, 17-10-1900, with R.C.D.
Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain T. H. C. Sutton, R.C.D., Roslyn Castle, 6-4-1901.
Quartermaster-Sergeant B. Hunt, R.C.D., Johannesburg, 8-1-1901, with R.C.D.
Sergeant A. Beattie, Q.O.R., Bloemfontein, 7-6-1900, with R.C.R.
Lance Corporal A. F. Van Norman, R.C.R., Bloemfontein, 7-6-1900, with R.C.R.
Private N. Hughes, R.C.D., Cape Town, 8-1-1901, with R.C.D.
Private D. L. Ramsey, R.C.D., 28-3-1900, with R.C.D.
Private T. P. Shipp, R.C.D., Pretoria, 27-7-1900, with R.C.D.
Private R. J. Dunsmore, R.C.D., Pretoria, 9-12-1900, with R.C.D.
Private W. Haines, R.C.R., Johannesburg, 6-6-1900, with R.C.R.
Private W. S. Blight, Q.O.R., Bloemfontein, 14-4-1900, with R.C.R.
ERECTED BY THE OFFICERS OF TORONTO GARRISON.

He said that he looked upon it as a high privilege, as the representative of his Majesty, to unveil a tablet erected as a monument to the valor of the soldiers who had enjoyed the high privilege of offering their lives in South Africa for their King, and the unity of the British Empire. From what he had seen of the spirit pervading the whole Dominion, he felt absolutely satisfied that there was not one of the contingent from Toronto, nor of the whole 8,000 troops sent to assist the Imperial arms in South Africa, that would not just as readily have sacrificed his life as the heroes did, whose memory they were present to celebrate.

During the South African war the wave of patriotic enthusiasm which had risen in Canada, and not only here, but in the other self-governing colonies, had caused the heart of those in the old land to thrill with admiration, and had produced admiration throughout the world.

But it had a far wider effect than this, for it proclaimed unmistakeably that a new power had been born, and a new force arisen on which the British Empire could always rely. He was satisfied that if another occasion arose there would be no limit to the desire of the sons of Canada to come to the assistance of the Crown. The Empire could always count on the loyalty of the sons of Canada, because it stood, not for area and population alone, but for the highest ideals, equal rights and righteous government. In South Africa, the British Government had not been afraid to achieve these ideals and to give to the people the rights for which the Canadians had fought, and the result had been that the Boers regarded themselves as British citizen, and believed in a greater future for South Africa not outside but inside the Empire.

Canadians went to South Africa to contend for equal rights, that their fellow subjects in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony should not suffer an inferiority which was a national humiliation, and it was to maintain those equal rights that their sixteen comrades had given up willingly and cheerfully their lives.

One result of the establishment of equal rights, continued the Governor-General, between Briton and Boer, has been to cause those who fought against the Canadians to regard themselves as British subjects, and to see a greater future inside the empire than outside it. Gen. Botha, in response to a request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had, he was delighted to tell them, consented to be one of the vice-presidents of the Champlain Tercentenary celebration.

The Governor-General then drew a cord, and the flag concealing the tablet fell to one side amid profound silence.

A moment later at the request of the Governor-General the buglers of the Queen's Own Rifles sounded the Last Post.

Sir W. Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor spoke very briefly, dwelling chiefly on the cheerful sacrifice of their lives by those who had fallen in maintaining a great principle, that of the unity of the British Empire. His Honor also made a sympathetic reference to the unselfishness of the mothers and relatives of the dead in giving up their loved ones for the sake of King and country.

After a few words from Mayor Oliver the proceedings terminated.

The tablet is of solid bronze, about four feet by thirty inches in size, having at the top the word "Resurgant," flanked by two Union Jacks, and beneath the names of all those who were killed in action or died from wounds or disease during the campaign.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST RESIDENT ON SANDBAR.

Story of Mrs. Strowger, Whose Husband Built the First Homes Erected There in 1848.

The first house on the eastern sandbar, now Fisherman's Island, was built by William Strowger about 1848.

His widow, Mrs. Mary Anne Strowger, still living in August, 1908, though 94 years of age at that date, described her keen recollection of the days when she lived in the little cabin built by her husband from loose timber and logs which had been washed up on the beach. There, several of her eight children were born, the eldest of them,

Henry, being she believed, the first child born on the Island. The whole of this family of eight, five sons and three daughters, with her husband, William Strowger are dead, some of them many years since, the old lady at the date mentioned being the sole survivor of the family, she having her home with a niece in West Toronto.

Ashbridge's bay and the lake abounded in fish then. Her husband and David Ward were partners as fishermen. The Strowgers, Wards, Laffertys and Durnans, were the only families on the Island at that time to her recollection, the Durnans having Laffertys, later arrivals, living near by.

Fishermen at different times built themselves little homes at what is now Hanlan's Point. The Hanlans were one of the first to come to this part of the Island.

The Strowger-Ward partnership ended by Mr. Strowger becoming foreman for William Geddes, who bought out the five or six fishermen at Hanlan's Point with their boats and nets.

After the dissolution of partnership Mr. Strowger moved his family to the lake shore at Centre Island, about two miles east of the lighthouse. Fourteen men, and more according to the season, were employed on the Geddes' boats. Whitefish were plentiful, and trout were caught by hook and line. For a time the Strowgers lived in the old summer residence of Lord Sydenham, erected in 1839. They ran it as a hotel, and when they vacated to go to Newcastle, they were succeeded by Louis Privat and his brother Joseph Privat. (See Landmarks, Vol. II., p. 762.) During the latter's occupancy the building was washed away. It stood on part of the site of the present eastern entrance to the stand. Not far from this building was Parkinson's hotel, kept by Mrs. Parkinson.

Mrs. Strowger was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1814. She came to Port Hope with her parents, when a girl in her teens.

Two years after her arrival she married William Strowger. He was a Suffolk man, and his father and mother lived with them at the Island for a time.

Up to the summer of 1908 it had been Mrs. Strowger's habit to re-visit the Island each summer. While doing so she delighted to take note of the great changes which had been effected since the days when the only habitations on the "Peninsula" were a few fishermen's cabins.

CHAPTER VI.

ST. HELEN'S (R. C.) CHURCH.

Laying of Corner Stone, First Public Act of Archbishop McEvay in Toronto—History of Church.

His Grace Archbishop McEvay, assisted by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., laid the corner-stone of the new St. Helen's Church on Sunday afternoon, July 19th, 1908, at 3 o'clock. This being the first public duty of the Archbishop after his installation.

The new church is situated at the corner of Dundas street and St. Clarens avenue.

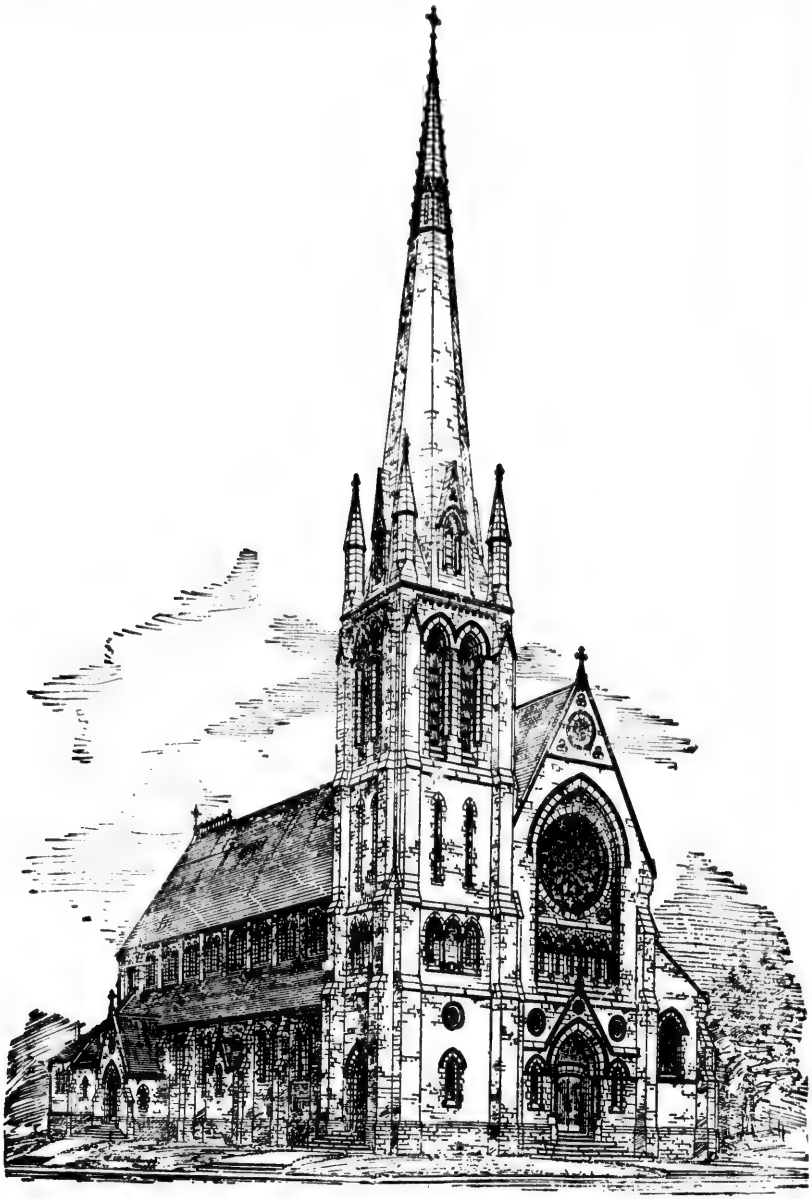
The style of architecture is early French Gothic. The full cost was about $75,000.

The extreme dimensions of the church are 70 feet by 175 feet. The material exteriorly is Indiana limestone and Don Valley red pressed bricks. The pillars carrying the clerestory walls, also those on front elevation, are of red granite, with carved capitals. A lofty basement the full size of the church, provides accommodation for church societies, and also contains the heating and ventilating apparatus. The sacristies extend around the chancel.

The work was carried out under the direction of A. W. Holmes, architect.

The parish and church was constituted in 1875. The first pastor was the late Father J. J. Shea. In 1882 Rev. Father Joseph J. McCann, the present Vicar-General and pastor of St. Mary's, took charge. In 1891 he was succeeded by the late Very Rev. Dean Cassidy. Rev. Father Cruise was rector in 1896, and the pastor in 1908, when the new church was built was the Rev. Father James Walsh, who took charge in 1901.

St. Helen's Parish in about thirty-three years grew from a very small, to a very large one. It was about 1875 when the first school was opened, yet so rapid was the increase that in 1907



ST. HELEN'S NEW R. C. CHURCH.

it was found necessary to establish another school on Hambourg avenue known as St. Anthony's Parish. In the upper rooms of the last named building the first mass was celebrated in that year by the Rev. Father McGrand.

CHAPTER VII.

OUT-OF-TOWN LANDMARK.

The "Old Stone Church" at Beaverton —A Typical Example of One of the Pioneer Churches.

The story of "The Old Stone Church," in the township of Thorah, near the village of Beaverton, Ontario County, Ont., is outside the exact local range of the "Landmarks of Toronto." The edifice described by word and picture in the following pages has been mentioned as one of the most typical examples of pioneer church architecture now remaining in Canada. The purpose of these "Landmarks" is, in part, to celebrate the glories wrought by the men and women on whose early sacrifices the foundations of this province were laid deep and true in the dim silence of the unbroken wood. It is in this spirit of reverence for the great deeds of the pioneers, whether they built their little Zion in the bush behind Lake Simcoe or made the beginnings of a mighty city on the shores of Lake Ontario, that this story of the "Old Stone Church" is added to the "Landmarks of Toronto."

"It was Dr. Watson's doing. Before his death he made it a rule that service should be held in the Stone Church the first Sunday of every month as long as any member of the old congregation lived."

The speaker was a grey-haired Scotch woman, who with workworn trembling fingers hitched her horse to the fence of Old St. Andrew's Church, a few miles out of Beaverton.

"He thought of everything," she continued. "He wanted those who had horses to bring the members that were too old to walk and too poor to ride. Then all would have a chance to see the graves of their people."

It was the first Sunday in the month and, obedient to the wishes of the pastor of their earliest days, St. Andrew's congregation had left their modern, pretentious church in Beaverton village and assembled to worship in the "Old Stone Church," as it is affectionately called.

The driving sheds were full. Under the ragged balsam and bushy spruce at the churchyard gate, and further down beneath the row of second-growth maples that line the fence, were tied horses harnessed to single buggies, 'busses, double-seated rigs, and democrats.

In the truest sense of the word it was the church of their fathers. Away back in 1832 a few Glengarry folk, who came to Canada from Islay, Scotland, settled on the eastern shores of Lake Simcoe. Friends from the old land followed and soon the little community felt the need of a meeting house.

St. Andrew's congregation was founded in the year 1832, and the building of the Stone Church commenced not very long afterwards.

Outside of the masonry the work was mostly voluntary. To the site granted by the Crown for church, manse, glebe and cemetery enough field stone was drawn for the construction of the kirk.

A self-taught mason, a farmer who had put up many a good stone chimney in the settlers' cabins around about, laid the foundation as his donation to the church.

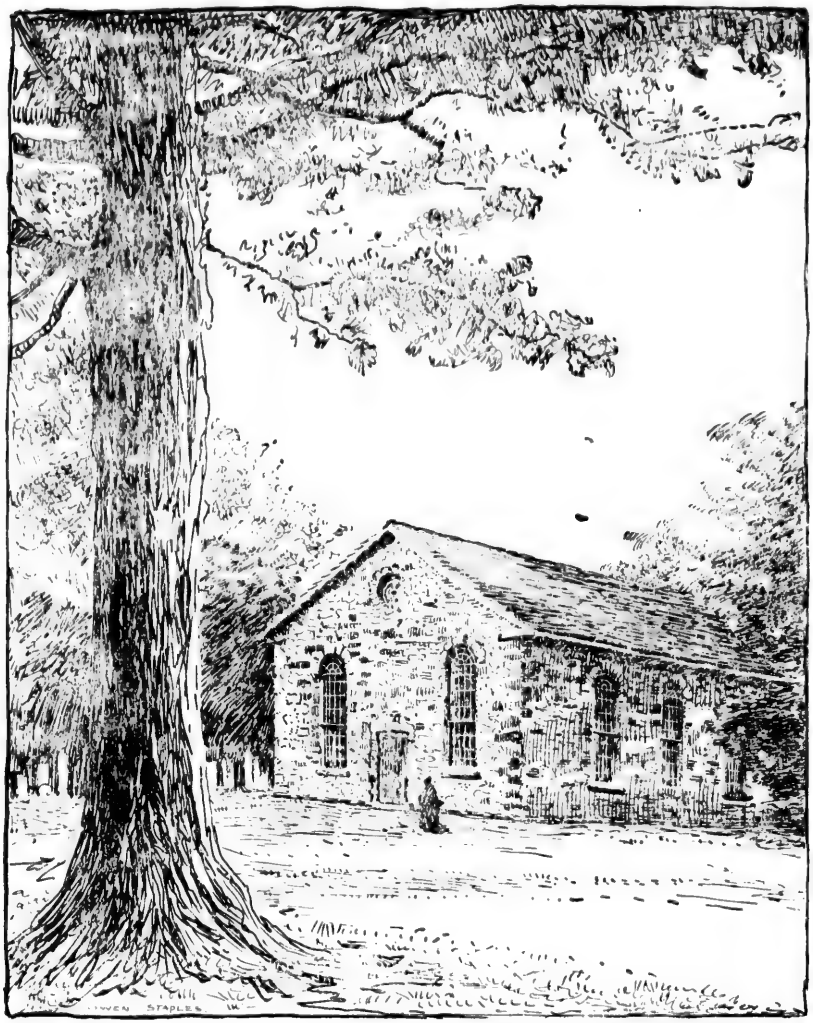
Those were the days of bake-kettle, crane, hearth and inglenook, when four-foot logs were used for firing, and chimneys were the chief feature of the house.

Well and truly was the foundation laid, forty-three feet wide by fifty-five feet deep. Above it the walls of grey limestone, plentifully besprinkled on front and corners with granite boulders, stand as firmly as the day of their completion. These are pierced by ten high arched windows, three on either side and two at the front and back of the building. Fifty-one little panes of glass in each letting in the light on whitewashed walls, circling gallery, precentor's box and pulpit. No paint, no gilding, no varnish is there.

All summer long the dancing maple leaves on the trees without, self-appointed cleaners, brush the dust from the panes of glass, and the sunlight

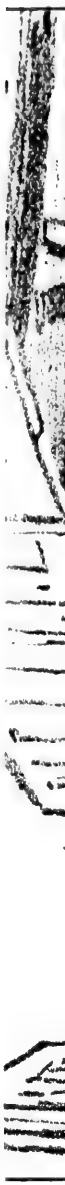
flickers in on plain oak pillar and straight-backed pews of pine.

And what pine it is! Rarely a knot in sight, most of it 22 inches wide, and Champlain travelled on his exploration voyage three hundred years ago. From Bolsover, now on the Trent Canal, the pine was drawn, log by log, over ten

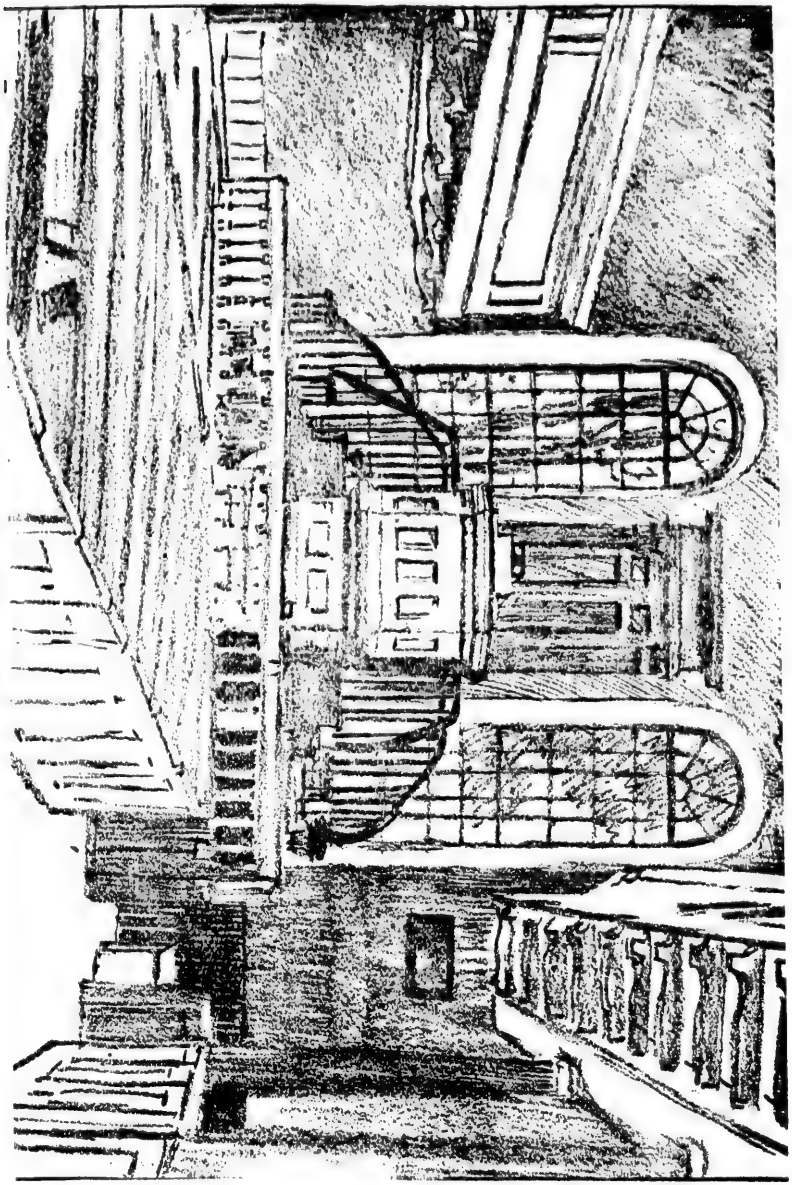


"OLD STONE CHURCH," BEAVERTON, AND PRIMEVAL MAPLE NEAR GATE.

all hand planed. We have nothing now to equal it. The big trees felled for pulpit, pew and flooring grew near the banks of the Talbot River, up which miles through the unbroken forest, by volunteers who spared neither time nor labor in securing the best for the house of the Lord.



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR.



GENERAL VIEW OF INTERIOR.

The kirk was walled, roofed over and well on its way towards completion in 1840, three years before the disruption in Scotland.

For ten years or more, the people worshipped in the uncompleted church, when there was neither floor nor pew.

Some few sat on planks placed on blocks, but the majority contented themselves with flattened rails and all rested their feet in the sand.

And weary feet some of them must have been, for the church drew its congregation from a radius of eight, ten and fifteen miles. Tramping through the bush where there was not even a bridle path, they came, many of them carrying children too young to walk.

But what was the weight of a bairn or so to heroes who would face a hundred acres with an axe?

Babies must be brought or parents stay at home. There was no one to leave them with.

"How did I get to kirk?" repeated an old lady. "Through the bush, of course, with the leaves rustling about my legs and only the blaze to go by!

"When I had shoes I used to take them off to cross the river. I could stick to the logs better without them. The only bridge across the Talbot then was a felled tree or two. And it was the same with the Beaver river up above the dam. You know there used to be a natural dam, one built by beavers, down where the boats come in now. That's how this place got the name of Beaverton.

"Bless you, no, I don't mean a torch when I talk of 'the blaze,' though the men used pine bark torches at night. They answered the double purpose of showing the trail and scaring the wolves away. 'The blaze' was a chip out of the trees to show you the way through the woods. We children never went out at nights. Besides, there was only service in the day time then. It was pretty nearly an all day affair, though. English service at eleven. A service in Gaelic after that and then the Sunday school.

"None of your twenty-minute discourses either. Each sermon lasted a full hour.

"Dr. Watson, our minister, worked as hard or harder than any of us. And there was no such thing as summer holidays then."

'Yes, of course, he preached both sermons. Lots of the people knew no language but the Gaelic.

"Did ye never hear of one of our young Highlanders that fancied an Irish girl whose people had settled in this place? She spoke English, but he did not. Difficulties in those days were only made to be surmounted though. He got some of the lads to teach him two English sentences:—

"'Me marry you. You marry me.'

"And he spoke them to good effect, for she married him, and learned to speak the Gaelic fluently, but he never again attempted English, though he lived to be over ninety."

A hardy, vigorous race were these early people of our country. Marble slabs and granite pillars in the well-kept graveyard surrounding the old Stone Church record many a span of life fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years longer than the allotted three score and ten. In one family plot alone are buried two who reached the age of eighty-four and another eighty-six years of age.

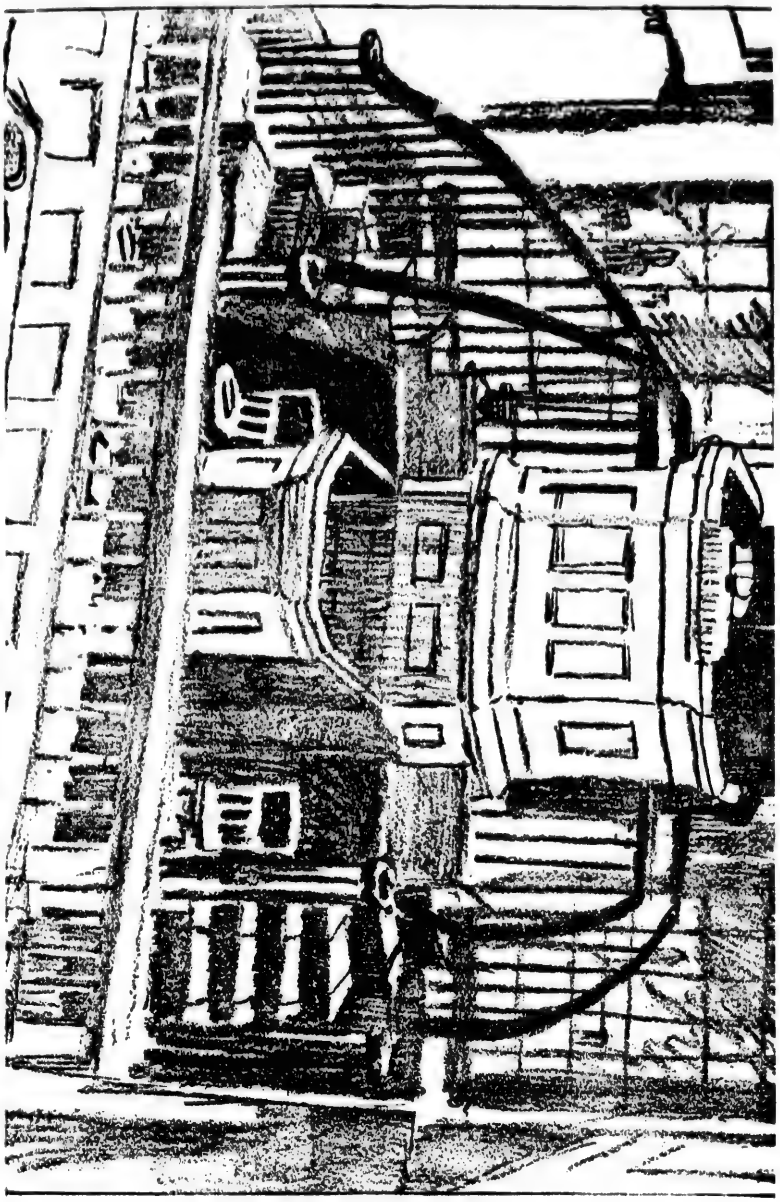
At the far end of the cemetery, under a maple tree measuring two and a half feet at its base, old timers point out a mound that marked the first deep sorrow of the little Scotch community. When this grave was filled in 1834 the tree, they tell you, was "a sapling no bigger than your thumb."

In the earliest days St. Andrew's congregation had to content themselves with occasional services.

Rev. David Watson, one of the first graduates of Queen's University, came to them in 1853. His ordination and reception took place in the old Stone Church on August 31 of that year.

For forty-five years he married the young folk, christened the bairns from a "bit bowl bought fra' Tom the Packman in the Old Land for three bawbees"; taught in the Sunday school; preached in Gaelic and English; ministered to the poor; comforted the sick and buried the dead. His old horse "Chairlie" knew every trail in the bush, every pitfall in the new-made roads, so often did the minister travel them at all hours of the day and night.

PULPIT AND PRECENTOR'S BOX OF "OLD STONE CHURCH."



PULPIT AND PRECENTOR'S BOX OF "OLD STONE CHURCH."

In the second year of his pastorate stoves were procured for the kirk; big cast iron box affairs four and a half feet wide by five long. These were placed in the rear of the church with doors opening through a low bricked arch, furnace like, into the vestibule, from where they were fired with four foot logs.

They stand there yet, red for lack of polish, but uncracked.

To the right and left of them are doors giving access to the ground floor, and on either hand a staircase leads to a gallery running round three sides of the church. Seven unpainted oak pillars, hand planed as are the numerous supports, uphold the gallery.

The rails of the square enclosure where the choir sat immediately below the high pulpit with their backs to the congregation, the precentor's box and the pulpit balustrade with its curved newel top carved from a solid block of oak, once proudly set apart for distinction by the painter's brush, are now faded like the pulpit upholstery, to the color of the pine pews.

On a spindley legged little handmade communion table rest the old iron and pewter collection plates. The book boards in the first four double pews behind this can be raised on a level with the back of the seats. On communion Sundays these book boards were converted into tables about thirty-two feet long and seven inches wide and covered with the snowiest of linen cloths stretching from aisle to aisle. Here the communicants received the sacrament after presenting their little pewter tokens on which were inscribed the name of the church and the words, "Let a man examine himself. Do this in remembrance of Me."

In those early days communion was only celebrated once a year, people coming twenty, thirty and even forty miles to partake of it. The little kirk was filled to overflowing. While inside the church an English sermon was being preached, an exhortation in Gaelic went on outside under the spreading branches of a primeval maple tree, now three feet thick at its base. From here the crowds reached almost down to the few early graves which loving hands had marked by rough slabs of unchiselled lime stone.

Four days were set apart for sacramental service. Thursday was fast day; Saturday preparation day; Sunday Communion, and Monday Thanksgiving day.

Through the bush the congregation rode, nearly every horse bearing a double burden, the woman seated behind the man. The young folks walked and the older people came on ox sleighs, winding round the stumps that stood in the newly-made roads. Wheels were almost unknown, but a few people of quality came on lumber wagons. From one of these a man weighted with years and flesh was wont to descend by means of a little step ladder.

Young and old, rich and poor, all came to church, not only on Sacrament Sunday but on every Sabbath throughout the year.

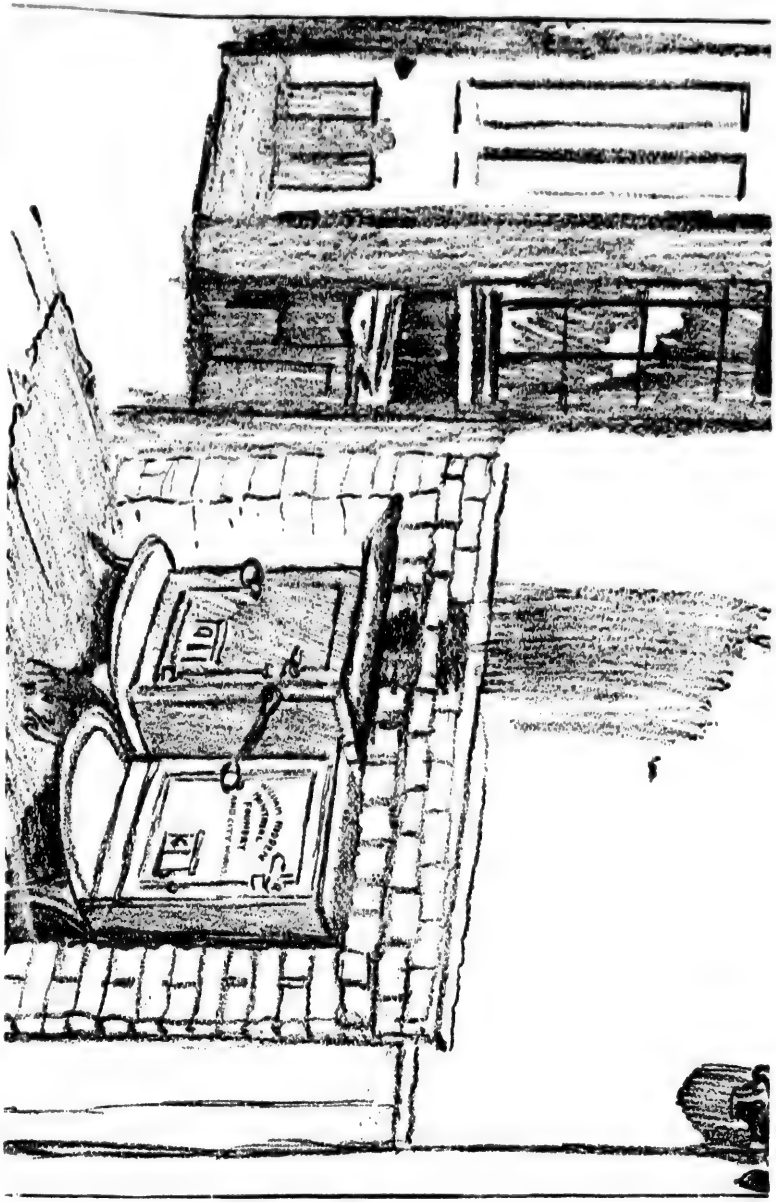
Boots were scarce and hard to get. To save them many a girl walked in her bare feet, carrying her shoes and stockings until within sight of the kirk. From Old Country chest treasured articles of adornment were brought forth only on the Sabbath, and worn then to show a proper respect for the day and the minister. More than one suit of rough homespun that had been carded, spun, washed, dyed, and woven in the log houses of the back woods, could be seen topped off with a stove pipe hat.

Now all is changed. Gone are the days of nettle soup, lambs' quarters and maple leaf tea. Instead of a beaten path past little clearings and humble cabins, a level roadway runs, bordered by well fenced fields across which yellow pumpkins, waving corn, and ripening tomatoes can be seen in the kitchen gardens of the brick farm houses.

A log fence here and there calls to mind the time when thousands of feet of maple, pine, oak, basewood, beech, hickory, elm, ash and cedar, wood such as the country will never see again, were hauled into great piles and burnt to clear the smooth acres where now the grain is growing.

The old stone building in which whiskey was made and sold for a York shilling a gallon still stands by the river brink. A few log houses, clapboarded into more modern appearance, yet remain. An occasional cow-byre

THE PIONEER STOVES.



THE PIONEER STOVES.

with grass and weeds springing from the rough ends of the low log structure, can be seen behind a tangle of cedars.

Pond lily leaves float in the quiet waters of the little river near the church; blue flags grow on its muddy margin; yellow wormwood, heliotrope, firewood and the white wild clematis wave on its banks under the graceful elms and bending white birch trees up which climbs the bitter-sweet, just as it did in the days of long ago, but over it a bridge is built replacing the logs once stretched across.

"We were glad to go to kirk. We did not think it far,' explained one old lady. "When my father and mother first settled here there was no kirk to go to. They drove to Newmarket on an ox sleigh to have my eldest brother christened when he was eight months old. That's nearly forty miles away."

Was there no one nearer?' the minister asked, when he heard how far they came. Indeed they might have had their journey for nothing if my mother had not been thoughtful.

"'Did you bring your certificates?' he asked them, and fortunately my mother had brought the testimonials given them in Scotland.

"Oh, yes, they were strict," she continued. "I remember my father telling of how he lost track of the days out in the bush once, and made a pair of moccasins for a friend on a Sunday. When he remembered it was the Sabbath he picked out all the stitches Monday and sewed them over again."

About the year 1855 the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland gave a grant of $600 to help build a manse for St. Andrew's minister, and a building of white brick, considered magnificent in those days, was put upon the glebe.

"We used to take turns sitting up nights with the fires built in it to dry the plaster," chuckled one of the present elders, then a boy in the Sunday school. "The minister was in a hurry to get married.

The old stone church was one of the few Presbyterian congregations that did not go in with the Union in 1875. Later, in 1898, when Dr. Watson resigned, to be succeeded by his son-in-law, the present minister. Rev. D W. Best, he advised them to come in with the Union. The old and much-loved clergyman died in Beaverton, December, 1903, but he lived to celebrate in the autumn of that year the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination in the old Stone Church. To mark this anniversary a stained glass memorial window was put in the new St. Andrew's in his honor, and a brass tablet erected in the old Stone Church.

"To the Glory of God
And in honor of those who founded
St. Andrew's Congregation,

1832,

And who built this church in

1840,

And of all who under the leadership of their first minister,

David Watson, A.M., D.D.,

Carried on the work of this congregation

From 1853 to 1898."

CHAPTER VIII.

SOME OLD TIME FIREMEN.

A Scene in Front of the Old Fire Hall on Court Street in the Days of the Volunteer Fire Brigade.

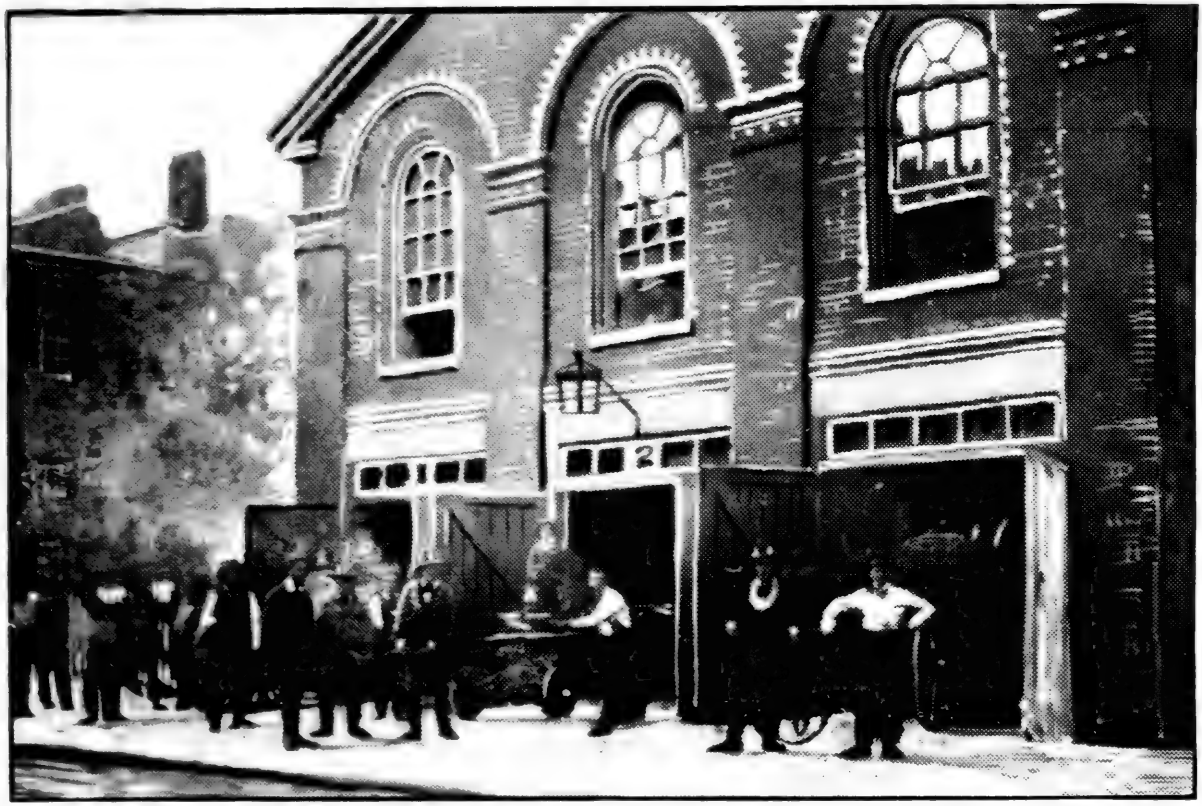
Away back in the fifties the [illegible]teer fire brigade of Toronto was in full swing. There were four fire engine stations — Court street, under the Mechanics' Institute, now No 1 Police Ambulance Station; Bay street as it is to-day; Berkeley street, west side just a hundred feet north of King; and the St. Patrick's Market station.

The officers of the brigade in 1856-60 were:—Chief Engineer, James Ashfield; First Assistant, Wm. Charlton; Second Assistant, Arthur Ardagh.

No. 1 Engine, Phoenix Company, Station, Court street — John Iredale, Captain; Thomas Humphries, Lieutenant; George Summers, Secretary.

No. 2 Engine, Rescue Company, Station, Court street — James Smith, Captain; Wm. Brotherston, Lieutenant; Theodore Lee, Secretary.

No. 3 Engine, British America Company, Station, Bay street—John Segsworth, Captain; Robert Carmichael, Lieutenant; John Foggin, Secretary.



COURT STREET FIRE HALL, TORONTO, IN 1860.

The picture shows the south front of the Mechanics' Institute Building in [illegible] on the ground floor for the apparatus. To the left of the picture, the first compartment was for Phoenix Engine Company No. 1, the centre for Rescue No. II., and the compartment to the right was for the Hook and Ladder Company. The lower half of the original photo has been enlarged so as to show the faces of the men, who belonged to Rescue Company No. II. The engine is shown partly out of the Hall.

ENLARGED PHOTO OF THE LOWER PART OF THE BUILDING.

[OPP. P. 29]

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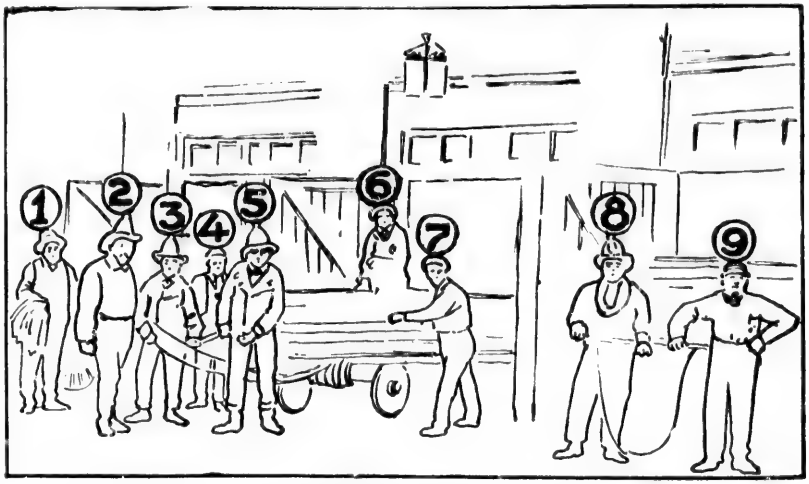
No. 4 Engine, Victoria Company, Station, St. Patrick's Market—George Baty, Captain; —— ———, Lieutenant; Wm. Dill, Secretary.

No. 5 Engine, Deluge Company, Station, Berkeley street — Loftus Trueman, Captain; George Patterson, Lieutenant; Thomas Jewell, Secretary.

No. 6 Engine, Provincial Company, Station, Bay street—Wm. W. Fox, Captain; John Carkeek, Lieutenant; James Richey, Secretary.



KEY TO THE PICTURE.

1. Alexander Jacques, who succeeded James Smith as captain of Rescue No. 2. 2. Burley Hudson. 3. Robert Lee, was a painter and worked with Chas. March. 4. Duncan Forbes, was a roofer. 5. Alexander Gemmell, was a bootmaker. 6. James A. M. Jacques, now a printer in Ottawa. 7. Pete Campton, carpenter. 8. James Bennett, in Grand Trunk Mechanical Departments. 9. John Esmonde, tinsmith.

Hook and Ladder Company, Station, Court street — Richard Ardagh, Captain; Charles Beatty, Lieutenant; Samuel McClain, Secretary.

Hose Company, Station, Bay street —W. C. Morrison, Captain; William Burns, Lieutenant; C. E. Holiwell, Secretary.

Mr. Alexander Jacques, of Ottawa, one of the sons of the late Alexander Jacques of Toronto, has preserved a photo taken in front of the Court street hall in 1860.

Mr. Jacques was a skilled printer, and the best color work in the city—1855-60—was turned out of his office. He went out of the printing business in 1860, and acted as advance agent of Lent's Colossal Circus for some years. He was also foreman of the Globe press-room for two years, and spent the latter years of his life in Ottawa. He left some sons and a daughter. His wife predeceased him. His daughter, Miss Louisa, married Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Ottawa, at one time proprietor of the Free Press. Alexander Jacques, sr., marked No. 1 in the Key, was a member of the firm of Jacques & Farrel, printers, on the north-west corner of King and Yonge streets. Haycraft, Small & Addison, music dealers, occupied the store on the corner, and the Jacques office was on the first floor. All the theatrical printing of Toronto in 1855-60 was done in this office. "Alec" Jacques was a leading member of the old Volunteer Fire Brigade, and succeeded James Smith, who had the refreshment room at the Union Station, as Captain of Rescue No. 2. All of the nine persons in the picture have passed away, except Mr. Alexander Gemmell, now in business on King street, Toronto, Mr. J. A. M. Jacques, of Ottawa, and Mr. John Esmonde, of Ottawa.

ENLARGED PHOTO OF THE LOWER PART OF THE BUILDING.
[OPP. P. 29]

CHAPTER IX.

BOND LAKE TAVERN.

Erected in 1834—Used Uninterruptedly as Hostelry Without Alteration for 66 Years.

Bond's Lake Tavern, situated on Yonge street on its western side, some twenty miles to the north of Toronto, built on part of the north-east quarter in lot 63, first concession King, and destroyed by fire on September 17th last, was one of, if not the very oldest, taverns on Yonge street, north of Toronto.

The land upon which the tavern stood was deeded by the Crown to Thomas Hind in 1797, the same Thomas Hind being the first to receive a Crown grant in the Township of King. Hind held the land until 1801, it forming a portion of a 200 acre lot which, in subsequent years, was divided and sub-divided. It is with the history of the land upon which the old tavern stood that we have to do in this article.

John MacFarlane held the land until 1834, there being no other buildings on it then except one, or possibly two, farmer's homes.

In 1834 MacFarlane sold the land to Thomas Macadam, who was the builder of the tavern which is being now described. Immediately after building the place Macadam disposed of both house and lot to Hiram Beach in 1835, who was the first to open the place as a tavern. He only held it, though, for a very short time.

W. W. Bacon purchased Hiram Beach's interest in the house and lot in 1836, holding it until 1839, when he disposed of it to James Marsh.

The land and buildings remained in possession of various members of the Marsh family from 1839 till May, 1858, when Alexander Marsh disposed of house and land to George Graham, the price being but $1,600 inclusive.

George Graham kept the property for a year, selling it to Thomas Johns in 1859. The Johns family held the estate until October, 1875, when it was sold to Parker Crosby, who retained it until 1880, when he parted with it to Robert Bell. Robert Bell died while owning the land, leaving it by will to his wife, who sold it to C. Dibbs, August 28th, 1885. The Dibbs family were in possession of the property for a little more than eleven years, selling it in April, 1896, to Wm. Legge, who on Jan. 25th, 1899, disposed of it to Charles B. Warren, as president of the Metropolitan Railway Company, in which company's possession it still remains.

The tavern, which was built by Thomas Macadam, as has already been stated, was a large roomy structure containing more than twenty rooms, with a spacious ball room. Its lower storey, the walls of which were 21 inches thick, was constructed of mud-brick and gravel. The upper storey was frame and roughcast. The ball-room was in the southern end of the building, and was fifty years ago a great resort of sleigh-driving parties, both from Newmarket on the north, and from Yorkville, Thornhill and Richmond Hill on the south.

In the winter the Bond Lake tavern was frequented greatly by curlers, both from Toronto and from Newmarket and its vicinity, they meeting there always for supper on the conclusion of the numerous matches which took place on the ice-bound lake opposite.

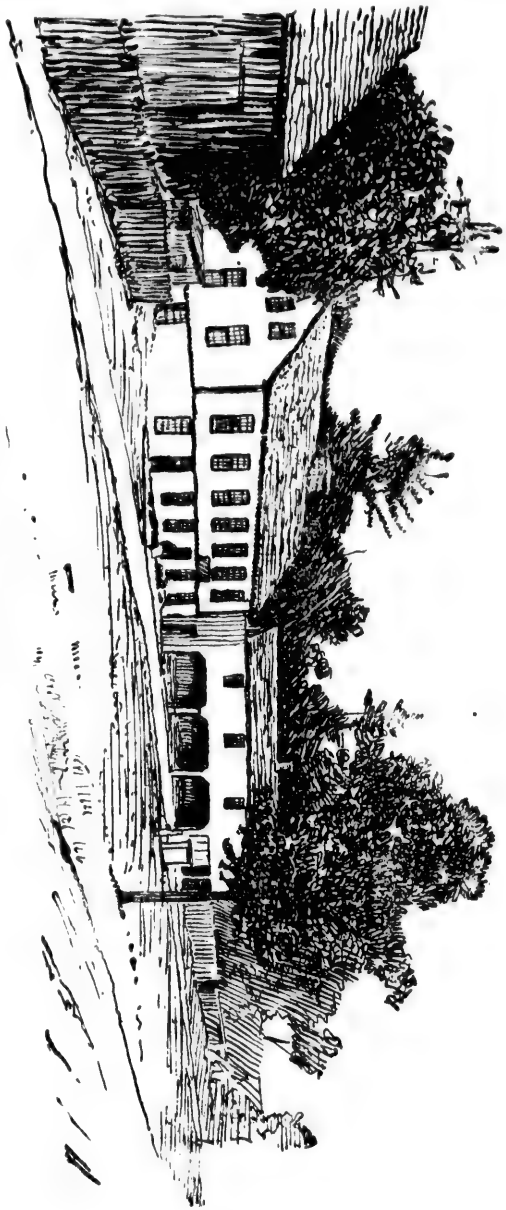
After Hiram Beach's time, as landlord of the Bond Lake tavern, came in 1840 Thomas Steele, who rented the tavern and lands and did a good trade there until about 1853, when he was followed by George Petch. Other landlords were Charles Webster, one of the Marshes, and the last tenant, Mr. A. Cosgrove, who relinquished the tenancy in 1900, after having held it for more than eleven years.

When the place was destroyed there was a large assembly hall over the driving shed to the north-east of the building. This was an addition to the shed, and was not part of the original building, as put up when the tavern was first erected by Macadam.

The large wooden barn which stood directly to the south of the tavern was contemporary with the latter, at least to a very great extent, though there may have been, and probably were, considerable extensions to the original building.

In the pre-railroad days the Bond Lake tavern used to be a favorite stopping place for the Newmarket farmers on their way to Toronto with stock or produce; there they would breakfast, perhaps at as early an hour

THE OLD BOND LAKE HOTEL—YONGE STREET.



THE OLD BOND LAKE HOTEL—YONGE STREET.

as 6 a.m., having left their farms three, four, and even five hours previously. In the days which are now being spoken of the journey to Toronto from Machell's Corners, now known as Aurora, had to be taken by road, and always occupied at least eighteen hours, and sometimes twenty-four, in the round trip.

In the destruction of the Bond Lake tavern the last of the old-fashioned, outwardly unimproved roadside inns on Yonge street, between Toronto and Newmarket, disappeared.

CHAPTER X.

WAR OF 1812-14.

Letter From Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Who Participated in Fight, Differs from Historians.

In the stirring days of 1813, while Toronto, scarcely dreaming as "Little York," that in a few decades she would wear the title of Queen City, was being trampled upon by hostile feet, an old war horse of the Ottawa Valley, Judge John Macdonnell, sniffed the battle afar off, and read with eagerness news from the besieged town; for a well-loved sister and her husband, John Beikie, were in the heart of the conflict.

John Beikie was in the early days of the nineteenth century a very prominent man in the town of York. He was appointed sheriff of York County in 1811 and 1812, then in 1820 became Clerk of the Executive Council, and in that capacity he announced the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria from the steps of the old Parliament buildings on Front street in August, 1837. Mr. Beikie married a Miss MacDonell; there were no children by the marriage. Mr. Beikie's residence in Toronto was on Front street west, just where it is now intersected by Windsor street. Mr. Beikie died in Belleville, on March 20th, 1839, in the seventy-third year of his age.

A letter written by Beikie, who had been acting as clerk of the Upper Canada Legislative Assembly to Judge Macdonnell, also extracts from one written by the latter's sister, are given below.

The letter refers to what occurred in April, 1813, when the American Commodore, Chauncey, appeared off Toronto with 14 armed vessels, having sixteen hundred troops on board—a land force under General Pike co-operating with this. The first letter differs in one respect from the statement of the historians, for while it says that the General ordered fire to be set to the magazine, they claim that he did nothing of the kind, and that it was the act of an artillery sergeant, named Marshall, who set fire to the powder magazine, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

It will also be noted that the Americans "burnt the Government house, the two block houses, one barracks for soldiers, and other buildings." These buildings were all inside the grounds of the Fort, and therefore there is no doubt that the two block houses which stand to-day were not in existence prior to April, 1813.

York, 5th May, 1813.

My Dear John,—Early on the morning of the 27th ultimo the enemy's fleet, consisting of fourteen sail, doubled Gibraltar Point under easy sail, and came to anchor off the site of the Old Fort, Toronto. Everyone, you may be sure, ran to prevent their landing; but they sailed in in spite of us, though not without great loss on both sides. As I had no military command I volunteered with the Grenadiers of the 8th Regiment, and had the mortification to see their gallant leader fall. Captain McNeil was beloved by his men. About this time the enemy were landing in great numbers, and we were ordered to make for the battery. As I did not hear this order, I found myself suddenly with Major Givins at the head of about a hundred Indians.

He desired me to advance nearer the water for fear of being made prisoner; and, in an instant afterward, everyone fled the best way he could. I got safe to the Government House Battery, and thought everything coming on well, when I heard a dreadful explosion, and then cheers. But, alas! it was the blowing up of about thirty of our poor fellows and the enemy gaining possession of our battery. From this moment every heart was dismayed; the enemy were rushing on; the General ordered a

retreat, and fire to be set to the magazine. This was the grandest, and at the same time the most awful sight I have ever seen.

The only thing then to be done was for the town to capitulate, which was done. Then the business of plundering and burning commenced and did not cease until the evening of the 1st inst., when they all went on board their vessels, where they yet remain at anchor in the harbor. They have burnt the Government House, the two block houses, one barracks for soldiers, and other buildings. They have broken every door and window in the council office, which was Elmsley House, and a schooner belonging to an inhabitant of York.

They have carried off the Gloucester, which was undergoing repairs, and was to be converted into a transport, being too old for a ship of war. The new ship on the stocks we burnt ourselves, for otherwise, I dare say, they would have done it.

Thank God, I escaped unhurt. A rifle ball struck and passed through the upper part of the cape of my coat, under my ear. I enclose you a paper, which you may publish in the Montreal Gazette, if you think proper. It will show that we act like Britons, although the enemy is near, and might crush us to atoms. The American commander-in-chief, Pike, is killed. General Dearborn now commands.

I remain always,
Your affectionate brother,
JOHN BEIKIE.

SISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

Never did I pass so awful a day as the 27th of April, with my two poor fellows in the heat of the battle. I never prayed more fervently, or said that beautiful psalm (He that dwells in the help of the Highest shall abide in the protection of the God of heaven, etc.) more devoutly since that day.

It is a beautiful psalm, and He who strengthens the weak gave me more strength and fortitude than all the other females of York put together, for I kept my castle when all the rest fled; and it was well for us that I did so—our little property was saved by that means. Every house they found deserted was completely sacked.

They so overloaded their vessels that I am told they have thrown quantities of pork and flour into the lake. I really attribute this visit to the vengeance of Heaven on this place, for quantities of stores, farming utensils, etc., sent from England in the time of General Simcoe, were allowed to remain in the King's stores, and nothing of them did they ever get. Now, our enemies have them, to do with them as they please. I think we deserve all we have got. Keep up your spirits, my dear John, for God seems to be on our side.

Your affectionate sister,
PENELOPE BEIKIE.

CHAPTER XI.

EXECUTIONS IN 23 YEARS.

Only Four Men Went to the Gallows in That Period—Details of Each Case.

In the third volume of Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto commencing on page 257 there is an account of all the executions, twenty-three in number, which took place in York and Toronto from the foundation of the former place in 1792 until 1890. From the last date more than ten years went by before there was another hanging in Toronto, it not being until April 14th, 1900, that Harry Williams paid with his life for the wilful murder of John Edward Varcoe, a grocer, on Queen street east, during the night of November 4th, 1899.

Williams on the night named, with a companion, broke into Varcoe's store; then when they were discovered, in the scuffle which followed, Williams drew a pistol, shooting Varcoe, wounding him so seriously that he died very shortly afterwards. Williams went to the scaffold most collectedly; from the very first he was apparently resigned to his fate, as, after his conviction, in passing sentence Chief Justice Meredith had held out no hope of mercy.

Frederick Lee Rice was hanged on July 18th, 1902, for having shot County Constable Boyd, who was in a hack in charge of Rice himself, and two other

prisoners named respectively Routledge and Jones, conveying them to jail, where they had been committed to take their trial for burglary committed in Aurora sometime previously. The crime was a most sensational one, as the pistols with which the shooting was effected were thrown into the hack in which the constables and prisoners were travelling by a third person, whose personality has never yet been discovered. The three prisoners all came to an untimely end. Jones was so terribly injured in the fight for liberty which took place between the constables and their charges that he died in the General Hospital a day or two later. Routledge committed suicide in the jail two days after Boyd was shot, and Rice, perhaps the least guilty of the three, perished on the scaffold.

The next man to be hanged at the jail was Alexander Martin, who had been convicted of the murder of his infant child by striking it on the head with an oar while he and his wife were in a boat on the bay; he then threw the dead body into the water. When Martin was brought up for trial there was practically no defence, and the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty. Martin was hanged on the morning of March 10th, 1905, his last words being that "he was an innocent man."

Nearly three years elapsed before there was another execution in Toronto, as it was not until January 8, 1908, that John Boyd, a colored man, was hanged for shooting E. F. Wandle, also a colored man, the keeper of a restaurant on York street. Boyd, who had cherished a grudge against Wandle in consequence of some differences over work, went to the place of business of the latter on June 11th, 1907, and deliberately shot Wandle through the body while he was ascending the stairs of the house in an effort to get away from him.

At his trial an attempt had been made to show that Wandle had given Boyd great provocation, but the plea failed and the jury apparently had no difficulty in finding Boyd guilty of murder. Judge MacMahon in sentencing the prisoner to death held out no hope of mercy and in fact no effort was made of any kind by anybody to obtain a commutation of the sentence.

Just before his execution Boyd acknowledged the justice of his sentence and met his doom bravely.

CHAPTER XII

BRONZE TABLET ERECTED.

Survivors of Batoche Column in Riel Rebellion of 1885 Honor Memories of Comrades Who Fell.

On October 29, 1908, the military Armories building in Toronto was the scene of a ceremony which stirred the patriotic feelings of the community.

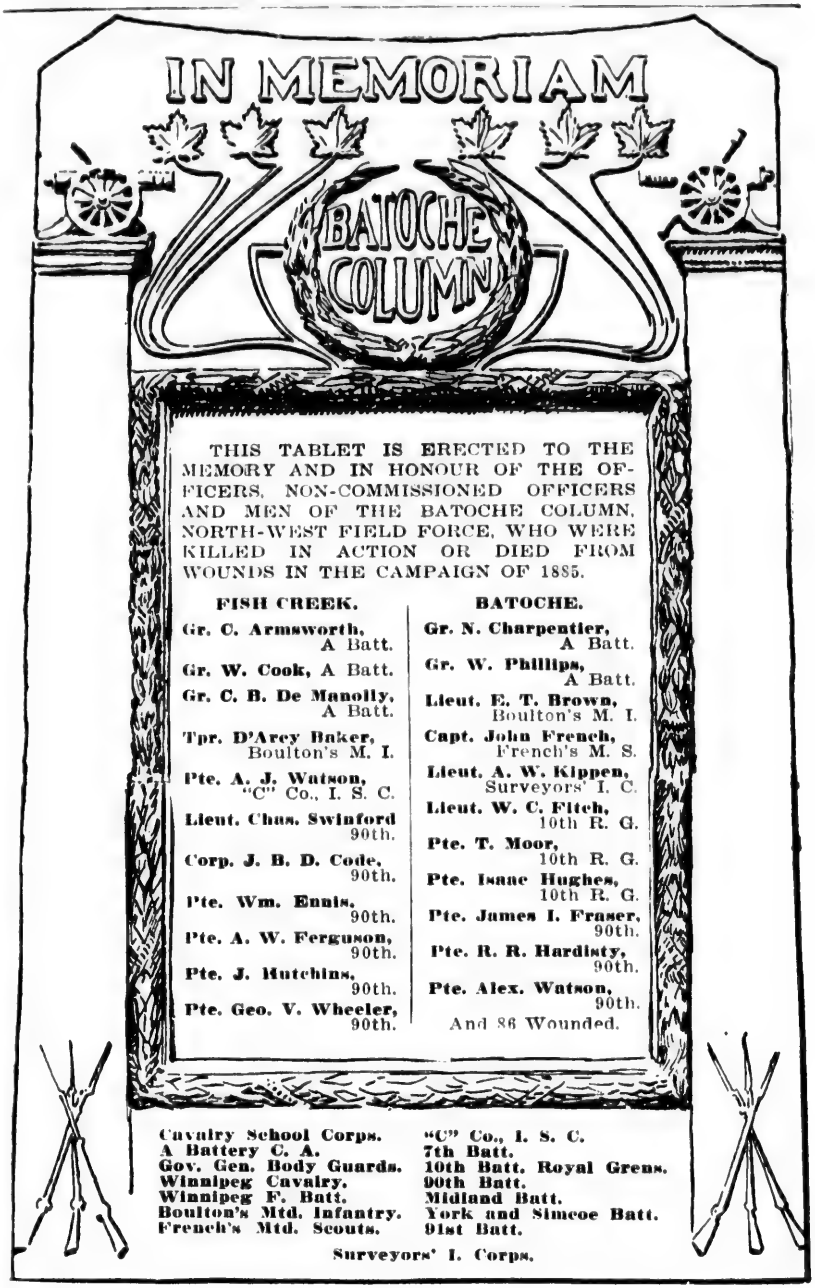
At 8 o'clock on the evening of that day Sir Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in the presence of the troops composing the garrison and an interested audience, drew aside the Union Jack which covered a handsome bronze tablet erected in memory of the members of the Batoche column who fell in battle or succumbed to their wounds, during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

The design of the tablet is shown by the cut. It was cast in dark bronze with burnished letters, Mr. Bernard Cairns doing the work from a design furnished by Miss Violet Irwin.

The tablet was set in the north wall of the Armories. In front of it a temporary platform had been erected for the Lieutenant-Governor and his party, and the troops of the garrison, under command of Colonel Septimus Denison, formed three sides of a square around it, the wall on which the tablet was placed forming the fourth side.

The troops present were the 10th Royal Grenadiers, 2nd. Queen's Own Rifles, 48th Highlanders, Army Medical Corps, Royal Canadian Dragoons, G. Battery Canadian Horse Artillery, the Cadets of St. Andrew's College, Jarvis Street Collegiate and Harbord Street Collegiate and the veterans of the Fenian Raid of 1866, the Riel Rebellion of 1885 and the South African War.

The Lieutenant-Governor was accompanied by Lady Clark and the Misses Clark, Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, and Lady Whitney, Sir Henry M. Pellatt and Lady Pellatt, Mr. Joseph Oliver, Mayor of Toronto, Lieut.-


IN MEMORIAM
BATOCHE COLUMN
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY AND IN HONOUR OF THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BATOCHE COLUMN, NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE, WHO WERE KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1885.
FISH CREEK.
Gr. C. Armsworth, A Batt.
Gr. W. Cook, A Batt.
Gr. C. B. De Manolly, A Batt.
Tpr. D'Arcy Baker, Boulton's M. I.
Pte. A. J. Watson, "C" Co., I. S. C.
Lieut. Chas. Swinford 90th.
Corp. J. B. D. Code, 90th.
Pte. Wm. Ennis, 90th.
Pte. A. W. Ferguson, 90th.
Pte. J. Hutchins, 90th.
Pte. Geo. V. Wheeler, 90th.
BATOCHE.
Gr. N. Charpentier, A Batt.
Gr. W. Phillips, A Batt.
Lieut. E. T. Brown, Boulton's M. I.
Capt. John French, French's M. S.
Lieut. A. W. Kippen, Surveyors' I. C.
Lieut. W. C. Fitch, 10th R. G.
Pte. T. Moor, 10th R. G.
Pte. Isaac Hughes, 10th R. G.
Pte. James I. Fraser, 90th.
Pte. R. R. Hardisty, 90th.
Pte. Alex. Watson, 90th.
And 86 Wounded.
Cavalry School Corps.
A Battery C. A.
Gov. Gen. Body Guards.
Winnipeg Cavalry.
Winnipeg F. Batt.
Boulton's Mtd. Infantry.
French's Mtd. Scouts.
"C" Co., I. S. C.
7th Batt.
10th Batt. Royal Grens.
90th Batt.
Midland Batt.
York and Simcoe Batt.
91st Batt.
Surveyors' I. Corps.

Col. D. M. Robertson, Surgeon-Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, Colonel H. J. Grasett, chief of Police, Toronto, Col. C. Greville Harston, Col. James Mason and Major Macdonald.

After Col. Mason gave a brief account of the eventful night when the call for troops was issued, Sir Mortimer Clark drew aside the flag which covered the tablet and in a few words expressed his honor and respect for the men who had given their lives on behalf of their country.

The ceremony was closed by short speeches from Sir James Whitney, Mayor Oliver and Col. H. J. Grasett.

CHAPTER XIII.

QUEENSTON IN 1819.

An Engraving of the Old Village of Queenston on the Niagara River, Made in 1819.

Miss Janet Carnochan, the historian of the Niagara District, has visited Queenston with the picture in hand and identified the principal points of interest.

In this view of Queenston and the Niagara River there are some houses that may still be pointed out, and though others are no longer to be seen, their site is known. The various points of the river may be recognized as Frooman's, Field's, Brown's.

Queenston in early days was an important point, being the lower end of the portage road from Chippewa, which was the upper landing as Queenston was the lower landing. Governor Simcoe in 1793 tells of hutting the Queen's Rangers at Queenston, and the price of materials is given for twenty-eight huts. A letter from New York to a friend in England, printed in Philadelphia in 1795, tells that the writer had seen at one time four vessels loading and unloading and sixty wagons loading for the upper landing, Chippewa, while bales of furs are here brought from 300 to 1,500 miles back. Several noted merchants here resided, as Thomas Dickson, David Thornburn, etc.

Here was the residence of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, at whose fine residence, situated on a commanding eminence, were entertained all the royal and distinguished visitors on their way to or from the Falls. As it was said that Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford "did the honors for all Scotland," so it may be said that Mr. Hamilton did the honors for Upper Canada. In 1793 the Duke of Kent was here entertained, the father of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He was the father of the late Hon. John Hamilton of Kingston.

Near the left of the picture the house marked (1) is the low stone building still standing in which it is said the body of Sir Isaac Brock, after his death at Queenston Heights, was carried, and where it lay for hours until the victory was gained by our troops. It was afterwards occupied by Charles Secord, the only son of James and Laura Secord. The building was later a cider or vinegar factory and was much altered and has now been long unoccupied.

No. 2 is the large stone house of Major Brown, and not far from it many remember seeing the ruins of the blue stone house also belonging to Major Brown, but this does not show in the picture.

No. 3 is the house of Mrs. James Secord, Laura Ingersoll, the gable end of which may be seen at present while standing on the Heights near Brock's monument. The house has been much altered, but it is believed that the room next the Heights and that above it are the same as when that dauntless woman started off on her dangerous walk of twenty miles to warn the British of the intended attack, and thus saved the outpost at Beaver Dams, guarding supplies from the hands of the enemy when five hundred men surrendered to fifty.

No. 4 is Monument House, at which many have been entertained. It is much to be regretted that last summer this old building was burned down. It was then said that in four years it would have been one hundred years old. The ruins show the thickness of the walls. It was built about 1810.

No. 5 is the site of the residence of Hon. Robert Hamilton, known to many by the three poplar trees seen in the picture. The house was built after the war of 1812-15, as it is said the house of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton was the only one burned on the day of the battle while Queenston was for a short time in the hands of the enemy. The

VIEW OF QUEENSTON IN 1818.

residence of Mr. Noyes is built almost on the site of the Hamilton house. Of course the residence of Sheriff Hamilton does not appear, as it was not erected till 1834.

No. 6 represents warehouses supposed to have been built by Hon. Robert Hamilton about 1790, as letters dated 1805 in the Archives at Ottawa speak of warehouses built fifteen years before the date of the letter. Mr. Hamilton, who, after he retired from business became a judge, had an extensive business and his large landed possessions made him the wealthiest man in the country.

No. 7, the site of Stone Barrack for troops—Some buildings here were washed away and completely destroyed by the ice jam in 1818 when the river was frozen over and much property destroyed.

No. 8, the site of the huts erected by Governor Simcoe for the Queen's Rangers in 1793. An estimate is given of the cost of fitting up twenty-eight huts at the West Landing now Queenston, eight for the officers, fourteen for the men, three for a hospital, one for a bake house and two for mess and cooking houses for the officers, the price of logs, boards, shingles, nails, putty, glass, bricks is given with great minuteness as also the expense of fitting up the buildings at Navy Hall, Niagara, for the Governor and the Legislature all approved at Quebec 8th Oct, 1792.

Queenston has since then seen many changes. Here was built in 1824 the steamer Queenston by the Hon. John Hamilton, father of the Hon. Robert Hamilton. Some present inhabitants of Queenston remember seeing seven steamers calling in one day. Many of the steamers sailed between Queenston and Prescott, an American line between Lewiston and Rochester.

The 13th Oct.,1824 was a memorable day, as then the body of General Brock was brought from Fort George to be placed under the first monument. The 30th of June, 1840 saw the great indignation meeting, after the monument was maliciously blown up, eight hundred people assembled and speeches made—twenty-two in number—there being eleven resolutions and the mover and seconder of each spoke. Again on the 13th Oct., 1853, the final re-interment of the remains of the General took place in the vault of the present monument and again in Sept. 1860, a large assemblage witnessed our present King Edward VII. marking the spot where Gen. Brock fell. And it is no ordinary men that may be had from Queenston Heights. It is a question whether if in any place in the world stands a nobler monument on a grander site, commanding such a panorama of river or of lake, of plain, of fertile fields, of fruit farms, with thousands of acres of vines and golden grain.

CHAPTER XIV.

MARVELLOUS RIFLE SHOOTING.

Rifle Shot Through Man Scored a Bullseye—Ball Passed Through His Body, Making Bullseye on Target.

It's probable that if the following story were told without actual evidence of its truth being handed out at the time of telling the listener would relegate the teller of the tale to the ranks of fiction makers who doctor facts to suit their plots.

The writer has told the story to many people, but in so doing has often felt that his hearers, while they did not openly express doubt as to its accuracy, indicated by their manner, that the story, while a good one, might be included in the fairy tales and fish stories that form part of an after-dinner talk across the walnuts and the wine.

To tell a man that a fellow-man once upon a time fired a shot from a rifle at a target a thousand yards distant, that the shot on its way to the target passed through the body of the marker and then made a bullseye, and that the man thus pierced recovered and lived for many years, and died of some disease not connected with the incident, is a story that—well, it's a good story, but in nine cases out of ten the man to whom the story is told doesn't believe it.

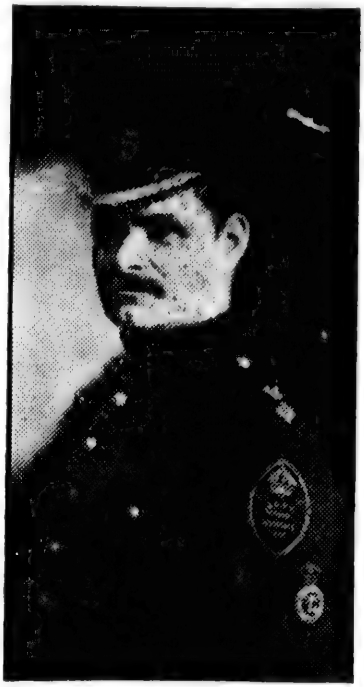
And yet it's truth—gospel truth—and the man who fired the shot is well known as a rifleman and lives in Toronto.

You travellers who wend your way to the American Gotham via the C. P. R., the T., H. & B. and N. Y. C., and patronize the dining car, have seen

one of the two characters in the story, and if after reading the story you still have doubts, why just ask Mr. George Margetts, who presides over the destinies of the dining car attached to the 5.20 C. P. R. train that leaves Toronto every afternoon.

I have known George Margetts for over a score of years, and there is no more likeable man in the service.

He is not only a good rifle shot, but he is a good caterer. When you get a seat in his dining car you can depend upon it that your wants will be attended to—your sirloin steak smothered in onions, and your Lyonnaise potatoes alongside and all the etceteras will be served up just to the King's taste.



GEORGE MARGETTS.

I had ten minutes the other day with Margetts while on my way from New York to Toronto, talking about events of long ago, and one of these was the story of how he sent daylight through George Jenkins at the Hamilton butts away back in 1881. He told me the story:

"I well remember, I'll never forget, that June afternoon of 1881. I was a member of the Victoria Rifle Club, which was composed of members of the 13th Battalion. We were out for our first practice at McNab's farm, about three miles from Hamilton.

"There were a lot of members at the practice. I remember some:—

"Hon. J. M. Gibson, who was in later years the commander of the 13th Battalion, and is now Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. James Adam, a plumber, who did business at the corner of Hughson and King William streets. He was a good shot, and is still alive. L. Schwartz was a cigar manufacturer. He was connected with the 13th band. He is still to the fore. W. M. Goodwin was superintendent of G. T. R. telegraph system, western division. Henry McLaren was a gentleman of leisure. His people were pioneers in Hamilton. He formerly commanded the 13th Regiment. He is dead. Joseph Mason, who used to have charge of the Masonic Hall on James street. Albert Pain was a captain, and is a commission merchant. I think he is chairman of the present Parks Board, and is very much alive to-day. William Clark used to run a laundry. He was a first-class shot, and I believe he works in the Parliament Buildings in the Queen's Park. If I remember right, the late J. J. Mason, the Grand Secretary of the Masons, was also at the ranges that day.

"There were also others whose names I forget. You must remember that it was a long time ago—nearly thirty years.

"Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon I had been shooting at the 800 and 900 yard range, and had just gone back to fire at the 1000 yards.

"I lay down with my Remington long range rifle to fire the first shot, and just as the shot had gone off Col. Gibson, who was standing by me, exclaimed, 'My God! there's the marker,' and just at that moment the shot struck George Jenkins. You see, I was using black powder, which accounted for the bullet being so slow in getting to the target.

"I saw in a second how it had occurred. The marker was behind the

target when I aimed, and had stepped out to re-paint the target just as I pulled the trigger. I heard Jenkins yell, and then I dropped my rifle and ran with the rest of the men to the target. About 150 yards this side of the target we met Jenkins, who was walking down to meet us, and just as we met him he dropped like a log, and didn't say a word.

"We picked him up and laid him on a board. I folded up a small flag and put it at his back, where he was bleeding. The men carried him, and I walked at his side, keeping my finger on the front wound to keep it from bleeding, till we got to McNab's farmhouse. Col. Gibson saw Jenkins fall, and rushed a man to town for a doctor and another to McNab's for a horse to follow the first man for the doctor. Within an hour Dr. Griffin and Dr. Rosebrugh were at McNab's, which was not far from the ranges.

"The shot had struck Jenkins in the back, and, if I remember right, it hit him below the shoulder blade, less than an inch under the left nipple and close to his heart. Both doctors made a careful examination of the wound, and said that the chances were against Jenkins, but that he might pull through, but that they would do the best they could for the poor fellow. A nurse from Hamilton arrived before sundown, and every care was bestowed on Jenkins.

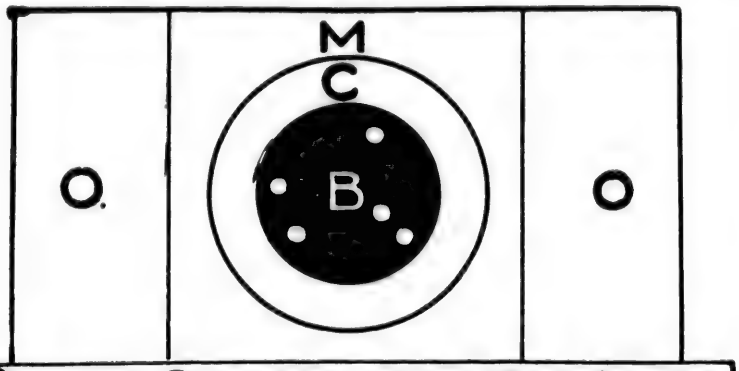
"He was partly unconscious for a few hours, but he came to all right and talked to me.

"He said: 'I had been making a stone mantlet (a screen) to protect myself, and dropped that work to paint out the old shots on the target. I had painted out all the old shots on the white part of the target (the outer, the magpie, and the centre, now called the inner) and I went behind the target to get my black paint to paint out the old shots on the bull. I was hurrying and I ran without my flag, which I left standing where I had been making the mantlet. I was just raising my right hand up to paint out the first of the old shots on the bull when the shot from the rifle struck me. I saw that the shot was a bullseye, and felt just at that second a pain as if something sharp had been run through me. I turned round, walked to the firing party, whom I saw coming, and then, as you know, I dropped.'"

Margetts continuing his story, said: "You must understand that on the target that the outer, magpie and centre, which is now called inner, are all white and the 'bull' is black. The diagram shows the old [illegible] the bull—the upper one of the [illegible] on the right hand looking towards the target was my shot that travelled through Jenkins.

"Jenkins was covered with the clay

FACE OF THE TARGET.



O-OUTER. C-CENTRE OR INNER. B-BULL'S-EYE. M-MAGPIE.

that he had been working with in making his mantlet. I remember I felt terrible while the poor fellow was lying in bed at McNab's house, but, thanks to good nursing and the work of the doctors, in about two weeks he was taken to his home in Hamilton, and he gradually improved and about two months after was marking again."

"How was it that the bullet struck Jenkins so high in the back?"

"Well, you see, the target stood about two and a half feet from the ground, on a wooden sill and this was about nine or ten inches above his feet, so that the shot would just strike under the shoulder blade."

"Jenkins," said Margetts, "continued his work as a marker for five or six years, but he was careless and his services had to be dispensed with. I remember a couple of years after the accident I was firing at one of the long ranges and had aimed, ready to fire, when Jenkins popped from behind the target to repaint, without his red flag and the red coat that had been provided for him, and so he had to quit. He died from natural causes about twelve years ago." That is about 1896.

Mr. Davis, city editor of the Hamilton Times, has been good enough to look up the account of the accident, as reported, in the Times of 9th June, 1881. The article is headed:

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.

SCORING A BULLSEYE THROUGH A MAN'S BODY.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A MARKSMAN.

An unfortunate mishap occurred yesterday afternoon at the new ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, between here and the Halfway House, Dundas Road. Members of the club were engaged in practice at the 1,000 yards range, and Mr. George Margetts was firing at the target, when unhappily the marker, George Jenkins, stepped in front and received the bullet, which passed through his body and strange as it may appear, struck the bullseye, which was bespattered with blood. A reporter of the Times soon after the occurrence investigated the facts and ascertained that it has been the practice of the marker at the ranges to wave a red flag when he wished to repaint the target after a number of shots have been fired or prior to examining it, after the marksmen are through firing, but in this instance, Jenkins neglected to wave his flag and exposed himself with the results stated. The unfortunate man was carried to the residence of Mr. McNab, located near the ranges, where he was attended by Drs. Griffin and Rosebrugh.

Jenkins passed the night very favorably and to-day Dr. Griffin has great hopes that he will recover. The bullet was one of the Remington's 550 grains and entered at the back below the shoulder blade, passing out about an inch below the left nipple. After looking where the ball had struck the target and seeing that it was a bullseye, Jenkins says he felt a stinging pain, as if a needle had gone through him. He then yelled to the parties at the range for the purpose of letting them know that he had been struck and ran down the ranges 240 or 250 yards and as several of the marksmen approached him he fell over. He bled but little from the wound and there had not been much internal hemorrhage.

Jenkins has performed the duty of marker at the rifle ranges for nearly three years and has always been considered a very cautious man, but, possibly, like brakesmen on railways, immunity from accident has caused him to disregard danger. The members of the club and Mr. Margetts especially deeply regret the accident and have been most assiduous in their attendance to the wounded man. It is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his post.

After a lapse of sixteen years this is the first accident which has occurred at the rifle ranges, and as has been intimated before, was purely accidental.

CHAPTER XV.

DAVENPORT PRESBYTERIANS.

First Church Erected by That Body in North-west Suburbs — Inception of Work.

One of the results of the Evangelistic Movement in the Presbyterian Church of Toronto is the erection on the Davenport road to the north-west of the city, of a handsome new church on the corner of Delaware avenue and Davenport road.

The land on which the church stands, part of the Bull farm, is near the source of what is known as the Garrison Creek, and was given for the site of the church by the Wanless family.

The work was first inaugurated on July 16th, 1905. A school-house was then built and occupied Dec. 17th, 1905.

The new church, erected this year, will accommodate 1,000 worshippers, the style of architecture being ecclesiastical Gothic.

The main porch and entrance to the nave is fashioned after the porch of Canterbury Cathedral in England.

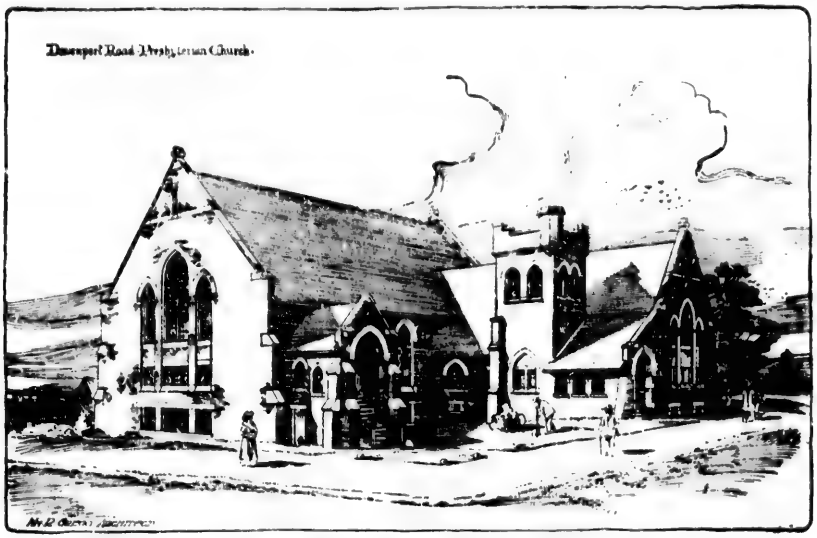
In the square tower there is a tuneful set of chimes, somewhat of an innovation, though a much to be commended one, in a Presbyterian place of worship. The pastor in charge from the inception of the work has been the Rev. R. H. Abraham, M.A., D.Sc.

The growth of the church has been exceedingly rapid, meetings being held every night in the week, except on Saturday.

There are the following list of organizations in connection with the work:—Gospel Mission, adult Bible class, Missionary Circle, Temperance Society, juvenile choir, Woman's Association and Mothers' meeting, and others. It is the intention of the committee in charge to establish a gymnasium in the not distant future.

The aim of the church is, in the words of the pastor, "to reach the unchurched through modified institutional methods with simple and devotional church services."

It is not so many years since, just fifty as a matter of fact, when the locality where this church stands was newly cleared, while within half a mile was dense bush still wholly uncleared excepting for some of the heavy timber.



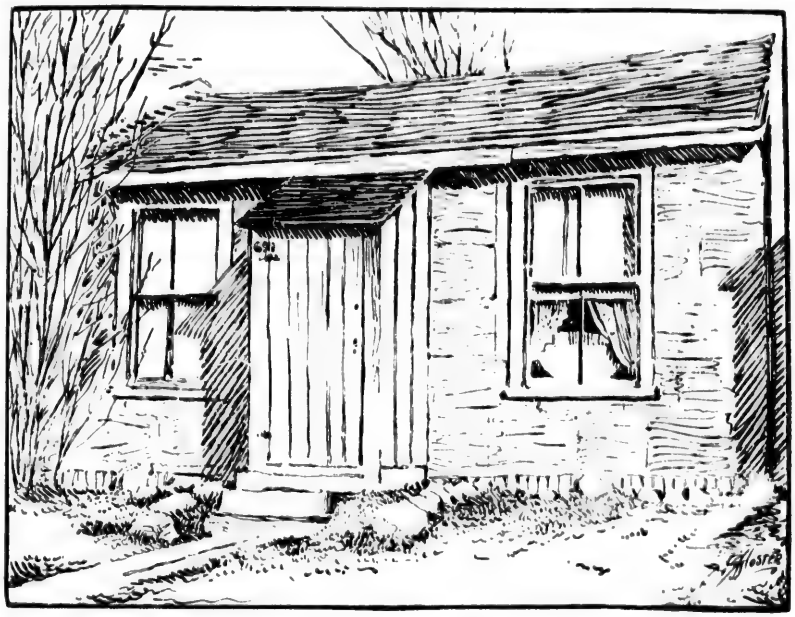
DAVENPORT ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHAPTER XVI.

SEATON VILLAGE OF OLD.

Cars Far Away and School Section Big—Politics Hot—Houses and Old Man as Children's Terrors.

Seaton Village—that's a name you're hearing less and less these days, but to many men and women in this fair city it brings back memories of the days before Toronto started to worry about an eastern entrance to the Exhibition grounds or a trunk sewer.



OLDEST HOUSE IN SEATON VILLAGE.

Its aliases were "the English village," because so many good sons and daughters of that merry land settled there, and "Satan's Village," because some people liked their little jest and not because the mankind there were worse than elsewhere.

Seaton Village wasn't any "deserted village." It grew and prospered and, by way of reward, was gobbled up in 1887 by Toronto.

It wasn't as long as the Mississippi River nor as broad as the thickest part of Africa, but it had a name for its little self. Its fame overspread its boundaries on all sides, but the village proper was boxed in by Bloor, Bathurst and Hammond streets and Manning avenue. When the C. P. R. put a line through north of Toronto, Hammond street became part of the right of way.

In the brave old days of 35 and 40 years ago, the village boasted about 40 houses, and the nearest you could get to it by street car was Yonge or Queen street.

Yes, the name "Seaton Village" has gone, and nearly all of its street names also have perished. Manning avenue was formerly Hope street; Euclid avenue was Lumley street, and Palmerston was Ontario street. Of the cross streets, Barton used to be known as Colborne, and Follis avenue was Seaton street.

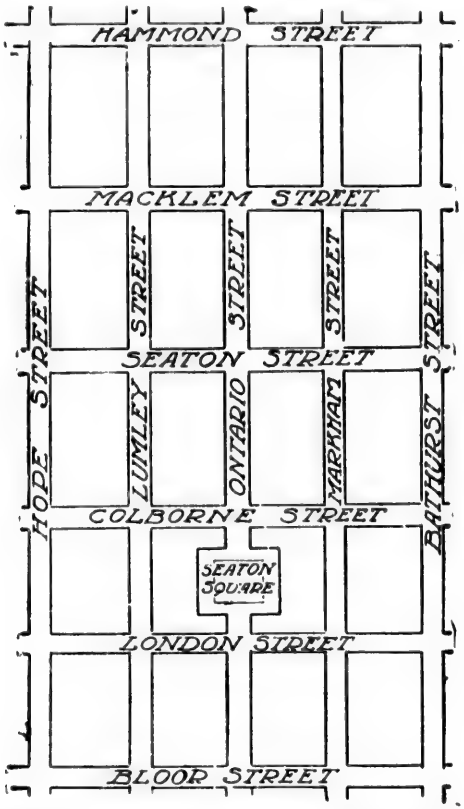
Many people of the north remember when "The Pioneer" hotel stood at the corner of Bathurst and Bloor streets, where St. Albans is now, but

not so many remember the old days when that building was "Poulter's."

And, speaking of hotels, on the east side of Bathurst street north of where Olive avenue is now, David Lennox used to keep "The Duke of York" hotel, and the motto over its door was "Live and Let Live."

Children of to-day who imagine that they have quite a distance to go to Avenue Road, and the section took in by far the greater part of the district north from that boundary line to beyond St. Clair avenue.

In 1874 the Bathurst street school on the east side of Bathurst street, just a little beyond the present city boundary, was built, and it accommodated the children from the aforesaid large district.



GROUND PLAN OF SEATON VILLAGE IN THE OLD DAYS.

school, should think what little Seaton Villagers had in this line in the old, old days. Tommy and Mary of the village had to go to Davenport school, which was on Davenport road west of the Northern Railway tracks.

In 1873 school section 25 was formed. Its southern boundary was Bloor street, from Shaw street almost to

And many of the children who attended that school some 25 years ago have reason to remember "Hunter's houses." These were frame buildings standing on Bathurst street's west side, one north and one south of where Olive avenue is now. They took the name of their builder.

Only the framework of these houses

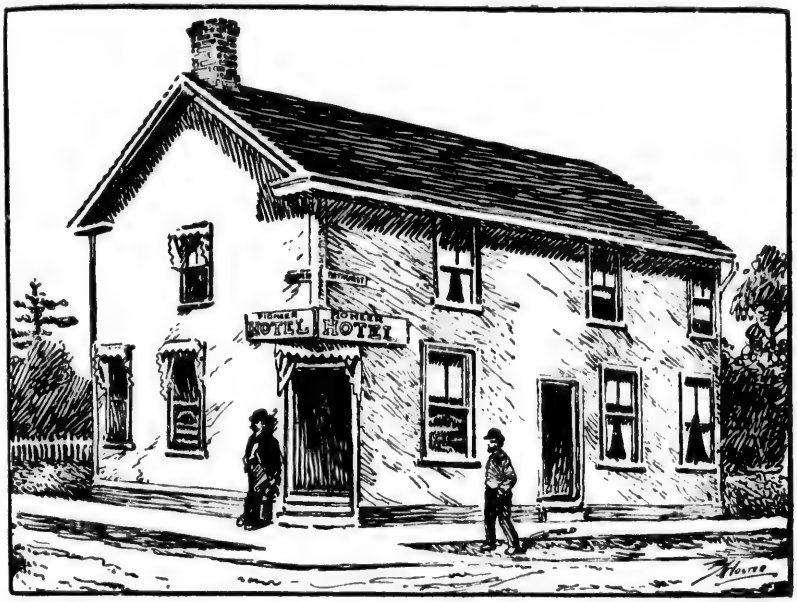
had been finished, and for years they stood empty and exposed to wind and weather. They took on a mysterious appearance, and the bigger school boys used to amuse themselves by taking the little chaps into these houses and showing the end of a rope, with which a man was said to have committed suicide. As an added attraction the big fellows used to threaten the little chaps with sudden death, a knife being flourished for effect.

Many years ago these houses were moved to London street and finished for living in.

him." This interesting person met death under a C. P. R. train some score of years ago.

Perhaps the most interesting person in the village was "Mammy" Brown, a colored woman, who was said to have been over a hundred years old when she died. Even in extreme old age she continued to be a member of the Sunday school, and delighted in getting upon the platform with the children at Sunday school anniversary celebrations.

Mrs. Brooks, daughter of "Mammy" Brown, still lives in the old cottage



PIONEER HOTEL, FORMERLY "POULTER'S."

Another joy to the children of those days was to meet an old man who lived "over the hill," and always carried a big bag. He noised it abroad that he carried this bag to put school children in, and the youngsters used to do a record short distance dash when they saw him.

Even when with their parents, children were not safe from the terrors of this man, as it was his custom under such circumstances to remark, in what was his idea of a joking manner, "Give me the child and say you lost

at 691 Markham street, where "Mammy" Brown lived.

This cottage is the oldest house in Seaton village ,and Mrs. Brooks says: —"Mother lived in it over 50 years. She was 111 when she died, and she's dead 11 years.

"Mother came from Maryland. She and my father were slaves, and ran away because father was going to be sold."

In the old days the Primitive Methodists had a church where Bathurst street Methodist church now stands,

and the Wesleyans had a church on the east side of Markham street, a little north of Bloor. Nearly a quarter of a century ago these churches joined forces, the Wesleyan building being moved to the site of the other, and the Wesleyan school marching in a body to the other church. Both of these church buildings are still standing in rear of the present Bathurst street church, although they have been made into one building.

"MAMMY" BROWN.

In politics the village was almost en-

tirely Conservative. It formed part of the West York riding, and political feeling ran high. In the days before the ballot arrived, the villagers used to go to Davisville to enjoy the delights of open voting.

That boys from the city stole their apples was one of the villagers' complaints. Another thing they had to endure was the presence of slaughter houses and piggeries. The village also used to be a great place for the jumping of horses by gentlemen from the city.

A glue factory near what is now the corner of Manning avenue and Barton streets was one of the landmarks of the village. The odor from it was not that of roses, and when it was burned down over 30 years ago many people said that the fire was of incendiary origin.

For her political and a few other meetings the village used to use a room over the hotel driving shed. Later the place of assembly was Adare's Hall, Bathurst street, which was afterwards turned into a hardware store.

P. B. McLaren used to keep the one store of the village, and some of the other well-known family names of those days were as follows:—Wenman, Goodchild, Thompson, Delworth, McGregor, Bailey, Vaughan, Mills, Harrison, Watson, Adare, Orr, Kirkhan, Hollyman, Truss, Newberry, Parker, Magee, Stanley, Baird, Hood, Gowdy, Marks, Cole, Goldsmith, Valiant, Handcock, Baldwin, Hampton, Clarke, Brown, Poulter, Wooton, Woodhouse.

CHAPTER XVII.

PRINCE OF WALES' CANOE.

A Gift to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria—The Visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860.

The Canadian Illustrated News, the pioneer illustrated paper of the Dominion, published at Hamilton, C.W., in 1860, has a picture of the canoe used by the Prince of Wales when he visited Canada and an account of the regatta at Montreal, at which he was present. It reads:—

"Here is a specimen of Canadian manufacture of the primitive kind. We have engraved a picture of the canoe made by the Red Indians of Caughnawaga, near Montreal, and presented to Her Majesty the Queen. The following account of the incidents relating to the regatta at which it was first used have a historical interest.

"In 1860, in the course of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, an Indian regatta, composed of canoes manned by natives, was given on the St. Lawrence by the Hudson's Bay Company in honor of his Royal Highness. The regatta took place on the 1st of August, in the neighborhood of Isle Dorval, about three miles above Lachine, upon which Sir George Simpson possessed a beautiful residence. The fete was one of the most successful of those given in honor of the Royal visitor, and the picturesque novelty of the scene was certainly calculated to surprise those who for the first time had an opportunity of witnessing the expertness of the Indian in the management of his canoe."

The Montreal Herald said:—"The site was well chosen; the channel, less than a mile in width, flows between fields now ripe for the harvest, sloping to the water's edge, and the dense foliage and verdant lawns of Isle Dorval, fresh with recent showers and brilliant with sunshine. A flotilla of nine large birch-bark canoes was drawn up in a line close to the head of the island. Their appearance was very beautiful; the light and graceful craft were painted and fitted up with great taste, each having flags at the bow and stern; their crews, composed of 100 Iroquois Indians, from Caughnawaga and the Lake of Two Mountains, being costumed en sauvage, gay with feathers, scarlet cloth and paint—the crews and craft harmonizing admirably.

"As soon as the barge carrying the Prince pushed off from the mainland the fleet of canoes darted out from the island to meet him in a line abreast, and to the inspiring cadences of a voyageur song. On nearing the Royal barge the line opened on the middle, apparently to let it pass, but suddenly wheeling round with a rapidity and precision which took everyone by surprise, they again formed in line

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CANOE, 1860.

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with the Prince's barge in the middle, and in that form reached the landing place, when the canoe song ceased, and a cheer it did ones' heart good to hear burst from the voyageurs, which his Royal Highness, with a face beaming with pleasure, returned by saluting his Indian escort."

"By the direction of Mr. H. H. Berens, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, the canoe used by the Prince of Wales on this occasion was sent to England, and has since been offered by the company to her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to accept of it as a memento of the Prince's visit to her North American dominions. It is now stationed on Virginia water, after having been refitted by Messrs. R. & W. Forrest, the celebrated boat-builders, of Limehouse, in whose yard it for several days attracted great attention.

"It is a very fine specimen of the North American canoe. Its extreme length is 40 feet, breadth 6 feet and internal depth 2 feet 3 inches. She is propelled by fourteen paddles besides the steersman. The canoe is constructed with a very close frame of ribs bent round from gunwale to gunwale, and planks of thin wood secured to the frame-work, the whole covered outside with thick tough bark of the birch sewn together with the roots of the pine tree split into threads, and then rendered water-tight by the aid of a native gum. The seats or thwarts are fastened to the sides of the canoe by lacings. A small grating was placed in the bottom of the centre of the canoe for the accommodation of his Royal Highness and suite. The ornamental painting or decoration consists of a white streak under the gunwale, running fore and aft, and ending at each end with a white face, on which is painted at the bow the crown and flags of England, and aft the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto. The gunwale is ornamented alternately black, white, yellow and green, forming a sort of chain or beadwork, the whole of which is precisely the same as when she was used by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"We cannot close this notice without one word of regret for Sir George Simpson, who organized and presided at the regatta in question, and who, to the deep regret of his numerous friends only survived it one week. He had been indisposed for some time previously, and it is possible that the excitement may have hastened the fit of apoplexy of which he died on the 6th of September. Sir George Simpson had been for forty years Governor of Rupert's Land, and was well known throughout Canada, where he was universally respected."

CHAPTER XVIII.

STORY OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In Province of Ontario and its Development—Pioneers in the Movement.

The invention of the practical working telegraph system used over the land lines of the world to-day is lastingly identified with the name of Samuel Finley Breeze Morse.

It is difficult to assign the invention of the telegraph to any one man.

As early as 1774, Lesage, of Geneva, invented a system of transmitting electric signals through wires. Lomond, of Paris, in 1787, Sir F. Ronalds, of London, in 1816, and half a dozen others followed with various inventions. But Professor Morse stands in the same relation to the telegraph as Alexander Graham Bell does to the telephone. He holds that position both by popular acclaim and decision of the courts.

Born April 27, 1791, in Charlestown, Mass., he was sent at the age of fourteen to Yale College.

His early tastes led him more strongly toward art than towards science. From 1811 to 1815 he spent in England studying art, and achieved not a little success.

In 1827 Morse learned from Prof. J. F. Dana of Columbia University, the elementary effects of electromagnetism, but it was not until October of 1832, that he made a rough draft of the necessary apparatus for a set of telegraph instruments.

This draft was drawn and shown to fellow passengers on board the packet-ship "Sully," while Morse was returning from a study of the old masters in Europe.

Then followed twelve years of pain-

ful struggle and poverty while the young inventor sought to perfect his invention and secure for it a proper presentation to the public. He made his own models, moulds and castings, and even denied himself the common necessities of life in order to have funds for its furtherance.

On September 2, 1837, Morse's first telegraph instrument was exhibited to a few friends in his room in the University Building, New York. A patent, applied for on Sept. 28 of the same year was followed by a petition to Congress for an appropriation with which to demonstrate the feasibility of the telegraph over long distance lines.

It was not until February 23, 1843, that this appropriation was granted, and on the 24th of May, 1844, the first official telegraph test was made over a line strung from Washington to Baltimore.

In 1847 Morse was compelled to defend his invention in the courts, and successfully vindicated his claim to be called the original inventor of the electro-magnetic recording telegraph.

After that the artist-inventor rapidly gained renown and honors. As the years went on the various foreign Governments bestowed their highest distinctions upon him, and, in 1858, the representatives of Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Piedmont, Russia, the Holy See, Sweden, Tuscany and Turkey presented him with 400,000 francs in recognition of the use of his instruments in their countries.

Morse's instruments and alphabets, now used on 95 per cent. of the telegraph wires of the world, are an even more lasting memorial than the bronze statue erected to his memory in Central Park, New York, in which city the renowned inventor died, April 2, 1872.

In view of the immense revenues received by the present telegraph systems of the United States it is interesting to note the decision of the Postmaster-General of the American Republic sixty odd years ago. At that time Professor Morse offered his infant telegraph lines to the United States Government for $100,000, and the Postmaster-General reported that Prof. Morse and his friends had not satisfied him "that under any rate of postage that could be adopted its revenue could be made equal to its expenditure."

The earliest practical experiments of Morse and his associates, and the construction of the first lines operated under his system, were closely watched and recorded by the Toronto papers of that day.

As the success of his great invention became apparent, small local companies sprang into existence simul-

SAMUEL FINLEY BREEZE MORSE,
Inventor of the Telegraph.

taneously all over the United States, and important business centres were soon connected by the new instantaneous method of communication.

It seemed to Canada's old-time journalists that Canada was being left far behind, and they advocated with commendable persistency the construction of lines from our principal towns to the border, and even conceived the immediate undertaking of a line from Sarnia to Halifax. It

was mainly due to the intelligent interest and well-argued advocacy of the Toronto press that the benefits of the telegraph were so soon extended to Canada, and that the pioneers in that work were Toronto men.

The Toronto Examiner of July 29, 1846, refers to the magnetic-telegraph as a wonderful highway of thought that had sprung up almost instantaneously and urges its extension to Buffalo so that Toronto might

T. D. HARRIS,
President first Canadian Telegraph Co.

reap the benefit of communication with Boston and other American cities.

"A petition, we believe," the article goes on to say, "was presented to Parliament for an act to incorporate a line from Chippewa, but nothing seems to have been done. Eighty or ninety miles of wire laid down, would enable us to hold an hourly conversation with all the principal cities from Lake Erie to Boston, thence west and south to Washington. Toronto conversing with Washington! What an alarming reflection to a Government which has by statute just excluded Ameri n citizens from teaching in our Public schools."

In 1846, through the instrumentality of Mr. T. D. Harris, Mr. Clarke Gamble and a few other public-spirited Torontonians, the telegraph was introduced into Toronto, just two years later than its first practical inception in the United States, when Morse's experimental line was strung from Wasaington to Baltimore.

Mr. T. D. Harris was a hardware merchant, with a store on the north side of King street, just east of St. James' Cathedral. Mr. Clark Gamble was a prominent lawyer. His firm, Messrs. Gamble and Boulton, had offices in 19 Church street, on the north-west corner of Church and Court street, the odd numbers then being on the west and north sides of the city's streets. Mr. Gamble was the father of Mr. H. D. Gamble, solicitor, of Toronto.

At a meeting held in the office of Messrs. Gamble and Boulton, on Friday, October 2nd, 1846, a proposition from Messrs. Livingstone and Wells, constructors and large proprietors in the telegraph line running from New York to Buffalo, was considered. The result was a determination to extend the line to Toronto, if citizens of Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines—the three stations proposed—would take up the required amount of stock.

The expense of construction, it was reckoned, would be greater than any similar distance on the New York line, as, to make the work more secure, the poles per mile would be increased to 33 and the wire to 125 pounds per mile.

£3,500, the total sum required to perfect the work, was quickly raised, Toronto contributing £2,000, Hamilton £1,000, and St. Catharines and the frontier £500. On behalf of the stockholders, ninety or ninety one of whom were Torontonians, application for the use of the public highway for telegraph purposes was made to the Government, the Toronto Board of Works, the corporation of the city, and to the several district councils.

This was the old Halifax currency of four dollars to the pound, hence £3,500 was only $14,000.

The contract with Livingstone and

Wells was closed almost immediately. and construction work at once commenced on Toronto's first telegraph system, which was known as the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.

Work must have been rushed on this short line with a long name, for, although not incorporated until July 28th, 1847, the wire was opened for business between Hamilton and Toronto on December 19, 1846.

The first telegraph office was in what was then the new City Hall, on the south side of Front street, between West Market and East Market streets, where the lower part of St. Lawrence Market now stands. The ground floor of this building was taken up by offices.

In an article headed "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," the Examiner of December 23rd of that year says:—

"We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that this wonderful mode of communication was opened on Saturday last, between this city and Hamilton, and that the apparatus wrought admirably.

"We happened to step into the office just as the operators at both ends were testing the power and accuracy of their instruments, and were astonished and delighted at the precision with which a conversation was maintained between them. We can only give space for an introductory sketch of the 'talk by lightning,' which was kept up for two or three hours between the two places, distant about forty-five miles.

"The operator at Hamilton inquired —'Who is in your office?'

"Toronto answered—'Three persons, Messrs. Atkinson, Lesslie, and Piper.'

"Hamilton—'Is Mr. Gamble or Mr. McClure present?'

"Toronto—'No.'

"Hamilton—'What o'clock is it?'

"Toronto—'Twenty-five minutes past eleven.'

"Hamilton—'You must mean twelve.'

"Toronto—'No, it is half past eleven.'

"Hamilton—'Is that the town time?'

"Toronto—'Yes.'

"Hamilton—'Well, advise Mr. Gamble that Messrs. (Daniel) McNab and Dawson will speak with him at half past one.'

"It was now about noon, and the writers both went to dinner.

"We were in the office a few minutes before the period fixed to resume the conversation, and when enquiring of the writer whether he thought Hamilton apparatus was perfectly adjusted, the machine in the office began to write:—'There,' said he, 'is the best answer to your enquiry.' "It was the very instant, half past one, which had been fixed to reopen the communication. The agent of Hamilton said, 'I have just returned from dinner.'

CLARKE GAMBLE,
Director first Canadian Telegraph Co.

"Toronto enquired—'Is anyone with you in the office?'

"Hamilton—'No. How does your machine work?'

"Toronto—'First rate. How does yours?'

"Hamilton—'Rather stiff.'

"About this time, Mr. Gamble, the president of the telegraph company, a number of directors and shareholders, the mayor (William Henry Boulton), and other magistrates, etc., came into the office and held a free conversation with the directors, the president of the Board of Police and magistrates of

Hamilton. A number of business communications were transmitted and answered, and private messages were sent free from both places. The rapid completion of this part of the line is very gratifying, and we learn that there is a probability of Toronto holding a conversation with Buffalo and all the cities on the line to New York and Boston, about the opening of the New Year."

The Mr. Lesslie referred to by Toronto's telegrapher operator on December 19, 1846, was James Lesslie of

WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON,
Toronto's Mayor in 1846.

Lesslie Bros., publisher of the Examiner, and writer of the article on "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph."

Piper was Noah L. Piper, a prominent copper and tinsmith, whose store was then No. 50, the first one south of Queen st., on the east side of Yonge st., next to the Rob Roy Hotel on the corner of Queen and Yonge streets. Harry Piper, a city Alderman in later years, and Mr. Edward I. Piper, of Front and Windsor streets, are his sons.

McClure was Robert McClure, a well known city auctioneer of 34 Duke street and Atkinson, William Atkinson, a saddler of 82 King street east, opposite St. James' Cathedral.

The incorporators of the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company were Messrs. Clarke Gamble, solicitor, Thomas Gibbs Ridout, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, William Bostford Jarvis, Sheriff of the Home District, Thomas Dennie Harris, merchant, James Browne, of Browne's Wharf, Ezekiel F. Whittmore, of T. Rigney & Co., n.w. corner of King and Toronto streets, Daniel McNab, hardware merchant, Hamilton, Richard Juson, merchant, Hamilton, and John L. Ranney, all of the province of Upper Canada, and the capital was not to exceed £6,000.

Although Clarke Gamble was evidently the first president of the company, the £10 shares issued bore the name of T. D. Harris, president, and Percy R. Marling, secretary.

The line was constructed and supervised by Samuel Porter, Percy R. Marling being installed as Toronto manager.

A wire, owned by David Kissock, of Buffalo, built from Buffalo to Lockport, and from Lockport to Niagara Falls, N.Y., was strung by Kissock across the Niagara River at the latter point to Niagara Falls, Ont., where it joined that of the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic.

These two wires were united in Buffalo under the management of David Kissock, and from this point communication was established with the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, the largest of the then inconsiderable American systems.

In England railroads preceded, and in the Eastern States were established concurrently with the telegraph, but in Canada communication by wire was general before more than a mile or so of tracks had been laid.

A review of the year 1846, in the first issue of the Toronto Examiner for 1847, says no progress whatever had been made that year in railroad construction. Projected railroads were the Quebec to Halifax (part of route surveyed); Toronto to Kingston and Port Hope to Peterboro (bills killed by Imperial veto, contradicted in footnote); Toronto and

Lake Huron (no progress during past year); McNab's Great-Western scheme (financial outlook bad, had been some stock-jobbing); Detroit and Niagara River Railroad (all stock subscribed, but Government refused to renew charter); Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, Montreal to Portland (progressed so far during year as to leave no doubt of its being constructed).

The review concluded by saying:—

"Had all petty jealousies been sunk we would have had a road in actual progress of construction."

On July 20th of the following year, 1847, the Montreal Telegraph Company opened their first Toronto office on the north side of Front street, west of Church street, in the Ewart Building, familiarly known as the "Coffin Block," built at the junction of Front and Wellington streets.

The venture was capitalized at £12,000, and incorporated July 28th, 1847, by Andrew Shaw, George Elder, jr., John Glass, Henry Chapman and John Young, all of the Province of Upper Canada.

To maintain and operate the existing system legislation was obtained to issue 1,500 shares or more at £10 each.

Andrew Snaw was the Montreal Telegraph Company's first president, and the line built from Toronto to Quebec by Livingston and Wells under the supervision of Orrin S. Wood, a young American of New York State, who in the previous spring had been made superintendent of the company, and in whom the general management speedily became vested. For eighteen years Mr. Wood was an important factor in directing the affairs of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He was the first telegraph student ever taught by Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and is still (1908) living in New York at the advanced age of ninety years—the oldest telegrapher in the world.

About the time of the inception of the Montreal Telegraph Company the office of the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company was also moved to the north side of Front street, just west of Church street, to the building owned by John Ewart, wholesale drygoods merchant, at the junction of Front and Wellington streets, and known from its peculiar shape as the "Coffin Block."

"I remember it well," said Mr. R. F. Easson who became an employe of that company in 1849 and is now superintendent fo the Great North-western's Press Department.

"The telegraph offices were directly opposite Browne's wharf at the head of which was the wholesale store of Messrs. F. and G. Perkins, now known as Perkins, Ince & Co.

"The Perkins warehouse was the only store on the south side of Front

JAMES LESSLIE,
Publisher of Examiner.

street between Church and Yonge, and the water of the bay lapped up at its back. That was before the Esplanade was made. You may know that that part of Toronto was not very much built up when, in 1840, in celebration of Queen Victoria's marriage, a barbecue was held in a vacant field at the north-east corner of Yonge and Front streets. The roasted bullock was afterwards carted to the Market Square and there divided among the poor of the city.

"John Ewart's dry goods establishment was to the east of us in the

Coffin Building, and Mrs. Arthurs, mother of Col. Arthurs, once a dry-goods merchant of this city, lived in a house immediately adjoining us on the west.

"Across from us on the east side of the hall was D. K. Feehan, agent for the Palsgrave Type Foundry of Montreal, and W. J. McDonnell, manager of a loan company, also had an office there.

"You reached the Montreal telegraph office through a hall opening off Front street and had to pass our coadjutors, the Toronto, Hamilton,

NOAH PIPER,
Toronto Hardware Merchant in 1846.

Niagara, St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, to get at us. They had the office facing Front street on the west side of the hall. We were just back of them.

"A partition was run across the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Company's office and a portion of the room set apart for the public in which to write their messages. Wickets like those in the post office were cut in the partition, one for the Electro-Magnetic Company and the other for the Montreal Telegraph Company and a door at the end of the north side of the room connected the two offices.

"By and by, when the Montreal Telegraph absorbed the Electro-Magnetic, the two offices were knocked into one and the back part of the building (that occupied by the Montreal Company) was abandoned as an operating room.

"The two offices combined gave us lots of room.

"A large table was placed in the middle of the floor, at which sat the reporters when they came in the afternoons to copy the reports as the operator read them from the tape of the instrument.

"There were no reports in the forenoon at that time.

"The Globe, Colonist and McDougall's North American were the prominent papers in those days. The operator, in reading off the news, had to talk loudly and enunciate very plainly so that all might hear, and, in the summer season, when the windows were up the less important dealers and huxters in the grain business often gathered around the windows and doors to listen and pick up such information as they could gather respecting changes in the English markets. This custom was invariably practised when a steamer bringing with it the latest English news was known to be due at New York.

"It was not until 1854 that the Telegraph Company introduced manifold paper and engaged a clerk to copy the reports as an operator read them from the tape.

"On the desk we used a lamp filled with bad smelling sperm oil. Kerosene was at that time an unknown quantity.

"The Magnetic Telegraph office was [illegible]ated by a [illegible]g fireplace in the west wall.

"We used a box stove.

Their instruments were on a desk underneath the window facing Front street.

"Ours were below a window facing a lane or yard.

"Although we had much more room and our office arrangements were greatly improved when the two companies were united, you must not picture to yourself a modern telegraph office with low sextette tables and sounders perched in resonators

that look like pigeon nests placed close to the receiving operator's ears. There was no such thing as 'receiving by sound' in those days.

"All the telegrams were ticked out from a register which printed them in dots and dashes on white paper tape, such as they use in tickers now. Only it was nearly an inch wide and we used the same paper over and over again until it was all filled.

"The desks were breast high with holes cut through them for the weights of the big, clumsy registers which had to be wound up like old-fashioned clocks.

"There were no dynamos then to supply the electricity, you know. The first battery used, not only in Canada, but in the United States, was known as the 'Grove battery,' and consisted of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, zinc and platinum.

"The floors, walls and ceilings of a large telegraph office of the present day are lined with concealed wires brought in from every point of the compass. Each wire is protected at the point of entry by a lightning arrester. This little device is to break up any extra charge of electricity and carry it off direct to the ground without letting it come into the switchboard and burn it or the instruments.

"In the days of the 'Grove battery' our cut out was of the crudest kind. We had a little hole like an ink well dug in the heavy board top of the desk. This was filled with quicksilver, and at night, or during a thunderstorm, the wires were detached from the posts of the instruments and fitted into the little well of quicksilver."

During the year 1847 the Montreal Telegraph Company constructed a single galvanized iron wire from Toronto as far east as Quebec. The line was opened for business between Toronto and Port Hope on Tuesday, July 20, to Cobourg on July 21, to Kingston July 24, and to Montreal Aug. 3. An operator was installed in Brockville office on Aug. 25, and in Belleville on Aug. 27. Moving eastward the company opened its Quebec office on Oct. 2nd, and in Three Rivers on Nov. 9th of the same year.

The first telegraph message sent out from Montreal, the headquarters of this company, which was destined to become one of the greatest business enterprises of the nineteenth century, was to J. H. Daly, Kingston, at that time proprietor of the British American Hotel there.

At the close of 1847 it is recorded that the Montreal Telegraph Company worked 540 miles of wire, had 9 offices, employed 35 persons, and had sent 33,000 messages during the half year of its existence.

The receipts for August of this first year, 1847, for the entire line averaged only £7 per day, for September £9, for October £16 and for November £18, an average of about $50 per day. In 1877, thirty years later, the daily average was $1,750.

THOMAS GIBBS RIDOUT,
President first Telegraph Co.

The No. 8 copper wire used by the Toronto-Hamilton-Niagara-St. Catharines Electro Magnetic Telegraph Company not proving strong enough, it was shortly replaced by No. 9 galvanized iron wire, the size and kind used exclusively in later years.

But the strengthening of its wire was not sufficient to keep life in the short line with the long name. About 1852 it fell into the hands of its most active competitor, the Montreal Tele-

graph Company, who added its office premises to their own.

At first the Montreal Telegraph Co. had no permanent manager in Toronto, different operators brought over from the United States handling what little business there was. But in 1848 Mr. John Parsons was appointed manager of the Toronto office. Norman W. Bethune, for many years telegraph superintendent in Ottawa, and still, at the age of 79, engaged in that business with the Great North-western there, was Mr. Parson's first assistant operator, as well as batteryman, in Toronto in 1847.

DANIEL M'NAB,
Hardware Merchant, Hamilton.

Mr. Bethune, writing to the Monetary Times on June 17 1892, says that an ancient cheque resurrected in that paper's last issue, "was in favor of Sam Porter, who was superintendent of the old line of telegraph from Toronto to Buffalo, and whose name was well known among telegraph men of that early day."

The cheque referred to is water-lined with the words and letters: "T.H.N. & St.C.E.M. TELEGRAPH COMPANY," which being interpreted means the Toronto- Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The cheque, written upon a Bank of Upper Canada blank, altered to read the Gore Bank, is as follows:—

£10.00. No. 23.
To the Cashier of the
GORE BANK, HAMILTON.
Toronto, 27th June, 1848.
Pay to Mr. S. Porter, or order, the sum of ten pounds currency on account.
THOMAS G RIDOUT,
President.
ROBERT McCLURE,
Secretary.

In 1850, Harvey Prentice Dwight succeeded Mr. Parsons as manager of the Toronto office of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Benjamin B. Toye, who died in this city some fifteen years ago, was the first messenger employed by the company in Toronto. Afterwards he became superintendent of Western Ontario, and was one of the best known telegraphers of his day, inventing a repeater that is extensively used both in Canada and the United States.

Messages were few and far between in those early days. There was unlimited time for practising this wonderfully interesting electrical invention. Young Toye speedily became an operator, and was installed as such by Mr. Parsons in 1849, a bright-eyed young Scotch lad named Robert Farmer Easson taking Toye's place as messenger.

To Benjamin Toye belongs the enviable distinction of being the first man in Canada to demonstrate the possibility of receiving by sound instead of relying upon the legible signs made by the armature on the revolving paper tape.

"It was a startling novelty," says Mr. James Hedley, referring to this innovation in a booklet written twenty-five years ago on the Canadian telegraph system, "even to his superior officer, who for many a day hesitated to admit the entire trustworthiness of the system, and was wont to insist that the tape be kept running at the same time that the ear was translating the signals, in order that a check might be had, in visible characters, of the too precocious cleverness of this unique operator."

"Receiving by sound" was the marvel of the hour. Many newspaper men, merchants and citizens were interested spectators of its demonstration, or, as a Pictou Scotchman put it when speaking of Alex. M. Mackay, one of the first sound readers in Nova Scotia, "They cam' to see Sandy Mackay read the telegraph with his back till it."

This Alex. M. Mackay, who afterwards became superintendent of the Anglo-American Cable Co., and a member of Newfoundland's Government, was in 1853 and 1854 employed as an operator in the Montreal Telegraph office, Toronto.

Even in Chicago where the telegraph was coming out of its kindergarten class, operators still clung to the clumsier method of receiving by paper until some time after Benjamin Toye had attuned his ear to the mysteries of the dots and dashes.

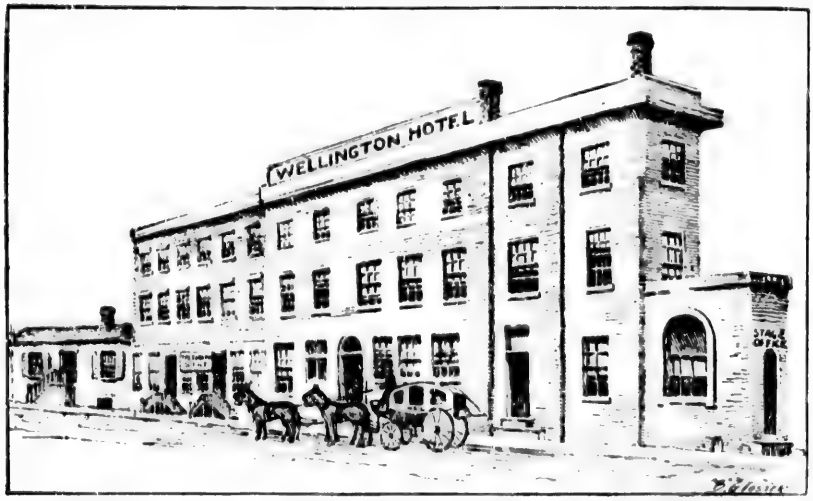
"Canadian and American operators were not long in adopting the sound system," said Mr. H. P. Dwight, talking of the days when he and the electric telegraph were young together, "but English operators kept to the old-fashioned paper registers for a long time.

"I think it was in the late 50's or early 60's that Mr. Fischer and Mr. W. H. Preece, now Sir William Preece, in connection with the English telegraph system, came out here to investigate our method of receiving by sound. Upon their return to England the same system was adopted there.

"In 1847, when I was 21 years old, I started my Canadian business career, leaving the Oswego telegraph office, where I was operator at a salary of £60 a year, and joining Mr. O. S. Wood, superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, at Belleville, where we opened the office on August 27th. From there we went by boat to Montreal, and I was put in charge of that office. You can form some idea of the difference in the business methods of then and now, when I tell you that one operator more than sufficed for the telegraph needs of that city.

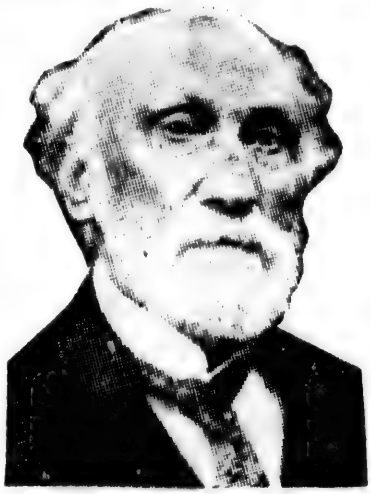
"Indeed, business was so small that, coming to the office after breakfast, I usually went out for a walk before noon and took a stroll again later in the day to kill time.

"Telegrams, or 'telegraph messages,' as they were called, for the word 'telegram' had not been coined, were



COFFIN BLOCK, HOME OF THE EARLY TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The sign "Wellington Hotel" was a waterfront advertisement for the hotel which was situated on the north-west corner of Wellington and Church streets.



ORRIN S. WOOD,
Oldest Telegraph Operator in World.

received with a good deal of incredulity.

"I remember one prominent French merchant of Montreal for whom I had received a telegram from Quebec, came into the office flourishing the message, and saying:—

"'I knew it was a fraud. That's not my correspondent's handwriting.'

"Another day I received a message from Quebec, announcing the arrival of a delayed mail steamer concerning which there had been considerable anxiety.

"In my haste to make known the good tidings, I did not wait to enclose the telegram in an envelope, nor entrust its delivery to the messenger. I ran with it to the post-office, and there personally delivered it to the Postmaster-General.

"But 'the divinity that doth hedge itself about' such high and mighty officials was offended. Mr. Postmaster-General, instead of bestowing praise for my promptness, berated me for my lack of proper respect and decorum.

"In the spring of 1850 I was sent to Toronto as manager and operator of the Montreal Telegraph.

"In the interval between Mr. Parsons' departure and my arrival Ed. Culgan and Mr. Partridge looked after Toronto's telegraph business.

"When I took hold the staff consisted of myself as manager and operator, Stephen Radcliffe, afterwards city clerk of Toronto, as entering clerk, and Bob Easson as messenger.

A telegraph operator in the early days was expected to know all about wires and batteries, and to make himself generally useful. The Grove battery then in use needed cleaning every night or morning. The Callaud battery, adopted later, required much less attention. In it a zinc plate, in the shape of a crow's foot, suspended from the top of a glass jar, supplied the positive element. At the bottom of the jar a copper plate covered with crystals of sulphate of copper, formed the negative element. The jar was filled with water, and with little care other than replacing evaporation, lasted with ordinary use an average of six months.

The Callaud battery is cheap and of constant voltage. Its drawbacks are high internal resistance, and the large amount of space required for its "cells" or glass jars.

NORMAN W. BETHUNE,
Toronto's First Batteryman.

For these reasons, and because of the consequent superior economy of the dynamo or storage battery, the latter was installed in Toronto about 1890, and the Callaud discarded in all but small offices.

But Toronto's pioneer telegraphers knew nothing of dynamos. They made the best of what they had, and tried to invent something better.

It was not beneath their dignity to climb poles, cut branches or patch wires if their lone lineman, "Jim" Poustie, (who afterwards became superintendent of construction), were busy elsewhere when the line was brought low by sleet or windstorm.

Not only had they the elements to fight against. The thin copper wire of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company was frequently broken by flocks of wild pigeons in flight coming full tilt against it to the great slaughter of the birds and exasperation of the operators.

Wild geese, too, caused no end of trouble, even on the stronger wires of iron. So frequent, in fact, were the interruptions caused by those birds, that the explanation given by a Port Hope French-Canadian lineman named Joe Lavigne that "De geese fly on de line," became a standing joke and excuse for interruptions difficult to account for.

Over the feathered flocks of this new country the law held no sway, but an act of the Legislature of Canada, dated August 10, 1850, tried to put a stop to unnecessary interruptions of business.

The law reads:—

"If any person shall wilfully or maliciously cut, break, destroy, or injure any instrument, cap, wire, post, or other erection used for or by any line of electro-magnetic telegraph, now or hereafter to be in operation in this province under any act in force therein, or that may be passed by the legislature thereof, or in any manner by any means impede or obstruct the action and operation of such line, such person shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than five days, nor more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding ten pounds, or by both according to the discretion of the magistrate before whom the offence shall be charged."

Later enactments increased the penalty for such acts to two years' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

"When I came to Toronto in 1850 the office hours were from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., daily, except Sunday, and the messages did not average more than a dozen a day," said Mr. Dwight, "I myself received every telegram, and it used to be my boast that I read each one over twice from the tape to be absolutely sure it was correct, before handing it to the little Scotch boy, Bob Easson, to be entered in the books and delivered. Very different then was

BENJAMIN B. TOYE,
First to Receive by Sound in Canada.

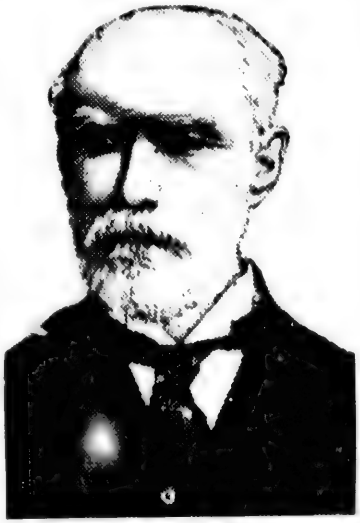
Toronto, the chief town in Canada West, to what it is to-day."

When the telegraph was first introduced the city's population was only 20,000, its named streets numbered ninety, and in the whole of Upper and Lower Canada there was only one line of railway, the St. Lawrence and Champlain, which ran from La Prairie to St. John's, in the province of Quebec.

Stages coaches rolled through the streets of the city with much splashing of mud, cracking of whip, and winding of horns.

Daily at 6 p.m. the eastern mail stage for Kingston left the junction of Wellington and Front streets, rom Weller's stage office, which was situated in the narrowest portion of the same building occupied by the telegraph companies. Another stage for Oshawa left every afternoon at three o'clock. The Markham stage started from Arnott's, at the Clyde Hotel, Palace street (now Front street, east of St. Lawrence market), daily, except Sunday, as did one for the Rouge, which left Stroud's, on the Market Square.

The western mail coach left Liddell's building on Church street at 6 p.m.,



HARVEY P. DWIGHT,
President G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

daily, except Sunday, taking the Dundas street route for Hamilton, and in winter a second stage left the same office daily at 9 a.m., and travelled westward by way of the Lake Shore road.

Two other stages connected with the steamer "Morning," at Holland Landing, on Lake Simcoe, left Liddell's every day at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., and still another, run in conjunction with the steamer Beaver on Lake Simcoe, left from the Western Hotel, on Wellington street near Yonge street at 7 a.m.

Heavy wheeled omnibuses rattled and rumbled through the ruts of the ill-paved streets. Every half hour from 7.30 a.m. until 8 p.m., one of these left Yorkville running on Yonge street to the corner of King street and east to the Market Square, the up-town 'bus taking the same route at the same time.

Omnibuses also ran between the Blue Bell, at the corner of Queen and Dundas streets, and the Market Square, and between the Garrison and the Club House and the various hotels every hour.

"But the 'busses were not patronized by messengers," laughed Mr. Easson, when talking of his first steps in the telegraph profession. "We could not 'hook-on' those very well.

"Bicycles were unknown. The telegraph companies hadn't regiments of Mercuries with wheels instead of wings to fly with their messages in those days. I have trudged as often as four times a day to the Garrison Commons, where the famous 71st kilted Highlanders, with Sir Hew Dalrymple in command, were stationed.

"If an officer of the Fort wanted to send a telegram he couldn't ring a call bell for a messenger or telephone it in. He either entrusted it to an orderly or cantered down town, tied his horse to a hitching post or nearby verandah rail (for Toronto was just an overgrown village then with porches protruding from the fronts of most of the stores), and brought the message in himself.

"There wasn't much domestic telegraphing done then. The General, the only hospital, was on King street, just west of John st. The lunatic asylum was on the east side of Toronto st., near King st. The new city hall was on the bay shore, opposite the market square of King street east. The jail was also on the bay shore at the foot of Berkeley street. There were only two police offices, one in the new city hall and the other near the corner of Queen and John streets. The post-office was on Wellington street, near the corner of Leader Lane, where the Imperial Bank is now, and one carrier delivered all the city letters.

"We had two race tracks, the Gates' race course on the Kingston road,

immediately beyond the Don bridge, and the St. Leger race course and athletic sporting ground, north of the Grange, at the head of John street, but such things as race messages or sporting specials were unheard of. Most of our messages were delivered close at hand.

"George B. Holland, Toronto agent for the Montreal steamers, which called at Oshawa, Whitby, Port Hope, Cobourg and Kingston, used the telegraph extensively. His office was in the north-east corner of Front and Scott streets, and he was one of the best known steamboat men in Upper Canada.

"John O. and F. H. Heward, grain merchants, and George Laidlaw, grain buyer for Gooderham & Worts, gave us a lot of business. George Laidlaw was, by the way, one of the prominent promoters of the narrow gauge railway.

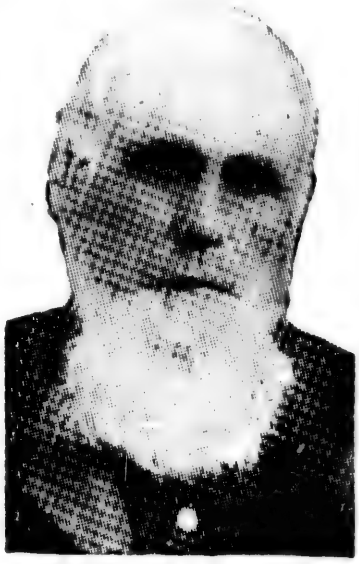
"The lawyers of the city were also quick to make use of the new invention. In this profession Crawford and Hagarty, Oliver Mowat, Henry Eccles and John Hillyard Cameron were among our prominent customers.

"The banks, too, did considerable telegraphing. The De la Salle, a Roman Catholic institution at the north-east corner of Duke and George street, was originally the Bank of Upper Canada. Many a message I delivered to the manager, Thomas Gibbs Ridout, and to the Bank of Montreal at the corner of Yonge and Front streets, the Bank of British North America at the corner of Yonge and Wellington, and to the Commercial Bank, now the Merchants, at 12 Wellington street west.

"You needn't think the 'new woman' is entirely a product of the last quarter century now gone," said Mr. Easson chuckling. "There was a Miss Codd, who had a private bank and who did an extensive banking business on King street, directly opposite the main entrance to the market, and later on Nelson, now Jarvis street, in the row of brick dwellings erected by Jas. Beaty, sr., Miss Codd's bank was on the north-east corner of Duke and Nelson streets."

Toronto was a newspaper centre almost before the city had merged from long clothes into short skirts. As early as 1846 she had no less than ten weekly or semi-weekly papers.

George Brown's Banner was published Friday; R. Watson & Company's British-Canadian, Saturday; Hugh Scoble's British Colonist, Tuesday and Friday; the Methodist Committee's Christian Guardian, Wednesday; James Lesslie's Examiner, Wednesday; George Brown's Globe, Tuesday; George A. Barber's Herald, Monday and Thursday; Charles Donlevy's Mirror, Friday; Mr. Dalton's Patriot, Tuesday and Friday; and William J. Coates's Star, Wednesday and Saturday.



JAMES FOUSTIE,
Toronto's First Telegraph Lineman.

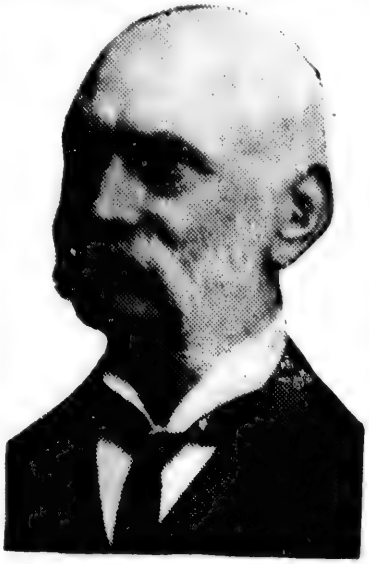
Newspaper men early recognized and took advantage of the possibilities of the magnetic telegraph.

One of the earliest market reports "by telegraph" from New York, printed in February of the year 1847, quotes flour at $6 and $7 a barrel, wheat at $1.60 a bushel, and says there were "no operations" in ashes, a soap-making commodity, much dealt in at that time.

Instead of the present day and night press rate of 25c for 100 words and

a quarter of a cent for each additional word made throughout Ontario and Quebec, and 1c a word to Winnipeg by day and ½c by night, all sorts of varying prices, gauged by the distance, were charged. As late as 1881 3c a word had to be paid for every special despatch received from Winnipeg.

"Halifax currency" was universally used. The lowest commercial rate for short distance telegrams was 1s. 3d. or about 25c. From here to Montreal a message cost 3s. 9d. (75c), and to Quebec 4s. 6d., or ninety cents, so that commonplace matters were not much wired about at these prices.



ROBERT FARMER EASSON,
Superintendent of Press Service, G. N. W.

To Harvey Prentice Dwight belongs the honor of popularizing the telegraph system and making it a means of communication fo. all.

In 1865, when O. S. Wood resigned from his long connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, Harvey Prentice Dwight was advanced to the position of general western superintendent, with headquarters at Toronto.

As the lines extended complications of tariffs set in. In 1871 the Montreal Telegraph Company was free from indebtedness. Mr. Dwight, finding that the bulk of the business was done under the rate of 1s. 3d. and that practically nothing was handled under the higher rates, suggested that a uniform rate of 25c. for a ten word message, and one cent for each additional word, be adopted.

His suggestion was accepted, with the result that from end to end of the numerous and far-reaching wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company, messages could be sent for 25c.

"This convenience was much appreciated by the public," says Mr. Dwight, "and my contention that the difference in rate was more apparent than real was abundantly justified by the large increase in business."

Mr. James Hedley, of the Monetary Times, one of the early day telegraphers, says it is remarkable how, in a country, much of which was sparsely settled, the Montreal Telegraph Company's single wire line of 500 miles in 1850, had grown to 20,000 miles in 1870 and 30,000 in 1886.

"The commercial importance of telegraph communication," continues Mr. Hedley, "was early discovered, however, and efforts were made to forestall the demand that slowly, but surely, came.

"Lines were built to connect interior towns; to reach the harbors on the lakes; were pushed into the northwestern peninsula of Ontario; into the lumbering district of the Ottawa, down through the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

"Wherever a little hamlet wanted to be connected with the exterior world, or a distant port wished to be within electric hail of an interior market, its cry was readily heard, and the wished-for line soon appeared.

"Mr. Dwight, the indefatigable western superintendent, known to every employe of the system by his telegraphic sign, 'Dw.,' was forever projecting lines. He did not wait for the cry of the isolated communities in the fast-filling districts, but pushed out his feelers towards them. It has been claimed for him, and we believe with truth, that he—more than any other man—is projector of two-thirds, and the author, so to speak, of three-thirds of the close chain of telegraph offices in Ontario—since the people at headquarters had but a faint idea of

the needs of, and not much faith in, the growing west."

Time has proved Harvey Prentice Dwight's faith in the future of Ontario not unfounded. That his enthusiasm and foresight was not always shared is evidenced by a rather sarcastic telegram sent him from headquarters in the early years of the company's existence. The message reads:—

"Aren't there any more sawmills you can reach with wires?"

An interesting letter published in the Monetary Times of March 17, 1893, throws the spot light on the heart of Toronto's telegraph business fifty-five years ago.

The letter, which is dated Toronto, 1853, was written by Harvey Prentice Dwight to Robert Farmer Easson in Chicago. It reads:—

"Dear Robert,—You must pardon my not answering your letter sooner. I am very neglectful about writing to all my friends, I am afraid, but I think about them not any the less. I was sorry that you could not come here when I wrote you. Ben (Toye) and I got along without another assistant for a long time in hopes that you would come, but finally I got Irwin (afterwards Toronto manager of the Canadian Express Company), and he has been here for some time past. We are doing a great deal of telegraph business this fall, more than we ever did before, although the opposition line has been in operation from Hamilton to Montreal for some time past. Perhaps you have not heard that Mr. Boyd—our St. Catharines operator—got the appointment of supt. to the opposition line. That is the case, and Tom Townsend (afterwards G.T.R. inspector of telegraphs), is now our operator in 'Sc' (St. Catharines.) We have also got a new office at Suspension Bridge, 'N.F.', and Mr. Wood has been for some time past building a line from Hamilton west on the Great Western railroad. We are going to have a great many miles of new line within the next two or three years.

"Our line never worked so well as it does now. The wire don't get down between this and 'A' (Montreal) at all hardly, and it is fun to work it, because it 'goes so nice.'

"Ben is well, and getting on first-rate, as usual, and I think a great deal of him.

"Johnny Henderson is also first rate, but I had to discharge Pat (the messenger) and the opposition have hired him.

"My brother Lyman is here learning to operate, and is getting on pretty well.

"Hugh Scoble (editor of the Toronto Colonist, and whose sister conducted at that time a fashionable private school on the south side of Adelaide street, just west of York street), died the other day.

"They are going to build an Esplanade in front of the city. All new wharves and the railroads are going to run in front of the city. It will cost a great deal of money, but it will be valuable to Toronto. Everything seems to be going ahead here."

JAMES HEDLEY,
An Old-Time Operator

Mr. Dwight knew every acre of land on Ontario's frontier, for he had travelled it scores of times while lines were being projected and built. He was one of the untitled generals in 1866, at the time of the Fenian raid. When this trouble came to the land of his adoption he was in close touch with the Dominion Government, receiving from his operators all along the frontier full and accurate reports of the movement of the invaders and sending this word on to Ottawa.

Always abreast and a little ahead of the times, Mr. Dwight never lost touch with the employes of the company. In 1860, when the telegraph service in the two provinces (Upper and Lower Canada) had reached an extent which for that day was really noteworthy, the operators of the Montreal Telegraph Company, then numbering some hundreds, combined in presenting him with a library of 1,000 volumes as a testimony to the qualities of the man and the abilities of the superintendent.

Prominent among the committee appointed to choose the volumes for this library was Erastus Wiman, at that time commercial editor of the Globe and Toronto manager of the R. G. Dun & Co. Mercantile Agency.

WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH,
Western. Supt. International Telegraph.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a speech made at the banquet tendered Mr. Dwight on the fiftieth anniversary of his telegraph services, said:—

"The electric telegraph and the railway have been the two most important factors in changing the trend of the world in the nineteenth century. And to-day," he added, "the British soldier fighting in the Himalayas or other distant country, fights, owing to the telegraph, under the eye of his fellow countryman in Canada."

"A Cunard steamer arriving at Halifax, Sept. 20th, 1855, brought the news of the fall of Sebastopol," said Mr. Easson in a reminiscent talk, "and the story was flashed over the telegraph wires by the Associated Press, just twelve days after the actual victory.

"I do not remember who copied it, probably Ben Toye, J. Dunn, C. Bradford, or J. Henderson, for in 1856, the year following, Mr. Toye was manager of the office and the other three were the operators.

"Many naval and military men who had fought under Nelson and Wellington were in Canada then, and they as well as the rest of us took a keen interest in the fate of the British army in the Crimea. There was great jubilation over the news. Everybody decorated, and at night the windows were illuminated with candles stuck in laths nailed across the windows. I haven't any doubt about the candles, for I helped clear up the muss in our office next morning. We hadn't taken the precaution of putting our candles in pieces of potatoes, as some of the decorators did, so the tallow dripped over everything.

"The Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, who were at 21 Front street, in the same building with us, joined in the celebration also.

In 1856, the year following, the Grand Trunk lines changed name and ownership, becoming the International Telegraph Company, with I. D. Perkins installed as manager and J. D. Thatcher and E. L. Herrington as operators.

Some time before this, about 1852, the Montreal Telegraph Company had absorbed the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company and occupied their office.

The International Telegraph Company was owned by William Weller, of stage coach fame. With him were associated in the incorporation of the company Dr. O. Ford, of Newmarket, and an American named Poucher. Its lines were built by Snow & Dwight in 1852 for the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, which was in no way connected with the then unborn railway of the same name.

George H. Cheney, stove manufac-

turer and ironfounder, with place of business in 5 St. James Building, King street east, near St. James' Cathedral, was the president of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company. F. A. Whitney, brother of J. W. G. Whitney, now a real estate agent on Toronto street, was the secretary, and J. R. Boyd was superintendent. Boyd was succeeded by I. D. Purkis.

"In 1855, when but a lad, I was employed as bookkeeper or entry clerk for the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company at their office in the Coffin Block," said Mr. William E. Griffith, who until recently held a responsible position in the inspector's office of the Toronto Post-office.

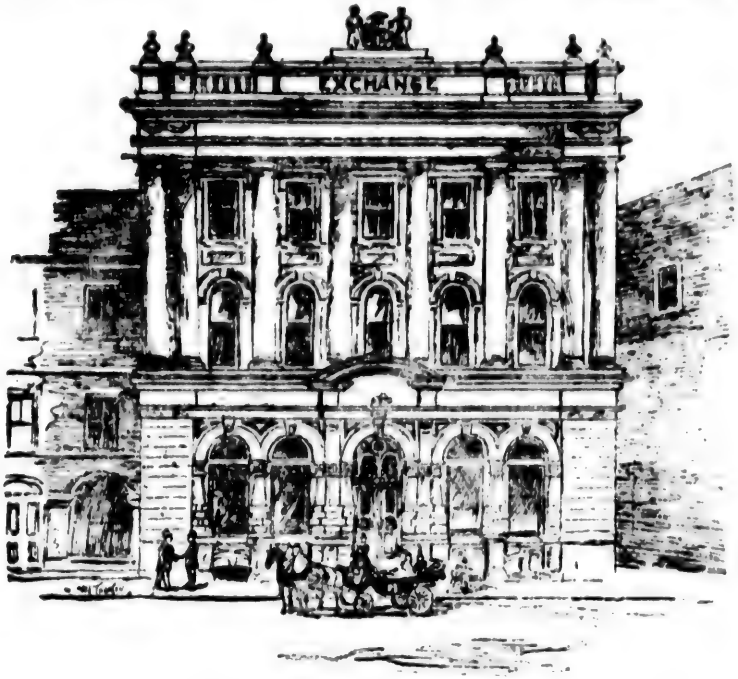
"I learned to telegraph, and stayed with the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company until 1856, when their lines, which ran from Montreal to Toronto, and from here to Collingwood, with extensions from Toronto to Buffalo and Toronto to Stratford, were sold to William Weller, the wealthy stage coach owner.

"Mr. Weller re-named the venture, calling it the International Telegraph Company. He appointed me secretary of the company and also superintendent of the western section of the line, Mr. Samuel Hough filling the superintendency of the eastern section.

"The first branch office of the International line was opened early in 1857, in the old hospital building on King street west, where the Executive Council of Canada were holding their meetings, Mr. John Macdonald, afterwards Sir John, being then Attorney General.

"Mr. Henry Alexander, later appointed assistant clerk of the Executive Council, was the telegraph operator placed in charge.

"A couple of months afterwards the International opened a second branch

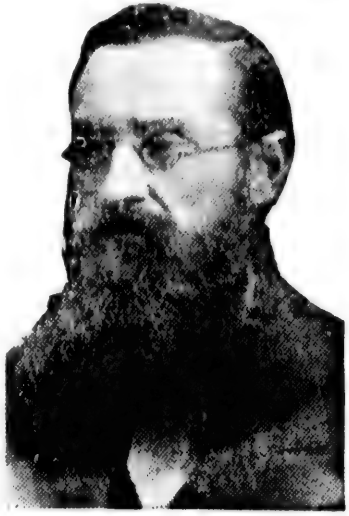


CORN EXCHANGE, NOW IMPERIAL BANK.
Corner Leader lane and Wellington street, headquarters Mon. Tel. Co., 1857.

office. This was in the Legislative Assembly building on Front street, where the Montreal Telegraph Company had preceded them.

"But the telegraph venture proved a disastrous one for Mr. Weller. The lines were not strongly built, and needed constant repairing. The public seemed to have no confidence in us, and Mr. Weller lost heavily. He sold out to the Montreal Telegraph Company in 1857 or 1858.

"I quit telegraphy then, and after five years on the staff of the Colonist and the Leader newspapers was appointed to a position in the post-office



JOHN T. TOWNSEND,
Inspector of G. N. W. and G. T. R. Telegraph.

of this city. But, although my telegraphic career was comparatively short, I have still an unquenchable desire to be considered one of the fraternity."

The opening up of the country by railways offered new avenues for extension readily seized upon by the wide-awake Montreal Telegraph Company. Still maintaining their highway lines, they began to contract for and cover the railway routes.

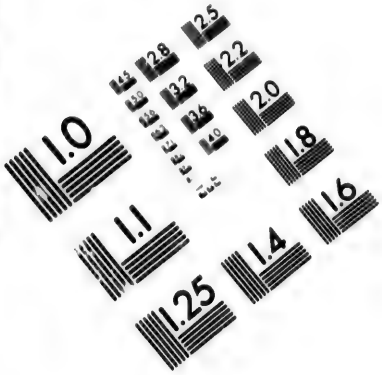
The Great Western entered Toronto in 1855, and the Northern, now a Grand Trunk Railway line, was bonused by the city in 1852; the Grand Trunk in 1855; the Toronto Grey and Bruce, now belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1869; the Toronto and Nipissing, now G. T. R., in 1869; the Northern and Muskoka Junction, now G. T. R., in 1870; the Credit Valley Railway, now C. P. R., in 1873; and the Ontario and Pacific, now C. P. R., in 1875.

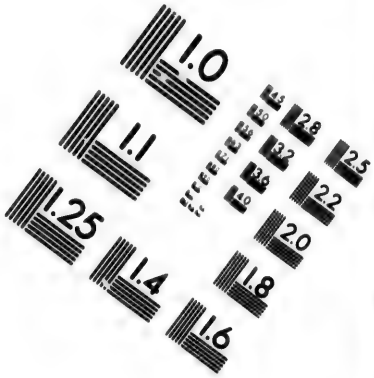
Quarters in the Ewart building becoming too cramped, the Montreal Telegraph Company, in 1857, moved to the Corn Exchange, at the corner of Leader lane and Wellington street, to the same building that now, somewhat enlarged, is occupied by the Imperial Bank. Before the building of the Corn Exchange this corner was the site of the post-office, a brick building with stone trimmings, and Charles Berczy was postmaster. The telegraph office was on the ground floor, exactly at the corner of the lane and Wellington street.

In 1873 the Montreal Telegraph Company moved again, this time to the corner of Scott and Wellington streets, buying out Patrick Graham, who kept a boarding house in a one storey and a half wooden structure there, and erecting its present four-storey and basement building.

Well known among old-time telegraphers in Canada is John T. Townsend, whose connection with that profession dates back to 1849. He learned to telegraph in Toronto with his brother-in-law, Percy Marling, and was sent in 1850 to take charge of the Queenston, Ont., office for the Electro-Magnetic people, replacing an American operator there named Barnes. Queenston at that time was the company's outpost, they having no office in Niagara Falls, Ont., although their wire ran through it. In 1868 John Townsend was appointed inspector of telegraphs for the Montreal Telegraph Company, and later adding the inspection of the Grand Trunk Railway telegraphs to his duties.

John Henderson and James Urquhart, both Toronto boys, were also identified with the early history of the telegraph at Toronto, and did excellent work here. They entered the Toronto office about 1852-1853, remaining here until 1859, when Urquhart hied himself to California, Henderson joining him a year or two later. They are in California now, and at last ac-





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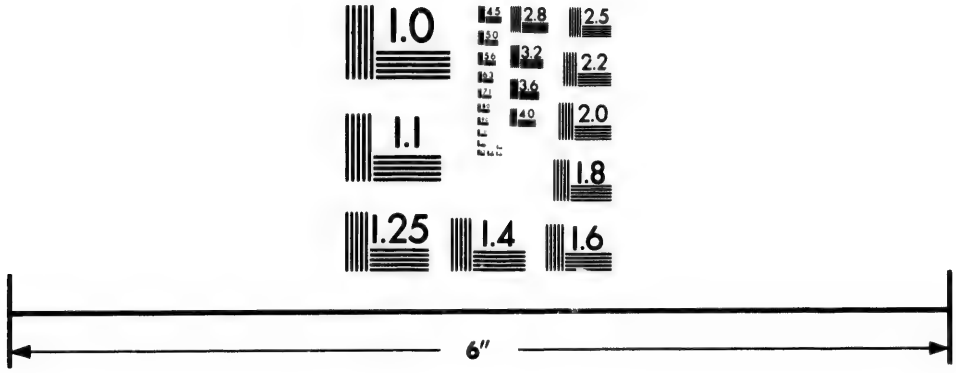

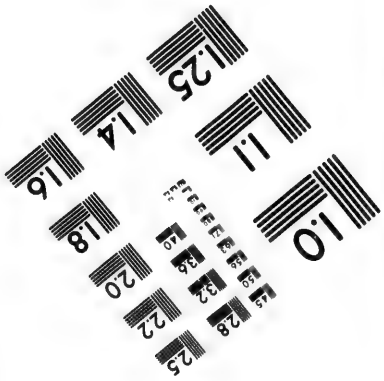

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counts were still in telegraph business.

Young Urquhart was very popular with the patrons of the telegraph at Toronto and with the citizens generally. On his departure for California he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain, Hon. George Brown, of the Globe, and James Beaty, of the Leader, each giving a liberal contribution towards the testimonial.

Jim Urquhart was the son of F. S. Urquhart, a chemist, in 59 Yonge st., whose store was the next door north of the present Tract Depository.

George Burnett, manager of the Great North-western Telegraph office at Buffalo, was also employed in the Toronto office as operator in 1856-1857. About this time he moved out west, and subsequently occupied important telegraph positions in Chicago and Milwaukee. When the Civil War between the north and south broke out he became attached to the military telegraph in connection with the northern army. On the termination of the war Burnett returned to Canada, and in 1868 succeeded Lyman Dwight as manager of the Buffalo office. Mr. Burnett, who was one of the very best of the old school telegraphers, retained the management of the Buffalo office until 71 years of age, when he died on March 4, 1909.

Among the pioneers in the telegraph at Toronto was Lyman B. Dwight, a younger brother of Harvey P. Dwight. He came to Toronto, a young lad, in 1853, and in due course became a first-class operator. He was with the Montreal Telegraph Company when their office was in the Coffin Block, and boarded at the Newbigging House, just west of it, on Front street, next door east of Horwood's North American Hotel, near Scott street. The site is now occupied by John Macdonald's wholesale warehouse.

"The Newbigging House," said Mr. Robert Easson, when chatting about old times, "was a well-known boarding house about 1855. Many of Toronto's brightest young men lived there. Among them was George Graham, who worked at Bryce & McMurrich's wholesale dry goods house on the east side of Yonge street, and Bill Den Roche, of Moffatt, Murray & Co., wholesale merchants, Yonge street.

"The late Judge Kingsmill, of Guelph, also boarded in Newbigging's while studying law in Toronto, as did the late John McKeown, a well-known barrister, of Hamilton. Oliver Gable, of the Northern Railway; H. P. Dwight and George Laidlaw, the grain merchant, and later one of the proprietors of the Narrow Gauge Railway, also boarded at that most homely and most comfortable house.

"In fact, so many young lawyers and law students boarded there at one time that H. P. Dwight was almost persuaded to abandon the newly discovered telegraph business for law.

"Lyman Dwight, after serving ten

JOHN HENDERSON,
Pioneer Operator of Toronto.

or twelve years in the Toronto office, was appointed manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company's office at Buffalo. In 1868 he was selected to manage the Great North-western Company's office at Detroit, and remained in charge at that place until about 1904, when he retired, after being engaged in the telegraph business for fifty-two years. He died when 72 years of age at his home in Detroit, March 4, 1909, on the same date as his old associate, Mr. Geo. Burnett, of Buffalo.

"Amongst those who were once employed as operators in Toronto office

and who now occupy important positions in o er spheres of activity may be mentioned Thomas Edison, the inventor; James Bryce, general manager of the Canadian Express Company, and W. H. Wilson, representing the West Shore Railway at Toronto. As operators both Bryce and Wilson were cracker-jacks."

Hon. George A. Cox of this city was telegraph operator in 1856 at Colborne and in 1858 at Peterboro, Ont.

James L. Curry who afterwards became chief operator at Toronto and is now night chief operator in the Great

JAMES URQUHART,
Pioneer Operator of Toronto.

North Western Telegraph office here, was, in 1860, operator for the Montreal Telegraph in Cobourg.

Alex. Hunter was another well-known and much esteemed telegrapher in Toronto's earlier days. Registers had been abolished in all the larger offices when Mr. Hunter became a knight of the key, but he never tired of relating an experience with a register that he was once mixed up in.

One spring day a wash-out laid low several poles carrying the Montreal wires. An operator in a country office west of the trouble was asked to copy Montreal's business and forward it the rest of the way by train.

"After sending two or three messages without a break I asked if he were there?" said Mr. Hunter.

" 'O.K., go ahead,' he replied, so I went ahead for all I was worth.

"I had no idea he was not copying by sound," continued Mr. Hunter, "but I thought he was a mighty good operator for a way-wire, as we called all the little lines running to the back woods.

"In about an hour he broke for the first time and this what he said:

" 'Say, the goat's et all the paper in the basket. You'll have to repeat a dozen or two of those messages. I hadn't 'em nearly all copied.' "

"Alex." Hunter's alertness and quick insight into all that was going on, together with his friendliness for newspaper men caused him to be blamed for giving the biggest "scoop" of the century to an afternoon newspaper, with publication office on the south side of King street, in a building formerly occupied by the Globe, on the present site of the Bank of Commerce. J. Ross Robertson and J. B. Cook were the proprietors.

The Daily Telegraph had the story of the Fenian forces on the march fully half a day before any other paper in the country. How they got it was a mystery.

Alex. Hunter was known to have deciphered, on a former occasion, the code used by some Fenians in private messages to fellow Fenians in Toronto, and it was suspected that he had revealed to his friend Robertson in the Daily Telegraph information gleaned from subsequent despatches.

As the paper would not tell the source of its information, protestations from the publishers and each member of the staff did not avail to clear Alex Hunter from the suspicion of having revealed the contents of private messages.

The story of how, on the afternoon of May 30, 1866, the news of the invasion of the Fenian force reached Toronto, has, until now, never been published, for a promise was given that the getting of the news would never be revealed during the lifetime of John Bryson, the telegraph operator at the old Great Western station at the foot of Yonge street. He was the man who, from the clicking

instruments, read off the first message that announced to the people of Toronto the news of the Fenian forces.

Here is the story as told by J. Ross Robertson one of the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, who had general superintendence of the news department of the paper for the first three years of its five year life:—

"One afternoon, to wit, that of the 30th of May, in 1866, an incident occurred that was the herald of mournful days and of much anxiety and sorrow in many a Toronto and other Canadian home. I was at the station seeing a friend off on the Hamilton train. It was a lovely bright day. The station platform was crowded, a lot of people were leaving town on the popular "3.20" train that made not only New York but Chicago and other western connections, and a still greater number were saying "good-bye" to friends who were booked for their summer journeys. The scene was attractive and interesting, for the most observed of all the groups were a couple of brides, who, amid showers of rice, made quick hand shakes and sought the seclusion of the first-class car, for Pullman parlor cars were not in evidence on that train of the Great Western Railway as early as forty years ago.

"Little did those who were moving about the platform know of the startling news that came to the operator of the station telegraph office as the train was pulling out.

"John Bryson had just told Hamilton that the 3.20 had left Toronto when his instrument ticked off a message that started him out of his seat as if he had been shocked by an electric bolt.

"There was another scene less than an hour later up on King street at the publication office of the Daily Telegraph. In front of this office there was quite a gathering of people. They had halted in their promenade on the south side of King street, for an attractive three-sheet bulletin at the newspaper office commanded their attention.

"The bulletin was not an excerpt from a specimen book of the art typographical. No, it was rather the other way about, the result of a ten minutes' effort in which a deft right hand, a pot of marking ink, and a lettering brush played not an unimportant part.

"The architecture of the lettering was not only unique but antique, for as it was a rush order, uniformity of style had to be side-stepped in the effort to get the announcement on the bill-board that stood at the door waiting for the decorated sheets of paper that would halt the passer-by.

"The words on the bulletin were enough to startle the most unobservant citizen, for the top sheet read:

LYMAN B. DWIGHT,
Who Learned Telegraphy in Toronto.

NEWS OF THE FENIANS.

THEIR FORCES ON THE MARCH. FORT ERIE EXPECTING ATTACK. THE BORDER TOWNS IN FERMENT

"On that particular afternoon in May I went to see a friend off who was going on the 3.20 train to New York.

"We had walked up and down the platform for ten minutes, and after a word of farewell he stepped into his car just as it moved out of the station, and I walked over to the north side of the platform to the telegraph office to have a talk with John Bry-

son, the operator, who was an old friend, a friendship that was intensified by the fact that his brother Dave was a chum of mine at Upper Canada College.

"As I reached the door of his office, and had almost said 'Hello, John,' I saw him jump out of his chair and heard him call through the wicket which opened into the station master's office, 'My heavens, Jim, Swinyard has ordered all the rolling stock from the Bridge. The Fenians are at Buffalo, and will either attack Fort Erie or Clifton.'

HON. GEO. A. COX,
As he was when he was 21.

"There was a small screen at the west end, and on top of the counter, and this prevented Bryson seeing me, although I could see him as he jumped out of his chair in front of his telegraph key and faced the station master's wicket.

"The words he uttered were enough to startle an ordinary, every-day go-as-you-please citizen, but to a newspaper man they meant a great deal.

"Like a flash I caught on. I saw in an instant great issues of startling headlines on the top of live news, and a paper sale that would make a record.

"John turned round, and as he did I said: 'I've heard it all. What does it mean? Who's talking from Hamilton?'

"Bryson was in a hot box. He was afraid of his life that what I had heard, if published, would get him into trouble, but after a pledge that I would never give him away, he repeated what he had already given through the wicket, adding: 'Don't give me away and I'll keep you posted.'

"All this took place inside of a couple of minutes, and before the clock hand had passed the third minute, I was on the run up Yonge street to Melinda, and, mounting two steps at a time the stairway which led to the composing room of the paper, I darted into the room just as Billy Hambly, with his mallet in one hand and shooting stick in the other was driving the last quoin in the last form—the edition form, prior to sending it over to Lovell's, on Yonge st., where the presswork of the paper was executed.

"My shout of 'Hold the form, Billy, the Fenians are coming,' made every one in the room look up

"Billy Hambly stared with his eyes like saucers, and in a second freed the form of the quoins.

"'I want a couple of sticks on the first page,' I said, and, with Hambly close at my heels, I ran into the reporters' room, grabbed a sheet of paper, and wrote the following:—

STARTLING NEWS.

FENIANS THEY ARE COMING.

A Request to Stop all Great Western Trains at the Bridge.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

"'We have just received, as our forms are being made up, the startling intelligence that Mr. Thomas Swinyard, the general manager of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton, received a telegram about half an hour ago from a British consular agent at Buffalo requesting him to stop all trains that are going from the Suspension Bridge. We have it from the

very best authority. We also understand that Mr. Swinyard has telegraphed to the military authorities here.'

"In less than ten minutes the galley was on the press and the proof pulled. A few minutes later the first copy was off the press and the news published that the 'Fenians were coming.'

"But the people were not startled—not just then. Men halted, read the bulletin, laughed, and said, 'Oh, that's sensational. It's just posted to sell the paper.' Others declared that it was 'an outrage to excite the people with sensational bulletins.' And even men who came into the office doubted the writer's word, that all that was on the bulletin was true.

"Fresh bulletins were added, and yet the crowd in front of the office were full of doubt, and this doubt was increased by the fact that the Globe and Leader offices had posted bulletins in their windows and at their doorways to the effect that the bulletins of an evening paper were 'a scare,' and should not be believed, 'that no news of that character had been received over the wires.'

"But, all the same, the bulletins of the Daily Telegraph were the first to announce in Toronto, yes in Canada, that the Fenian forces were moving towards the frontier.

"At 3.45 the first bundles of the five o'clock edition of those days, were carried from Lovell & Gibson's printing office at 67 Yonge street, to the publication office on King street.

"The first lot of 500 was disposed of in less than that number of seconds, for the people mobbed the office in their struggle to buy papers.

"In the meantime, the newsboys who were supplied at the printing office, were on the street with arms full of papers.

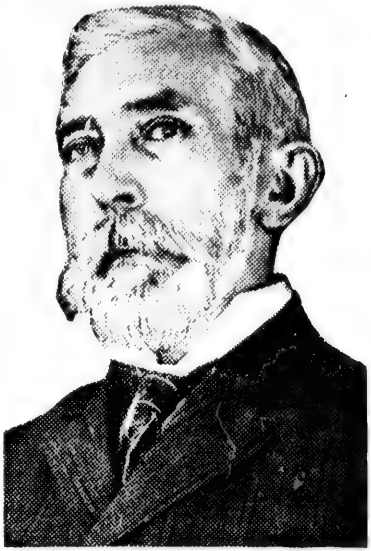
"The Hoe cylinder press fairly jumped as, at the rate of 3,000 an hour, it rattled off the issue.

"The first side of the paper was always printed in the morning, and the second side in the afternoon. The sale of the papers on this day was so great that the supply ran short, so the first side was put again on another press, and by this reason the both presses were kept in operation.

"John Bryson, good to his word, gave the Telegraph all he could get hold of up to six o'clock, for the Hamilton operator was getting news from the operator at the Bridge, who had Buffalo connections.

"Occasional stops were made to insert more news, and extra editions were rushed as fast as the presses could supply them.

"The denials by the other newspapers had encouraged the belief that the Telegraph was fooling the people, and this was emphasized by the fact that the Montreal Telegraph office would give no information or even confirmation of the news, for none had come over their wires.



JAMES L. CURRY,
Night Chief Operator G. N. W.

"But people about six o'clock began to think there was something of truth in the bulletins of the Telegraph, and that the lines posted on the boards were not manufactured just to sell the paper.

"By ten o'clock the last papers were printed, and the entire edition sold out. A memorandum that was kept, shows a sale of 15,000 papers—a large sale—the largest ever made on the streets of Toronto up to that day in May, 1866."

The Associated Press service for the

collection and distribution of news by telegraph to all parts of the world was started in 1848. For some years before this D. H. Craig, an enterprising Scotch-American, living in New York, had been handling a marine news service by carrier pigeons, meeting the incoming vessels at Halifax, New York, etc., and obtaining from this source news of foreign affairs, which he supplied to the papers.

Craig's first field, between New York and Boston, was afterwards extended between Boston and Halifax.

With the advent of the telegraph he determined to make use of this novel agency in his business, but encountered the hostility of others hav-

CYRUS W. FIELD,
Who Laid First and Second Atlantic Cables.

ing a monopoly of the Morse patents, who desired to control the news business themselves. The New York papers joined forces with the telegraph people in 1848 and organized the Associated Press, with Mr. Hallock as president and Dr. Alexander Jones as manager.

People who read the daily British and foreign news printed side by side with telegraphed despatches from all parts of Canada and the United States little realize with what anxiety the arrivals of the mail steamers were awaited sixty years ago.

In 1849 the Cunard steamers once a week called at Halifax, putting off at this, their first touching point, news prepared in England for the press of America.

"To rush this news with the greatest possible despatch to the nearest telegraph office, D. H. Craig, who was actively opposing at every point the newly organized Associated Press, galloped it by horse express 150 miles, from Halifax to Victoria Beach, a point on Annapolis Basin, in the rapid time of eight hours," says Mr. Thomas M. Robinson, of St. John, N. B., who commenced his telegraphic career in 1852. "There a vessel, chartered by him, was kept under steam awaiting these despatches. She carried them to Portland, Maine, from where they were flashed by wire to Boston, New York and other centres."

In August, 1858, when the first Atlantic cable was completed, Canadian hopes of speedy news from "home" ran high. For a short time the cable worked to the wonder of the world, a man named De Sauty, stationed at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, translating for America its mysterious flashes of light. It was of this cable operator that Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the poem called "DeSauty, An Electro-Chemical Ecalogue."

The news of the cable's completion reached Toronto at ten o'clock Monday night, August 16, 1858, and with it a cablegram from Queen Victoria "fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain and the United States will prove an additional link between nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem."

Within a few minutes after its receipt a special edition of the Globe was on the city's streets, publishing the Queen's message and making known the good news of telegraphic communication with the motherland.

Then ensued an impromptu celebration that lasted most of the night, bonfires, bells, guns and firecrackers lending their aid to the voices of the people.

A public celebration in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic cable was held on Thursday, August 19, 1858, Mayor Francis H. Medcalfe having declared that date a public holiday, and the city fathers voting £100 for expenses. All places of business were closed and decorated with flags.

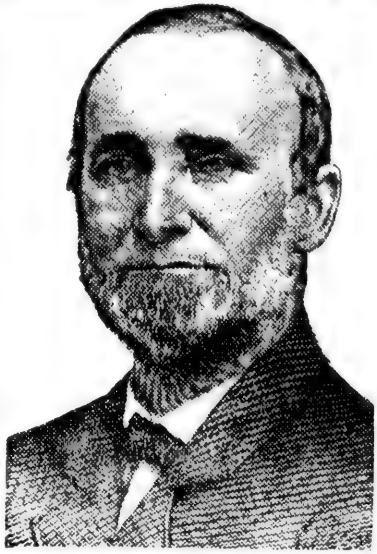
In the afternoon, a parade, headed by the fire brigade, marched from St. Lawrence Hall on King street, to Simcoe street, and down Simcoe street to Front street, where they were drawn up on the line of old railway track south of the Parliament Buildings.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Esplanade. Mayor Medcalfe, speaking from the platform of a car, said the event was "one of the most important that had ever taken place in the history of the world," and hoped it would "ensure the continued peace so desirable between England and the United States of America." Cheers for the Queen, the President of the United States, and the Governor-General of Canada were given before the parade marched back to their starting point. In the evening the streets were thronged, stores and buildings were illuminated, and a torchlight procession added to the brilliant spectacle. "The public mind," says the Globe, in describing the celebration, "seems to be more excited by this event than by any which has occurred for some time."

On both sides of the Atlantic there was great rejoicing. To many it seemed that two prophecies of widely different origin had been fulfilled. Banners in most of the processions bore Puck's boast: "I will put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," while on others was emblazoned the prophecy of the Psalmist: "Their line has gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world."

But, at the end of three weeks, after the transmission of 730 messages, the cable gave out altogether.

It is exactly fifty years ago to-day, says an old country paper of Aug. 4, 1908, since the first Atlantic cable was landed in Doulas Bay, Valentia, and almost immediately a message was received through it saying that the American end of the line was to be landed in Bull Arm Bay, at the head of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. When the landings had been made, and a Royal salute fired to announce that the communication between the Old World and the New had been completed, further messages were exchanged, the first of which, from Newfoundland, announced that "they received very strong currents of electricity through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic." The strength of the currents seems to have found some of the earlier electricians of the enterprise unprepared. Mr. Charles Bright, son of the eminent engineer who laid the cable, records in his history of "Submarine Telegraphs" (Crosby, Lockwood and Son), that a message was sent through by a battery consisting of a silver thimble containing a morsel of zinc weighing a grain and a few drops of sulphuric acid. The electricians were to learn by less ingenious and more disastrous demonstration the effects



D. H. CRAIG,
Pioneer of Marine News Service.

of potency of current on a cable; for the ultimate fate of this first great cable was to succumb under the stress of the electricity poured into it. But before that depressing catastrophe arrived the great fact of oceanic submarine telegraphy had been achieved, its feasibility demonstrated in face of rampant scepticism, and the meaning and importance of the achievement brought home to the minds of the peoples of two continents

There is something patriarchal and almost utopian in the message which the hard-handed directors of the first Atlantic Cable Company in England

sent to their colleagues on the board in America:—"Europe and America are united by the telegraph. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men." The messages exchanged between Queen Victoria and the President of the United States breathe the same spirit: "The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now already connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their com-

FRANCIS H. MEDCALFE,
Toronto's Mayor in 1858.

mon interest and reciprocal esteem." The President replied in more glowing language and at greater length. But it was symptomatic of difficulties to be overcome, not only in the assurance of the cordiality of nations, but in the practical working of a cable that the President's message, consisting of 150 words, should have taken nearly 30 hours to transmit.

While New York was holding in the cable's honor a demonstration before which even the Fourth of July celebrations paled, the cable was flickering to its end. At a sort of coroner's inquest which was held on it after its demise it was shown that the amount of current forced into it had sometimes amounted to an electromotive force equivalent to 2,000 volts. It is not too much to say that all the time it was working the cable was bursting with energy. But in all 732 messages were sent through it before its final collapse, three months after its birth; and the last word it breathed was, by a singular accident, the word "Forward," which was cabled from America. By the time the next Atlantic cable was laid, seven years later, the mirror galvanometer recommended by Lord Kelvin, then Professor William Thomson, had been adopted—together with the views on the proper method of cable signalling which he had hitherto vainly put forward.

But if the first Atlantic cable was, like a precocious genius, hurried into oblivion by over-stimulation, the lessons it bequeathed were invaluable. The history of submarine telegraphy is one long sequence of difficulties overcome in face of harassing disappointment. The Bretts, John and Jacob, who kept a bric-a-brac establishment, and were true representatives of the nation of shopkeepers, were the pioneers of submarine telegraphy. It was they who projected and carried into execution the first cable between England and France, although their project was looked on as a gigantic swindle till it was accomplished. They struggled with the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and the Treasury till they obtained permission for the innovation of a cable between England and Ireland, which a young engineer, then on his honeymoon, Mr. Charles Bright, laid for them; and they were the chief movers in the outrageous idea of a cable under the Atlantic.

But though a sea cable had been a proved and admitted fact, the project of spanning the Atlantic by a cable 2,000 miles long, and sunk at some depths three miles below the ocean, called forth the customary tribute of undiscriminating condemnation. Gifted critics said that the cable could not be sunk; or that when sunk the transmission of electrical signals through it would be a mathematical impossibility. A sufficient number of unscientific business men were found,

however, to subscribe a capital of £350,000 to the first Atlantic Cable Company; a route was surveyed (in what nowadays we should think a very inadequate way); and orders were given for the construction of the cable. The cable, though ultimately its insulation gave way owing to improper treatment, was a sound piece of work, requiring 240,500 miles of wire in its construction.

The determination of the cable's projectors and supporters had its effect on the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, who lent, one her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, and the other the United States Navy frigate Niagara for laying the cable. Smaller vessels were also provided by each Government to land the cable, pilot the way and act as consorts.

The first mishap occurred when the Niagara and the Agamemnon were a few miles out (August 5, 1857). The two ships started in company, the plan being that the Niagara should lay the cable to mid-ocean and the Agamemnon should then take up the work. The cable fouled and broke almost as soon as the ships started. A fresh start was made and they again set out. Then, when between two hundred and three hundred miles out, the mistake of one mechanic at the unwinding brake snapped the cable again and it sank to the ocean floor two miles below.

Professor Morse, the electrician, has recorded a note of the accident as follows: "The cable parted just before day-break. The machinery having stopped, all hands rushed on deck and gathered in mournful groups; their tones were sad; their voices low, as if a death had occurred on board." Some 300 miles of cable was lost and gloom overtook the enterprising company, which at this time, or at some subsequent mishap, was almost tempted to cut its losses, give up the project, and sell the remaining cable for what it would fetch. Instead, the promoters raised fresh capital, ordered more cable, and set out again with a new plan.

It was arranged now that the Agamemnon and Niagara should meet in mid-ocean, and having made a join in the cable, should sail in opposite directions, laying each the cable towards their respective shores. This they proceeded to do in 1858. But the cable parted company soon after the ships had done so. They came together again, made a second join, and again sailed. The second join broke. They made a third, and it separated once more. A whale fouled the Agamemnon, without, however, breaking the cable; the Niagara was less fortunate, and dropped her end. There was enough cable for another attempt, and it was made. Fresh difficulties arose. The ships were out of stores and had to return to Queenstown for them. On their way the Agamemnon encountered a storm which all but sank her, and made a deplorable mess of the coiled cable.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
One of the Early Experts.

It was, however, put in order again, and yet once more the ships sailed from Ireland. Their departure from Cork Harbor called forth none of the enthusiasm or the plaudits of the previous year; and, indeed, their mission was publicly described as a mad freak of stubborn ignorance. Stubbornness, was, however, at last rewarded. The ships parted company; the cable was successfully laid, and the Agamemnon had scarcely reached Ireland, having

let down 1,020 miles of cable, before the news flashed across the sunken wire that the Niagara had laid her 1,030 miles with equal success, and was about to land the end of it in Newfoundland.

The successful laying of the second Atlantic cable, in 1866, after Cyrus W. Field had for thirteen years projected the enterprise, came just in time to put a stop to the building of a telegraph land route to western Europe, through Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska, with a cable across Behring Straits. Three million dollars had already been spent on this work when the Atlantic cable rendered it needless.

In 1859 the Allan Steamship Company established a weekly line of steamers between Liverpool and Quebec. Orrin S. Wood, the progressive superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, saw in this an opportunity to increase the revenues of his company, if he extended his lines to some point well below Quebec, intercepted the incoming steamers, procured European news from them, and telegraphed it to the Associated Press in New York.

A line was promptly built to Father Point, 200 miles below Quebec, and Robert Farmer Easson, of Toronto, established there in 1859 as operator, to forward both outgoing and incoming news.

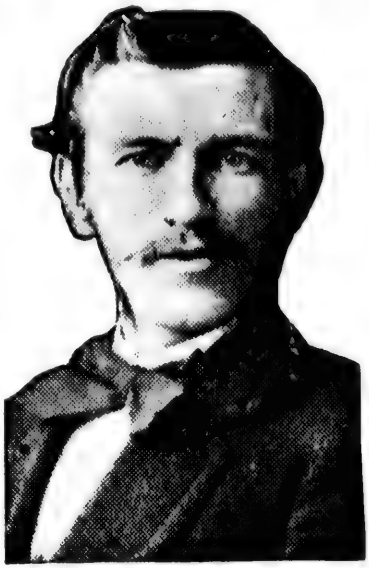
"During my term at Father Point," says Mr. Easson, in a description of news-getting years ago published in the Monetary Times of December 22, 1893, "I was fortunate enough not to have missed an incoming or outgoing steamer.

"In clear weather the steamer could be seen coming up twenty or thirty miles off, and the boatmen, Regis Chambord and Alexander Bellanger, who were under my control, had sufficient time to get their boat out and were well into the stream and ready to board the vessel before she arrived opposite the Point.

"When the weather was calm and clear the steamer came close to the shore, so close that the passengers could be distinctly seen crowding her decks, watching the news boat and welcoming the pilot on board.

"In foggy weather the steamer groped along very slowly and carefully, firing a cannon at short intervals to announce that she was in the neighborhood. I had a monster cannon which I fired in response, and so the steamer crawled along exchanging shots with us until our men boarded her. The first time we fired our big gun the concussion was so great that it broke nearly all the window panes in the houses within a radius of a mile from the Point.

"The press despatches for America were prepared by an agency of the Associated Press in Liverpool, and sent in duplicate in two separate tin



HUGH NEILSON, OF 1869,
First Manager Dominion Telegraph.

boxes, each box nearly a foot long and made in the shape of a roll of music, loaded at one end and so constructed as to float top end up when thrown into the water, the idea being that, should one become lost through any mishap, we had the other to fall back upon.

"The despatches were generally of a length to occupy two to three columns of a newspaper and accompanying the news box was a file of the latest London and Liverpool newspapers from which I made co-

plous extracts with which to supplement the written despatches.

"These despatches were sent direct to New York from Father Point, Quebec and Montreal, having made the necessary wire connections to allow of this being done.

"The Allan Line mail steamers at that time were the Indian, North American, Nova Scotian, Anglo-Saxon, North Briton and Hungarian. The run between Quebec and Father Point occupied anywhere from ten to fourteen hours, according to the tide and the weather. On outgoing trips the steamers discharged their pilot at Father Point, and the boat which went to bring him ashore carried with it the news box containing the latest news from this country up to 7 p.m., which included everything of interest that had transpired since the sailing of the steamer from Quebec.

"This news was prepared in New York and telegraphed direct from that place to Father Point. It was placed by me in the news box and addressed to the agent of the Associated Press in Liverpool for distribution in the old country.

"Those living along the sea coast know that to board a steamer in a howling gale and rough sea, accompanied by a cold, pelting rain or a blinding snowstorm, is a very hazardous undertaking. But our boatmen were not easily daunted and never once during the four years I spent with them there did they fail."

The Telegraphage of Feb. 1, 1908, writing of representative Canadians, says:—

Robert Farmer Easson, superintendent of the commercial news and press department of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, Toronto, Ont., was born in Prinlaws, Leslie, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1838. He went to Canada at an early age with his parents, and in 1849 entered the service of the old Montreal Telegraph Company at Toronto as messenger and office boy, under John Parsons, manager, who, during the following season, resigned and was succeeded by H. P. Dwight, now president of the Great North Western Telegraph Company. In 1853 Mr. Easson, having become a full-fledged sound operator, removed to Chicago and engaged with the late Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, to work in Chicago, making one of the half dozen operators then employed in that city. Subsequently he was transferred to La Porte, Ind., later to Plymouth, and then to Logansport, that state. Upon completing a six months' term at the latter point, Mr. Easson returned to Chicago, where he remained until the fall of 1855 when, at the solicitation of Mr. Dwight he returned to Toronto and again engaged with the Montreal Telegraph Company.

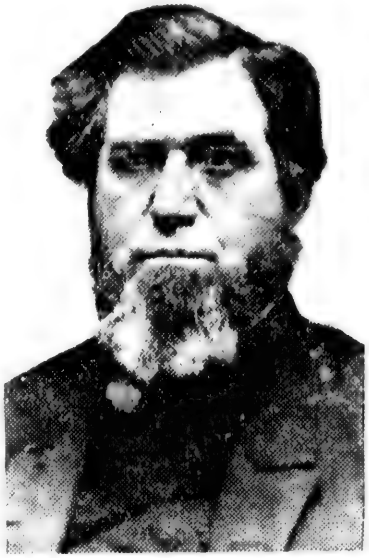
When Mr. Easson first arrived at Chicago the Morse system of tele

HENRY IZARD,
Superintendent Provincial Tel. Co.

graph was a crude and uncertain problem, having hardly emerged from the experimental stage. It certainly had not yet become a necessity, and it was far from a success in commercial and social life. Several of the operators in the Chicago office read by sound, but old-fashioned registers, with running tape were used on some of the lines. Mr. Cornell was indefatigable in his endeavors to keep his lines working, but as these ran along the highways, through the woods and across the prairies, they were fre-

quently interrupted. Mr. Cornell spent much of his time in Chicago, and Mr. Easson, therefore, saw a great deal of that remarkable man. J. J. Speed, Henry O'Reilly, Judge Caton and other notable figures in the early history of the telegraph, were also frequent visitors to Chicago.

In 1859 Mr. Easson was appointed operator and Associated Press agent at Father Point, Que., his duties being chiefly to procure and forward to New York the foreign news despatches brought out by the ocean steamers, this being eight years prior to the suc-



S. T. PECKHAM,
Vice-President Provincial Telegraph Co.

cessful operation of the first Atlantic cable. On leaving Father Point, Mr. Easson returned to the Toronto office, and in 1864 became chief operator. This position he held until 1882, about which time the Great North Western Telegraph Company, having taken over the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies, he was appointed superintendent of the commercial news and press department, which position he still holds. Mr. Easson some years ago wrote a series of interesting articles on the early history of the telegraph. He has been fifty-nine years in the service.

The Toronto Globe of July 30th, 1866, announced to its readers the successful laying on Friday, July 27th, of the second Atlantic cable, and prints a diary record of the trip from Ireland to Newfoundland, which the writer, Cyrus W. Field, says, "Mr. Craig has kindly allowed me to send."

Cyrus Field wired that on the 12th of July the cable ships Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible and Racoon sailed from Beerhaven. On July 13th, after the end of the Irish shore cable had been spliced to the main cable on board the Great Eastern, the telegraph fleet started for Newfoundland, arriving there July 27, 1866.

"We have been in direct communication with Valencia since the splice was made on the 13th inst," Mr. Field goes on to say, 'and have daily received news from Europe which was posted up on the outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board the Great Eastern, and signalled to the other ships.

How far this "direct communication" outstripped the mail boat news, even though cables had to be carried a two-day journey by yacht from Heart's Content on Trinity Bay, where the cable landed, to Port aux Basque, Newfoundland, and then south to Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, before they reached a telegraph office, is shown on the pages of the Globe of that same date.

Under a heading of "The latest news via Londonderry," dated Father Point, July 26, brought by steamer and telegraphed from the latter point, the paper says: "It is reported that Austria has decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace."

The Globe's leading editorial of the same day says:—

"The Atlantic cable—destined to be a promoter of peace among the nations of the earth—fittingly inaugurates its mission by bringing us as its first news the intelligence that the great European struggle is over. Austria and Prussia, rent and torn, lacerated and bleeding, have signed a treaty of peace, and thus the dreadful drama closes."

Queen Victoria's message to Andrew Johnson, President of the United

States, is printed in the Globe of July 30, 1866, with several other of the first cables sent. Dated Osborne, July 27, 1866, it was relayed by telegraph from Aspy Bay, C.B., on July 30, and reads:—

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

The paper goes on to state, with some pride, that the President's reply to the Queen's message, containing 77 words, passed through the Atlantic cable in 11 minutes.

A despatch dated New York, July 31, 1866, printed in the Globe of that date, says:—

"The following have been fixed as the rates of the Atlantic telegraph:—

"From any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain, for 20 words or less, including address of sender or receiver, £20 in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling per word. For same to same in Europe, £21. Every additional word 21 shillings. For same to same in Africa, Asia or India, not exceeding 100 letters, £25. Every additional word 20 shillings. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates."

The first minimum charge of $100 for a cable message was, later, reduced to $5 a word, later again to $1 per word, and at present (1908) a charge of 25 cents per word is made for commercial messages and 10 cents per word for press reports.

The most expensive cable message sent to Canada in the early days of sub-marine telegraph came from London, England, to the Toronto Globe on September 19, 1873, and appeared in that paper the following morning.

It was the London Times' opinion of the Pacific scandal. It contained 313 words and cost a dollar a word, or $313, and was sent by J. Ross Robertson, the manager of the London office of the Globe at that time.

This cable was wired in full to Sir John A. Macdonald at Ottawa after its publication in the Globe and was read to the Privy Council.

By a strange coincidence the longest special cable ever received by a Canadian newspaper was sent from London on April 27, 1907, to the Toronto Evening Telegram, the paper owned and published by J. Ross Robertson, the Globe's English correspondent of 1873.

It was the Privy Council's judgment in the Toronto Street Railway case, containing 2,200 words, at ten cents a word, which cost the paper $220.

H. A. BOGARDUS,
Operator Provincial Telegraph Co.

Cable news is now handled with remarkable rapidity. Test messages have been flashed around the world in less than five minutes.

In July, 1897, the Canadian Associated Press sent to the morning papers furnished news by that association, the first, second and third horses in the great Derby race.

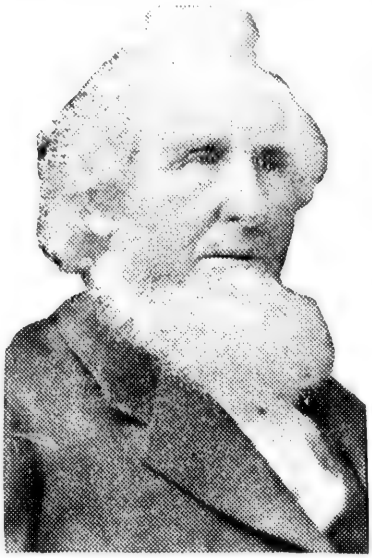
At 11.30 p.m., Toronto time, the C. A. P. papers wanted the "also rans," and J. Ross Robertson, the president of the C. A. P., cabled the C. A. P. agent in London:—

"Cable Derby 'also rans,'" and by

12.30 a.m., just one hour later, the answer had been received and the names of the competing horses were in type in the offices of the morning papers.

Another instance of speed was illustrated when Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, died suddenly while a guest at Windsor Castle on December 12, 1894.

Canadian time is five hours later than that of London and the news reached Toronto about 10 a.m. J. Ross Robertson immediately cabled to Mr. Charles R. Robertson, The Evening Telegram's London correspondent:



HON. JOHN M'MURRICH,
President Dominion Telegraph Co.

"Stay with body until shipped."

The correspondent had just left the Commercial Cable Company's office in Northumberland avenue, and gone east a few yards towards Whitehall place. He had reached the front of the Victoria Hotel, when a message boy from the Commercial Cable Company ran after him, and handed him the cable.

Mr. Robertson at once saw what was required, hailed a hansom, was driven at a smart pace to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, and there caught a train for Windsor that was just leaving the station.

By noon The Telegram received a cable from him dated Windsor, saying he was at Windsor. This was before the inauguration of the C. A. P.

The Evening Telegram was the first paper in Canada to have a special cable service. This service was merged in that of the Canadian Associated Press when that service was inaugurated in 1903.

Now, with the press rate only 10 cents per word, the cable is so universally used that in the cable offices Lord Kelvin's siphon recorder zig-zags its inky way unceasingly over the paper tape, marking the daily doings of the big countries and little principalities of the whole world. The Associated Press even told Canadians of the death of the Akhound of Swat, calling forth by this information a dozen clever parody verses from the pen of a Montreal newspaper man named George Lanigan.

"What! What! What! What's the news
from Swat?
Bad news, sad news comes by the
cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
The Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea and the Med-
Iterranean. He's dead—
The Akhound is dead"

ran part of the rhyme.

The Provincial Telegraph Company opened its first Toronto office early in January, 1865, on the north side of King street east, near Church street, next door to the Union Loan Company's office.

In November, of the same year, its office was moved to 51 Yonge street, the first door north of the north-east corner of Yonge and Wellington streets.

The wire, which was connected with Buffalo, was built from Suspension Bridge or Clifton around the lake shore to Toronto. It was then extended to Windsor, and later from Toronto to Montreal and Toronto to Ottawa.

The president of the Provincial was Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, and its first Toronto superintendent Henry Izard. He was followed by J. W. Stokes, and the first vice-president, T. C. Chisholm, was succeeded by S. T. Peckham, of Newmarket.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, present Toronto manager for the West Shore Railway, was the first local manager of the Provincial.

"We commenced operations shortly after the American civil war," said Mr. Wilson, when asked as to his first office staff. "Operators were plentiful and of the wandering variety. They came and went so frequently, I can only remember one of them. That was Harry Bogardus. A brilliant operator and a man of good birth, he was known all over this continent. He worked in every telegraph office of any size in the United States and Canada, never staying more than a few weeks or months in one place. A product of the free and easy rude and raw early telegraph days, he died a year or so ago in Chicago, the last of the type and the most widely known man in the profession.

"The telegraph was then even more important than now," continued Mr. Wilson. "There were no telephones. Postcards were unknown. The mail service was not so good, and the domestic postage rate was five cents, you know. We got a share of the business, but we did not last long. Our company was absorbed by the Montreal Telegraph early in 1867."

"To the Toronto Globe," says R. F. Easson in the Monetary Times, "belongs the honor of being the first newspaper in Canada to receive special reports 'From Our Own Correspondent.'

"At first these specials were very brief, coming from Montreal only, and containing perhaps fifty or seventy-five words. But they gradually increased in length, and the Leader, too, in the course of time appointed its special correspondent in Montreal.

"Among the noted events, though of comparative late occurrence, that I remember copying while I was alone in the Toronto office late at night receiving telegraphic news, with only a messenger boy to keep me company, was the shooting of President Lincoln in the theatre at Washington by Wilkes Booth, on April 14, 1865, and the shooting of D'Arcy McGee at the door of his boarding house in Ottawa by James Whalen."

The bulletin announcing the shooting of Abraham Lincoln was delivered at the Globe office about midnight. J. Ross Robertson, the city editor, was in charge of the news desk that night.

"There were no telephones in those days," said Mr. Robertson, when asked concerning Lincoln's assassination. "At so late an hour cabs had to be specially ordered, and that meant much delay, so I made my way to the street as fast as I could and sprinted up Church street to the house on the south-west corner of Wilton avenue and roused Gordon Brown, the managing editor of the Globe, out of bed.

"Gordon was staggered when, after

JAMES MICHIE,
Treasurer Dominion Telegraph Co.

opening an upper window to see who was pounding at the door, he heard my shout:—'President Lincoln was assassinated last night in Ford's Theatre, Washington.'

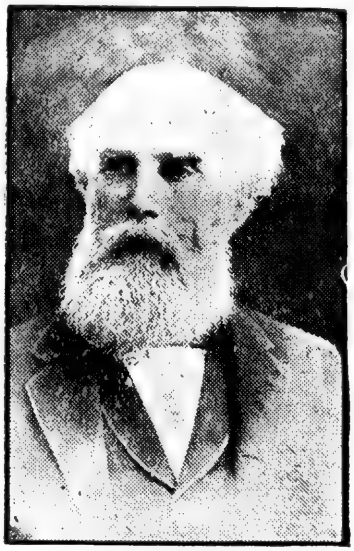
"He came down as he was, in his nightdress, and wrote the editorial that appeared in the Globe next morning."

"Bob" Easson and "Harry" Keble copied the reports of the Confederation debates at Ottawa in 1867, the former receiving the special for the Globe and the latter for the Leader.

"They began their long job," says an

old time operator, "if I don't mistake, on a Saturday at noon and worked until midnight in that old long room in the Corn Exchange building that overlooks Wellington street."

The projectors of the Dominion Telegraph Company and its earliest stockholders appear to have been Messrs. E. M. Bromley, W. W. Woodruff, Zenos B. Lewis, Thomas Wilson and G. W. Mastin. These gentlemen, who possessed $10,000 worth of stock amongst them, held a provisional meeting at Clifton, Ont., on February 5th, 1868.



I. D PURKIS,
Superintendent Dominion Telegraph Co.

It was part of their plan to build a telegraph line from Buffalo to Niagara Falls in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, then working between New York and Buffalo and to arrange for a western connection with the Great North Western Telegraph Company, just formed in Chicago.

On July 13, 1868, another meeting of the shareholders was held. At this meeting, composed of Selah Reeve, Hasbrouck B. Reeve, Martin Ryan and others mentioned in the February list, E. M. Bromley was chosen president, W. W. Woodruff treasurer, and H. B. Reeve secretary.

"Selah Reeve," says Mr. James Hedley, "a glittering sort of bug-bear possessed of 'push' and 'cheek,' managed to secure a contract to build 2,000 miles of single wire line at the paying rate of $250 per mile.

"The profits on such a contract would have sufficed to make Selah comfortable for life, but he was destined not to complete it. He did, nevertheless, build some scores, if not hundreds of miles—he built the line from Suspension Bridge to Toronto, anyhow—but in 1869 the terms of his operations were aired at a meeting of the stockholders and an arrangement was reached on September 1st of that year by which the company resumed possession of the line and threw open further construction contracts to public competition."

The first annual meeting recorded was held in the Rossin House, Toronto, January 11, 1870, when Hon. John McMurrich, who had been made president, was in the chair. At this time the vice-president was John I. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, and the treasurer, James Michie, of Toronto. The remaining directors were: Hon. T. N. Gibbs, of Oshawa, Anthony Copp, of Hamilton, S. Neelon, of St. Catharines, A. R. McMaster, Lewis Moffatt and Hon. W. Cayley, of Toronto.

The superintendents of the company were practical telegraphers, I. D. Purkis and I. J. Waugh; the solicitors, Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron and Matthew Crooks Cameron; the secretary, H. J. Colless, while its bankers were the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The company was incorporated on April 14, 1871, with a capital of $500,000 in shares of $25, not to be increased over $1,000,000.

The first Toronto manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company was Hugh Neilson, who came from London to fill that position on January 1, 1869.

"We opened the Dominion's first Toronto office shortly after that date," said Mr. Neilson when questioned as to the earliest days of that company. "It was in the Bank of British North America building on the north-east corner of Yonge and

CHARLES RANDOLPH HOSMER.
Director Canadian Pacific Railway, Formerly Superintendent Dominion Telegraph.

Wellington streets. We had an office on the ground floor fronting Wellington street and had also part of the basement.

"I was manager, operator, bookkeeper, in fact for a while I did everything there was to be done about the place except deliver messages.

"It was well into the year 1870 before we moved to the Coffin Block. There we had the quarters formerly occupied by one of the other telegraph companies. We were just one door west of Church street on the north side of Front street, and our office ran clear through the building to the south side of Wellington.

"The Dominion Telegraph Company had really no general manager at first, but Hon. William Cayley was its nominal head until I. D. Purkis, of Prescott, was appointed general manager.

"J. C. Small, son of Judge Small, of Toronto, soon succeeded Mr. Colless as secretary of the company. C. R. Hosmer, of Montreal, was made divisional superintendent of all the wires east of Kingston, and I was appointed divisional superintendent of everything west of there.

"At first we had only a single wire. It was strung from Suspension Bridge to Toronto. Later we built to Montreal, Ottawa, Detroit and many local points in Ontario.

"I remember well that in 1854 the only line in the country from here to Detroit was the single wire of the Great Western Railway. It carried, as well as its railway business, all the western commercial business of Canada, including everything for Chicago. That was before the days of duplexes or quads, and a single wire meant just a single wire.

"The Great Western Railway Telegraph system was run by the Montreal Telegraph Company.

"I worked for the Great Western Railway before coming to Toronto, and although under orders from the railway I was paid by the Montreal Telegraph Company.

"My father was Great Western stationmaster in Komoko, and my sister, Sarah, telegraph operator there in 1854 or '55. Later my father was given charge of Dundas station, and

A. W. BARBER,
Superintendent Ontario Division C. P. R.

afterwards transferred to St. Catharines.

"You see, even at that early date telegraphy was recognized as a field for business women. It was my sister taught me. I started at telegraphy when barely ten and kept tinkering away at it until I became a full-fledged operator.

"When my sister married Mr. L. Kent, in 1860, or thereabouts, I took her position in St. Catharines, but I had been working in other places before that.

"The Toronto office of the Dominion was moved for the third and

FRED. C. ROBERTSON,
Chief Operator, C. P. R., Toronto.

last time in 1877 or '78 to 18 Front street east, at the north-west corner of Scott street, into the building of the British-America Assurance Company.

"Thomas Swinyard was managing director then, and T. C. Elwood, of Toronto, one of the divisional superintendents.

"Among the early members of our staff in the British America Assurance Building, where we remained until merged with the Montreal Telegraph Company into the Great North-Western Telegraph Company in 1881, were A. W. Barber, now western superintendent of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company; Fred C. Robertson, chief operator of the Toronto C.P.R. Telegraph Company; Charles E. McManus, chief operator of the G.N.W. Telegraph Co., and W. J. Duckworth, superintendent of construction for the G.N. W. Telegraph Company.

"It was B. B. Toye's invention of a repeater that started me working in electrical matters. It was not until about 1874 that I succeeded with my repeater, which, I am glad to say, also became one of the standard kind, and is still in use."

Mr. Neilson remained with the Dominion Telegraph Company until 1879, leaving them to become superintendent of the "Telephone Despatch Company," located in Toronto. When, in 1881, this company was sold out to the Bell Telephone people, Mr. Neilson was made local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, becoming in 1891 superintendent of their long-distance lines.

The Dominion Telegraph Company grew rapidly. The gross revenue, which in 1872 was $69,178, and in the next year $106,208, had increased to $125,000 in 1874, and to $146,000 in each of the next two years. In 1877 Frederick Roper, of Toronto, was appointed as secretary. In 1878 the Dominion Telegraph Company's capital was $700,000, it had 8,000 miles of wire, and 492 offices. By this time Hon. T. N. Gibbs, of Oshawa, had succeeded to the presidency, and Thomas Swinyard to the general managership. Competition with the Montreal Telegraph Company grew keener every year. The assets of this latter company at the close of 1877 were $2,355,000, consisting of poles, wires, cables, buildings (in four cities), and stores on hand, and it had no liabilities except shareholders' capital, $2,000,000.

It had 12,193 miles of poles, 20,402 miles of wire, and 1,537 offices.

The receipts for the year were $514,122, about 90 per cent. of which was for telegrams, the number of the latter handled during the year being 1,766,361. Its dividend for the year was 7¼ per cent.

Both companies prospered, and

CHARLES E. M'MANUS,
Chief Operator G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

were able to pay dividends, working under the rate fixed by the Montreal Telegraph Company years before, namely, a maximum charge to all points on its Canadian wires of 25c for ten words and 2c for each additional word. But the Dominion Company, in order to secure custom, reduced its rate to 20c for ten wards, and the elder company was forced to do likewise. A ruinous competition ensued, with the result that both were financially hampered.

When, in 1881 the Western Union Telegraph Company, which for thirty-four years had had a friendly alliance with the Montreal Telegraph Company, absorbed the American Union Telegraph Company, and with the latter its ally, the Dominion Telegraph Company, it found itself with two sets of Canadian wires covering largely the same territory, and neither of them making money.

Finally the difficulty was patched up by the Great North-Western Telegraph, a company with headquarters in Winnipeg, which had been chartered a year or two before. The stockholders of this company proposed to make its headquarters in Toronto, and work in conjunction instead of in competition the wires of both the Montreal Telegraph and the Dominion Telegraph, under the name of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company.

"This latter company," says the Monetary Times, "managed to get the Western Union Company, who were already paying the stockholders of the Dominion Telegraph 6 per cent. per annum, to guarantee eight per cent. per annum dividend to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

"This proposal being put before the Montreal Telegraph shareholders, they voted in favor of it by 23,204 shares for it, and 1,081 against, and in August of 1881, Erastus Wiman, president of the new leasing company, took possession of the lines for the Great North-Western, and Harvey P. Dwight, for many years western superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was made general manager of the new concern.

"On August 27th, 1881, the rate for ten-word messages was restored to 25c in the day time, and 15c at night, the press rate for despatches being 25c for one hundred words."

ARTHUR COX, R. C. A.,
Treasurer G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

Prominent in the affairs of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company at this time was Arthur Cox, its treasurer and superintendent of supplies.

A man of marked business ability, Mr. Cox was also an artist of undoubted merit, and an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy.

In 1902, after a successful service of twenty-five years with the Great North-Western, he resigned from that company, in order to devote his time to the study of art, his favorite pursuit.

"It was about 1860 when the Montreal Telegraph opened its offices at stated hours for business on Sundays," said Mr. Dwight. "There was a great fuss about it, at the time, I remember, but requests for special arrangements had been coming so thick and fast, principally from people with friends dangerously ill at distant points, that we decided it would be wise to open the principal offices for an hour or two on the Sabbath."

W. J. DUCKWORTH,
Superintendent of Construction, G. N. W.

"We didn't keep the office open all night until 1885, at the time of the North-West rebellion," said Mr. W. J. Duckworth. "Before that John Lanskail, the night chief, used to close up about 3 a.m., after getting '30' on Associated Press.

"But ..e and Tom Pike, the assistant night chief, went with the Toronto volunteers to fight the Indians, and I was put in charge.

"Toronto papers and people were too much interested in what was going on in the North-West for us to shut up shop.

"I stayed there every night, working most of the time with Winnipeg, until relieved by one of the day staff at 8 a.m. Since then we have never closed the office.

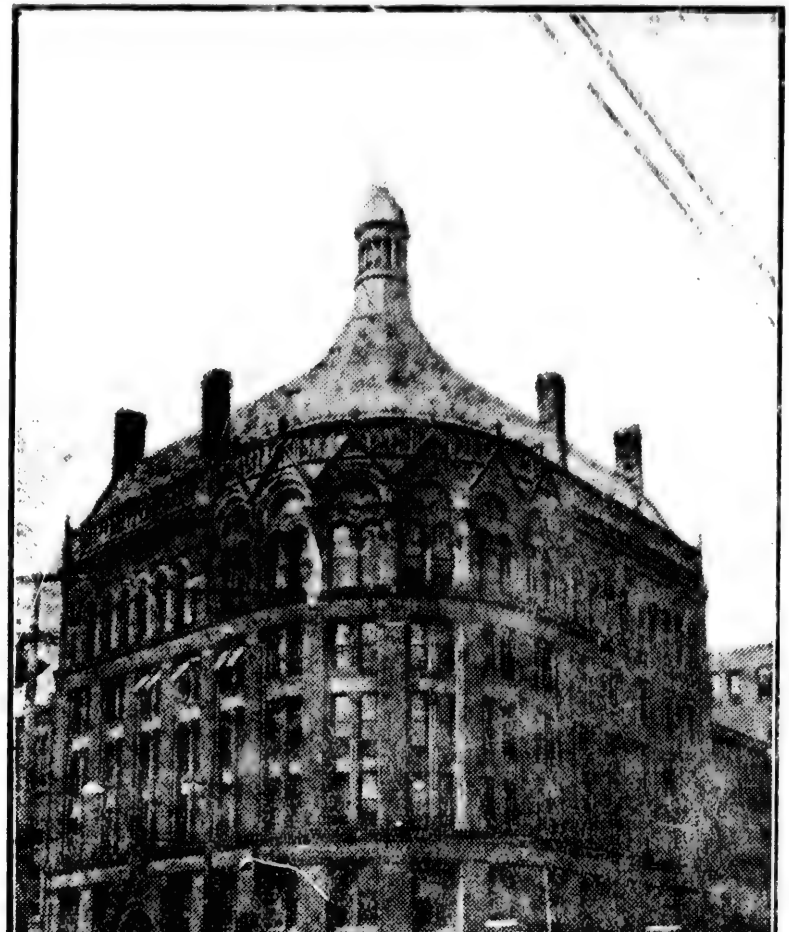
"Yes, I remember the time we discarded the Callaud or gravity battery and put in the dynamo. It was about 1890, after A. B. Smith, who was then superintendent of construction for the Great North-Western, had taken a trip to New York to study there the system of wiring the dynamo battery."

The Great North Western Telegraph office had in November, 1881, in its Toronto office:—1 quadruple working with Montreal, 1 duplex, working with Ottawa; 1 duplex working with Hamilton 1 duplex working with London, 1 duplex working with Buffalo, 1 duplex working with Detroit, 1 duplex working with Chicago, and 55 single wires, making in all 63 wires working out of Toronto.

But the consolidation of the Montreal and the Dominion Telegraph Companies into the Great North-Western did not leave the field clear of competition in Toronto. The Canada Mutual Telegraph Company, with headquarters in Montreal, and Toronto office at the south-west corner of Church and Colborne streets, in an old insurance building which has since been torn down, was handling all the business that me its way, and reaching out after more.

This company was incorporated under oint Stock Companies' Act in 1877, and under special act on May 17th, 18.2. Its incorporators were Charles Rudolph Hosmer, Edward Nassau Heney, Alex. Fowler Riddell, George Burchell Williams, and John Franklin Olmstead. .t was capitalized at $1,000,000 in $50 shares, and the capital was not to exceed $2,000,000.

Charles R. Hosmer, of Montreal, was president and general manager, and



BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO, C. P. R. OFFICES ON GROUND AND TOP FLOORS OF BUILDING.

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EDWARD M'SWEENEY,
Night Chief Canadian Pacific Railway.

Homer Pingle, superintendent at Toronto, with an office staff consisting of A. W. Barber, now superintendent of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, as manager, and as operators F. C. Robertson, F. McSweeney and J. D. Smith, all three now officials in Toronto's main C. P. R. office.

It is not until 1883 that the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company is recorded in a Toronto directory. Its office then was in 28 Church street, the south-west corner of Church and Colborne streets, which in 1882 was unoccupied. T. C. Elwood is mentioned as general superintendent, E. C. Pease secretary, Homer Pingle manager, A. W. Barber, chief operator, and N. C. Marshall, inspector.

The Canadian Mutual Telegraph was organized to act in conjunction Company, and had but two wires, with the Mutual Union Telegraph both of them running from Montreal to Toronto, and hence via Hamilton to Buffalo where they connected with the lines of that system.

This company kept on doing business in its own name until taken over by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company in August, 1886, when the entire staff of the Mutual Telegraph Company in Ontario entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, and Homer Pingle, superintendent at Toronto, was advanced to the superintendency of what was known as the Ontario division.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with a birthright from the Canadian Government of 25 million acres of land and cash subsidy of $25,000,000 was incorporated Feb. 18, 1881. The original charter of the company contained a clause permitting it to engage in the telegraph business, but during the constructive period of the road this privilege was taken advantage of only in a limited way. Mr. B. S. Jenkins being appointed in July 1, 1883, as superintendent of telegraph.

"As the railroad neared completion," says the Telegraph Age of May 1, 1907, "the need of operating a larger and better organized telegraph system became more and more apparent, and it was decided to engage regularly in the telegraph business.

"The choice of a competent person

JOHN D. SMITH,
Assistant Chief Operator and Traffic Chief,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

DAVID G. STURROCK,
Local Manager C. P. R. Telegraph Co.

to head this undertaking fell upon Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, president and general manager of the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company. He was a young man of about 35 years of age, yet one who had had large experience in telegraph business, having come up through its several grades from the position of operator at the key into those of executive trust and responsibility."

On January 1, 1886 Mr Hosmer entered upon his work as manager of telegraphs for the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company.

In August of the same year the new system was opened in Toronto for the transmission of commercial business in the old office of the Canada Mutual Telegraph, at the corner of Church and Colborne streets

On April 1, 1887, the C. P. R. moved it offices to a warehouse at 7 Wellington street east. By this time its Toronto staff numbered 18 in all. Mr. F. C. Robertson, the present chief operator of the C. P. R. in Toronto, was appointed chief operator, with J. D. Smith as his assistant, and H. J. N. Wilson as night chief operator.

H. J. Lillie, wire chief for the C. P. R. in Toronto to-day, was when a junior operator, and D G. Sturrock, the present local manager for Toronto, a youthful bookkeeper on the staff which also numbered as the first check clerks of the company, Norman McCallum, now Associated Press agent for the C P. R. in Buffalo, and W. Richardson, clerk of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

The executive staff at this time was constituted as follows:

Charles R. Hosmer, Montreal, manager; James Wilson, New Westminster, B.C., superintendent; B. S. Jenkins, Winnipeg, superintendent; Homer Pingle, Toronto, superintendent; James Kent, Montreal, circuit manager; W. J. Camp, electrician, and J. F. Richardson, electrician, Montreal The construction department was represented by J. Townsley, eastern division; C. B. Cumpston and S. Edwards, western division; and E. H Grindrod, Pacific division.

The accession of the lines of the

NORMAN M'CALLUM,
C. P. R. Rep. Associated Press, Buffalo.

Dominion government telegraphs in British Columbia, which were turned over to the Canadian Pacific in October, 1886, helped materially to form its Pacific division, and the leasing from the Western Union Telegraph Company which had absorbed the Canada Mutual, the latter company's two wires leading from Buffalo to Toronto, gave the Canadian Pacific direct connection with the United States.

Business increased with the city's and the country's growth, and, on February 15th, 1891, the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company having outgrown its Wellington street quarters, located the Toronto main office in the just completed Board of Trade at the north-west corner of Yonge and Front streets.

JAMES KENT,
Manager C. P. R. Telegraph Co., Montreal.

The present personnel of the executive staff of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, compared with that of its installation twenty-two years ago, is indicative of the company's and the country's growth.

Mr. Hosmer, the inspiring genius of the system, although retaining a directorate association, has retired from active work. In his place is Mr. Jas. Kent, Montreal, manager of telegraphs; W. J. Camp, Montreal, electrical engineer; P. W. Snider, St. John, N.B., superintendent; J. F. Richardson, Montreal, superintendent, A. W. Barber, Toronto, superintendent; F. T. Jennings, Sudbury, Ont., superintendent; B. S. Jenkins, Winnipeg, Man., general superintendent western lines; John Tait, superintendent, and J. McMillan, assistant superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.; S. Edwards, Calgary, Alberta, superintendent; James Wilson, Vancouver, B. C., superintendent.

The construction and inspection staff consists of D. Mersereau, St. John, N.B., general foreman; Joseph Townsley, superintendent of construction, and A. J. Grant, assistant superintendent of construction, Montreal; H. Bott, Montreal, inspector; W. Marshall, superintendent of construction, and E. A. Spear, assistant superintendent of construction, Toronto; A. Allen, Sudbury, Ont, superintendent of construction; R. N. Young, Winnipeg, Man., inspector; C. H. Powell, Calgary, inspector; E. H. Grinrod, Kamloops, B.C., inspector, and H. McIntyre, Nelson, B. C., inspector.

To-day in the C.P.R. Telegraph's main Toronto office there are 50 main wires, including 8 quads and 3 duplexes, and 45 branch city wires, of which six or seven are brokers' loops connected direct with leased lines from New York, making in all (counting the quads four and duplexes two) a total of 122 circuits. Here the Associated Press is handled and 60 operators and 65 messengers employed.

The management of the Toronto office rests upon, A. W. Barber, superintendent, David G. Sturrock, local manager, Fred C. Robertson, chief operator, J. D. Smith, assistant chief operator and traffic chief; H. J. Lillie wire chief and assistant traffic chief; E. McSweeney, night chief operator and James Clandinan, assistant night chief.

The growth of the system is shown by the fact that in 1887 the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company had only 16,790 miles of wire, 4,964 miles of poles and cables, and 435 offices, while to-day they have over 57,641 miles of wire, 26 per cent. of which is copper wire, 10,892 miles of poles and cables, and 1,166 offices. In addition to this mileage this company's connections in Canada have 11,468 miles of wire and 360 offices.

WM. J. CAMP,
Electrical Engineer, C. P. R., Montreal.

The head offices of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company are still located in Toronto in the company's building at the southwest corner of Scott and Wellington streets.

Harvey Prentice Dwight, who in 1893 was elected president and general manager of the company, in 1903, retired from the general management and Isaac McMichael, who began his telegraphic career in Brantford, Ont., in 1856, was appointed to that position. Mr. Dwight still retains the presidency of the company he has been so largely instrumental in upbuilding.

The Great North-Western Telegraph Company's officials in Toronto to-day are H. P. Dwight, president; I. McMichael, vice president and general manager; George D. Perry, secretary-treasurer and superintendent of supplies; A. C. McConnell, auditor; S. B. McMichael, general assistant; Robert Farmer Easson, superintendent of the press service; Rufus H. Hathaway, chief news clerk; W. J. Duckworth, superintendent of construction; James Ianson, general foreman; D. E. Henry, chief clerk, general manager's office.

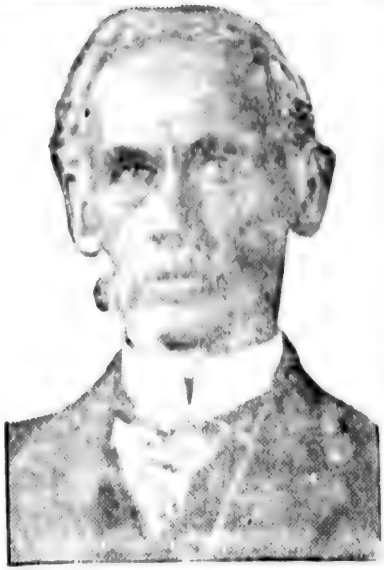
The inspectors at Toronto are Charles W. Dawzy and C. E. Lillie. George Hogarth is local manager, and George H. Jolliffe chief local clerk.

Charles E. McManus, the chief operator, John E. Rogers, the wire chief, and Archibald Peden, the traffic chief, were all three once members of the Dominion Telegraph Company's staff, and James L. Curry, the present night chief operator, has been a constant employe of the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Great North Western Telegraph Company since 1860.

Although not an old-timer, the late Charles P. Dwight was a valuable official in the Toronto office from about 1893 to 1901, where he acted as secretary to his father, Mr. H. P. Dwight. Besides possessing executive ability of a first-class order, he was a pleasing and graceful writer, and in 1892 published a little book styled "Life in the North-west Mounted Police and Other Sketches." Mr. Dwight, when twenty-nine years of age, contracted pneumonia, and after only a week's illness died in 1901.

The Great North-Western Telegraph Company to-day maintains 1,650 offices, about 200 of which are in the United States. It has 14,000 miles of poles, and about 65,000 miles of

H. J. LILLIE,
Wire Chief C. P. R. Telegraph Co.



JAMES CLANDIN
All-night Chief C. P. R. Telegraph Co.

wire, a considerable portion of their lines being on highways not yet reached by railroads.

In the Toronto main office 70 operators and 60 messengers are employed; 93 wires, including 43 city branch loops and 17 direct New York wires leased to brokers, come in through its tower and switchboard. Of these five are "quads," or single wires constructed to do the work of four wires, and six are "duplex," or wires that work double, making in all 114 circuits to which should be added 65 ticker wires, which brings the total up to 179.

The work of gathering and distributing grain markets and stock reports throughout the country, and the transmission of the continuous New York stock reports over the ticker service of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company constitutes one of the wonders of the age.

In Toronto alone this company operates 57 stock tickers all the year round, and seven or eight sporting tickers during the summer season.

Fifty-seven years after Toronto and Hamilton's first chat by wire the two cities had their first telegraphed talk without that hitherto indispensable means of transmission. It was on the 12th of March, 1903, that, using one of the marvels of the twentieth century, they exchanged greetings with nothing but the boundless ether as a medium. The Evening Telegram of the following day says:—

"Aerograms skipped back and forth between Toronto and Hamilton yesterday just as though the one city had never been called Hogtown and the other had never had a mountain.

"The De Forest system of wireless telegraphy was tested at four o'clock in the afternoon. The messages were received and sent at Ackroyd's boathouse on the bay front. There a spidery-looking mast in three sections, lower mast, top mast and topgallant mast presumably, rears itself for 150 feet in the air. Guy wires radiate from it in all directions to give it support, and from one wire, which stretches southward down the Argonaut's wharf, seven others descend at close intervals and enter the boathouse side by side. In the boathouse is the receiving and transmitting apparatus, three cabinets, not unlike telephone switchboards.

ISAAC M'MICHAEL,
Vice-President and Gen. Man. G. N. W.

GEORGE D. PERRY,
Sec.-Treasurer and Supt. Supplies G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

"Doctor De Forest was up in Hamilton yesterday, but his place was taken here by Mr. Abraham White, of New York, president of the company. Those who witnessed the test included Mayor Urquhart, Senator Kerr, Manager Dunstan of the Bell Telephone Company, President Ellis of the Board of Trade, Dr. A. H. Garratt, Mr. Barber of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, Prof. Ellis, Prof. Roseburgh and Prof. Galbraith of the School of Practical Science, Dr. Chant of the University, and Dr. J. O. Orr. Mr. T. M. Horton, one of Dr. De Forest's assistants, was the principal operator, but independent telegraph operators were given an opportunity to try their hands. The messages, it should be understood, are sent and received in Morse code, so that any telegrapher can interpret dots and dashes.

"Mayor Urquhart's message was the first to go off. The operator touched the keyboard, and there followed, instead of the docile clicking of the ordinary telegraph instrument, a series of explosions that sounded like a cross between tearing cotton and a buzz-saw striking something hard. The noise was enough to drown ordinary conversation, and was accompanied by the intermittent flashing of the electric sparks on the instrument. A scientific gentleman who stood near said it felt like the vicinity of an X-ray cabinet. The air was charged with electricity. The writer noted a slight headache, but whether this was due to the aerogram machine or the fact that a coal oil heater and big iron stove were going full blast in the crowded room is a delicate point. Suffice to say, the message was sent off without hesitation, and almost immediately acknowledged from Hamilton.

"The receiving of the messages was vastly different from the sending of them. Complete silence is maintained. The operator, with a double set of receivers, such as telephone girls wear, one to each ear, listened in silence to the dots and dashes, and interpreted by writing them out in longhand. A slight clicking could be heard occasionally, but this, it is understood, was not the working of the instrument, and the messages were audible to the operators alone.

"The demonstration was a complete

A. C. M'CONNELL,
Auditor G. N. W. Telegraph

CHARLES W. DAWZY,
Inspector G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

success, and Mayor Urquhart congratulated the company on their achievement. The messages were not transmitted rapidly—President Ellis' message took five minutes to send, for instance—but everything worked with the regularity of telegraphy.

"The messages sent and received were as follows:—

"'The Mayor of Toronto to the Mayor of Hamilton—The Mayor of Toronto conveys his congratulations to the Mayor of Hamilton upon the successful demonstration of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph System between their respective cities, and trusts the day is not far distant when the wireless communication will be permanently and universally established.'

"'The Mayor of Hamilton to the Mayor of Toronto—Toronto greetings to Hamilton by wireless telegraphy received. We congratulate Lew De Forest on the success of his undertaking.'

"'The President of the Toronto Board of Trade to Hamilton Board of Trade—The President of the Toronto Board of Trade through the "air line," extends hearty greetings; may Hamilton and Toronto appreciate this additional bond that binds them together.'

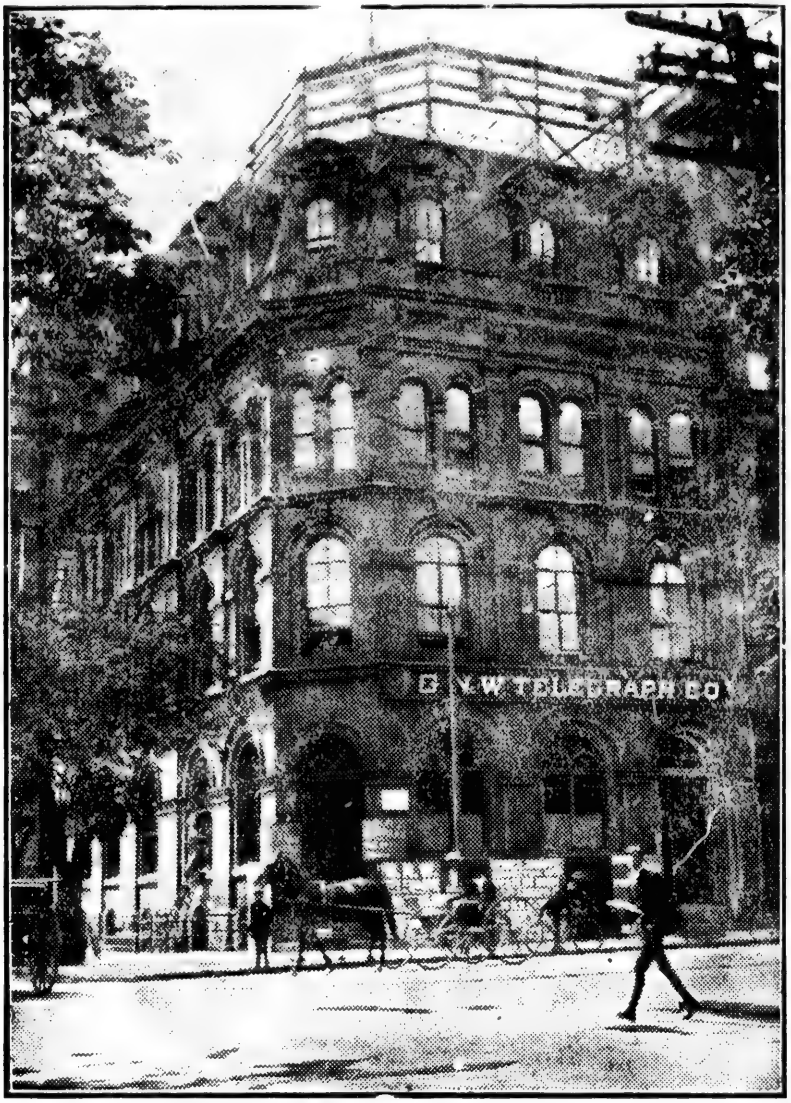
"'The President of Hamilton Board of Trade to Toronto Board of Trade—Congratulations; wireless message received. Heartily reciprocate your greetings.'"

Dr. Lew De Forest had planned an extensive system, and but for a dispute with Marconi, the wireless wizard, Toronto might have been on the high road of air messages years before the trans-Atlantic system went into operation for commercial purposes.

Dr. De Forest planned to engirdle the Great Lakes with receiving and transmitting stations for wireless telegraphy. Toronto was to have direct connection with Rochester Buffalo and Hamilton from the first.

The station at the foot of York street, referred to in the quotation, was only intended as a temporary affair. Property was leased in the vicinity of Black Creek Hill, near Weston, and two lofty masts or "towers," with far-spreading guy wires were erected. The company had a station in Hamilton, headquarters in Mon-

CHARLES E. LILLIE,
Inspector G. N. W. Telegraph Co.



GREAT NORTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO. BUILDING, COR. SCOTT AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

GEORGE HOGARTH,
Local G. N. W. Manager.

treal, and a business office on King street in Toronto.

In the Canada's Cup races of August 1903, between the American challenger Irondequoit and Canadian defender Strathcona, the De Forest system was used to send wireless bulletins from as far as nine miles out in the lake to the York street receiving station. They were telephoned from there to a newspaper office, the system being used as a rival to the service of carrier pigeon bulletins used by other papers. The old steamer Niagara, a former Government survey vessel, used at the time in the excursion trade, was fitted with a lofty signal mast and sending apparatus, and a fairly satisfactory service was maintained. This first wireless service was not remarkably speedy, but it was quicker than the carrier pigeon system. The best record established by the pigeons was seventeen minutes elapsing between the despatching of a bulletin nine miles out in the lake and its receipt at one of the newspaper offices.

The wireless station at Toronto Junction manned by Thomas Lord and Leonard James, handled commercial business for Cleveland and Buffalo, sending them across Lake Ontario to wireless stations at those points.

Alexander Wallace, William Fennell and Arthur Hood were at different times in charge of the Toronto city branch of the De Forest wireless. This branch, situated at first on the north side of King street between Victoria and Toronto streets, and later in the Home Life Building, 62 Victoria street, used a telegraph wire from the city to the Junction.

Aerograms were also sent from the Exhibition Grounds to offices in the heart of the city when the new wonder was being introduced. Litigation over patents however as said before, prevented the De Forest system from becoming effective commercially, and after four years, following the final win of Marconi in the American courts, the office disappeared from Toronto, although the lofty signal masts remained as landmarks on the high land near Weston.

The Canadian Northern Railway Telegraph, Toronto's youngest company, is as yet but an infant in the arms of the railway whose name it bears. Its single line parallels that road and was opened with it in November, 1906.

GEO. H. JOLLIFFE,
Chief Local Clerk, G. N. W.

JOHN B. ROGERS,
Wire Chief G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

The Toronto office is in the Canadian Northern building on the northeast corner of King and Toronto streets, where Mr. Scott Griffin looks after the express and telegraph business. The office is open daily, except Sunday, from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. Train despatchers handle the commercial messages, which, as yet, are only accepted for Richmond Hill, Mount Albert, Pefferlaw, Beaverton, Brechin, Washago, Torrance, Footes Bay, Lake Joseph Station and Parry Sound.

It is only sixty-two years since Clarke Gamble and T. D. Harris were instrumental in supplying Toronto with telegraphic communication. In that time the expensive and troublesome acid battery has been superseded by the bluestone battery. This, while it filled a long-felt want, also filled far too much space and was in turn discarded for the compact, economical and efficient dynamo machine current.

Copper wire can now be drawn with the necessary tensile strength and ductility. Instead of the fragile 125-pound-to-the-mile copper wire strung by the first telegraph company, or the clumsy No. 9 iron wire which followed, copper wire weighing 210 pounds to the mile is used for the exacting requirements of quads and duplexes. On very long circuits, such as from Montreal to Winnipeg or Vancouver, copper wire weighing 300 pounds to the mile is strung.

Sixty years ago cedar poles 25 feet in length with a minimum diameter of six inches were contracted for and distributed at 25 cents apiece. To-day they cost $1.50, and large poles from $10 to $12.

Sixty years ago the pole lines in the city streets carried two wires. To-day there are 300 wires.

Sixty years ago there were two telegraph linesmen in Toronto. To-day there are 20.

Sixty years ago the repairer followed the line till he found the interruption. To-day testing instruments locate the trouble.

Sixty years ago the two telegraph offices were open 12 hours a day excepting meal hours and Sundays. To-day there are 90 offices open practically all the time.

Sixty years ago Toronto newspapers' special despatches totalled 50 words daily. To-day they average 60,000

ARCHIBALD PEDEN,
Traffic Chief, G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

words in specials and regular news service.

Sixty years ago a dozen messages came and went daily in Toronto. Now 5,000 city telegrams and 15,000 through messages are handled.

Sixty years ago grain men listened at the open windows of the telegraph operating room for London and New York market quotations. To-day tickers at their own desks quote the market every minute.

Sixty years ago there were two telegraph operators employed in Toronto. To-day there are 250.

Sixty years ago messages were first printed in dots and dashes on the

DONALD C. HENRY,
Chief Clerk G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

paper tape and then written out in ink by the operator. To-day they are typewritten as they are ticked.

Sixty years ago you had to go to the telegraph office to send your message. To-day the "whiz" of the electric call bell brings a bicycled messenger for it.

Sixty years ago it cost $4.70 to send a ten word message from St. John, N.B., to New Orleans, La. To-day it costs 75 cents.

Much less than sixty years ago operators laboriously manifolded joint press reports for all the newspapers by means of the stylus. To-day the typewriter lightens the labor of writer and reader.

Forty years ago $100 a message was the minimum cable rate. To-day the lowest is 10c a word.

Sixty years ago crossing the Atlantic meant losing touch with civilization for two weeks. To-day wireless messages from either side follow the liner across.

Sixty years ago all the wealth of Croesus could not give the voyager one word from home. A wireless message to-day costs from $2 to $5 according to the distance the steamer is out.

Sixty years ago reporters for all the papers called at the telegraph office for the day's despatches. To-day each newspaper has its own special wires and operators, and before the yell of the bleachers has died away the score of a lacrosse or baseball match is known to printer and pressman. Important happenings in Halifax, Vancouver, Dawson City or Galveston are announced to Torontonians almost as soon as to suburban residents of those places. Truly now "their line has gone out through all the earth and their word to the end of the world." In a little more than sixty years the electric telegraph has grown from a scientific toy to one of life's necessities, reaching out to every peopled place on earth.

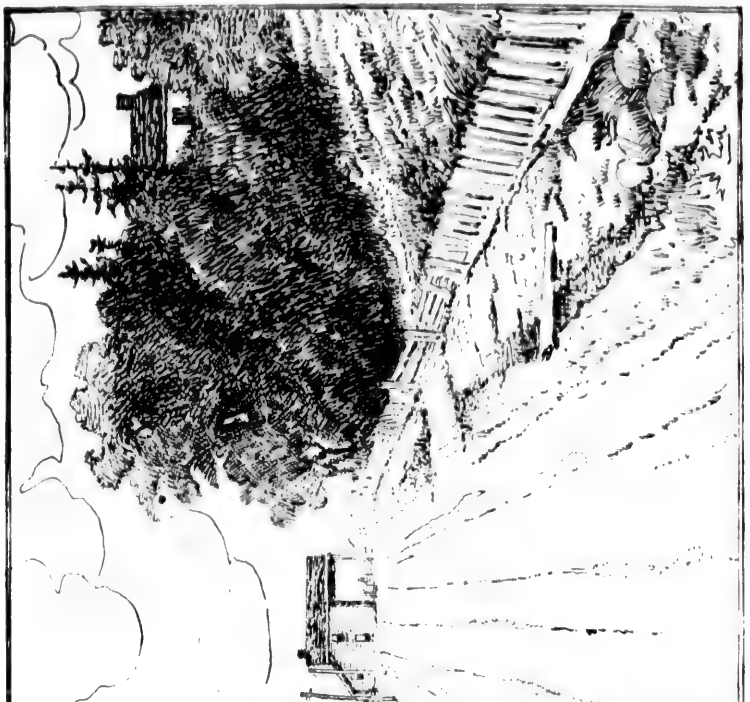
CHAPTER XIX.

SECOND YONGE ST. TOLL GATE.

Sketch of the Bar Where Toll Was Levied Seventy Years Ago at Hogg's Hollow Hill.

Two views of the old toll gate, the "second" on Yonge street, have been preserved by Mr. J. McP. Ross, the well-known local artist, to whom credit is due for his good work in preserving with his brush memorials of the northern and eastern parts of the suburbs, some of which are now Greater Toronto. The pictures will be familiar to the older generations of Torontonians, those whose boyhood days were in the late forties and the mid fifties.

The picture No. 1 is a view from the north or Hoggs' Hollow side of the gate with the toll house on the left or



THE SECOND TOLL GATE, YONGE STREET, AT HOGG'S HOLLOW, 1850. NORTH SIDE OF GATE—VIEW LOOKING SOUTH.

east side of Yonge, and the gate on the right or west side. The village of Hogg's Hollow lies about a quarter of a mile north.

The gate was a covered gateway. The house to the left of the picture was the dwelling of the gate-keeper. The lean-to at the right was used for all kinds of purposes. As a general rule the gate-keeper was a chicken fancier, and it was a familiar remark in the neighborhood that "If you want the freshest of fresh eggs why just go to the gate-keeper at 'the Second.' He's got 'em." There was no reason why his eggs should be better than other eggs, for there were half a dozen farms within sight of the toll gate, but it seemed to be a fad, especially with city folk, to invest their money in the hen fruit produced at "that relic of barbarism," the "second gate," on Yonge street.

Yonge street was first opened up between the years 1793-96, but up to 1818 only extended as far south as Lot (Queen) street. In 1820 it was opened from Lot street to the harbor. It was called Yonge in honor of Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War in 1791 and M.P. for Honiton in Devon. He was a personal friend of Governor Simcoe.

There is no record as to the days of the first toll gates, but the roads, up to about 1840 were under the control of the Provincial authorities, and about 1845 was leased to the late Mr. James Beaty, of the Leader newspaper. Mr. Beaty had the lease of the road down to the time, when toll gates were abolished and the municipality took charge of the roads.

The gate had many keepers. A Mr. Penock collected toll for seven or eight years in the thirties for the Government. He was followed by a jovial Irishman who had a welcome for everyone that passed the gate. Then after Mr. Beaty's term ended the County Council took charge and a Mr. Chas. Snider was appointed. He held the gate till Sept. 1873, and Geo. Lee till 1875.

The picture No. 2 is looking north from the south side of the gate, with the toll house on the right and the gate on the left.

The farm north and west of the gate belonged to the late Jas. F. Smith, of Toronto. He sold it to Capt. Patterson, and subsequently it was occupied by Captain Peebles, a military officer, who afterwards resided at Winnipeg. The south line of the farm was at the gate. The next farm south was that of Mr. Thomas Nightingale, and the north line of this farm was at the gate.

On the east side of Yonge, north of the gate, was the Humberstone farm, owned by the late Thomas Humberstone and sold recently by his heirs to Mr. John Firstbrook. Part of this farm was north and part south of the toll gate.

CHAPTER XX.

JACQUES CARTIER'S HOUSE.

In St. Malo, France, Where the Great Discoverer Lived Before He Sailed on His Voyage to Cathay.

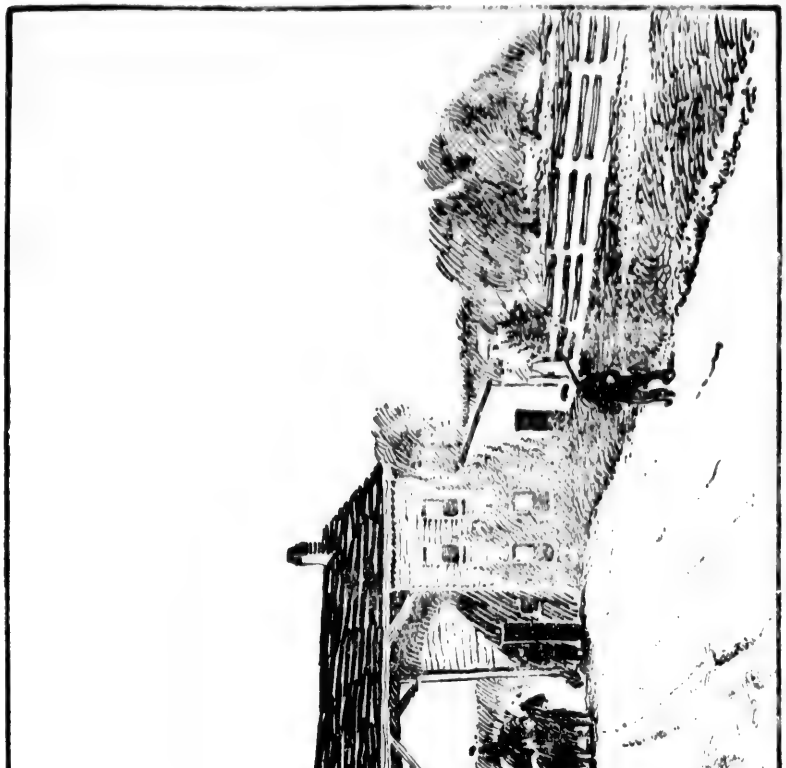
The ancient town of St. Malo in France, has been for centuries a nursery of hardy mariners, and most eminent on its list stands the name of Jacques Cartier, who, in quest of a westward passage to the rich kingdom of Cathay, sailed from St. Malo on April 20th, 1534. He steered for Newfoundland, passed through the Straits of Belle Isle, entered the Gulf of Chaleurs, and planted a cross at Gaspe.

Cartier never doubting that he was on the high road to Cathay, advanced up the St. Lawrence till he saw the shores of Anticosti. But autumnal storms were gathering, the voyagers took counsel together, turned their prows eastward and bore away for France, carrying thither as an example of the natural products of the new world, two young Indians lured into their clutches by an act of villainous treachery. The voyage was a mere reconnaisance.

Cartier sailed for the second time from St. Malo on May 19, 1535, reaching the Saguenay on Sept. 1st, in the same year.

This is a view of Jacques Cartier's house as it now stands near St. Malo, France, from a photo made in 1907 by Mr. A. D. De Celles, LL.D., F.R.S.C., General Librarian, Ottawa.

Mr. De Celles says that—The annex to the right hand is evidently of modern construction, but the rest of the building was certainly built in the 16th



THE SECOND TOLL GATE, YONGE STREET, AT HOGG'S HOLLOW, 1850. SOUTH SIDE OF GATE. VIEW LOOKING NORTH.

century, according to the archaeologists and architects whom I have met at St. Malo. The manor is owned by a lady and is used as a farmhouse. The centre part of the house is occupied by the farmer and his family. There is a stairway in the tower. The left part of the house is used as a stable. There is a small square construction in front. It is the upper part of a well.

The manor stands about two miles from the sea on elevated ground, at a place called Limilou. It is about an hour's ride from St. Malo.

In connection with Cartier and his first voyage it will be interesting to read the names of the crew on his ship:—

Jacques Cartier, captne: Thomas Fourmont, Maitre de la Nef: Guillaume Lebreton Bastille, captne and pilote du Galion; Jacques Maingar, Mtre du Galion; Marc Jalobert, captne et pilote du "Courlieu" (first name of the "Petite Hermine"): Guille le Marie, maitre du "Courlieu"; Laurent Boulain; Estienne Nouel: Pierre Esmery, dict Talbot; Michel Herve, Estienne Reumevel; Michel Audipore; Bertrand Sambost; Richard Lebay; Lucas Jacq. St. Fammys; Francois Guitault, Apoticaire; Georges Mabille, Guillaume Sequart, charpentier; Robin Le Fort; Sampson Ripault, barbier; Francoys Guillot; Guillaume Esnault charpentier; Jehan Dabin charpentier; Jehan Duvert, charpentier; Julien Golet; Thomas Boulain: Michel Philipot; Jehan Hamel; Jehan Fleury; Guille Guilbert; Colas Barbe: Laurens Gaillot; Guille Bochier; Michel Eon; Jean Antholne: Michel Maingard: Jehan Margen: Bertrand Aporil; Gilles Staffin; Geoffrey Ollivier; Guille de Guerneze; Eustache Grossin; Guille Allierte; Jehan Ravy: Pierre Marquier, trompette: Guille Legentilhomme; Raoullet Maingard: Francoys Duault; Herve Henry: Yuon Legal; Antholne Allerte; Jehan Colas; Jacq. Poinsalt; Dom Guille Le Breton; Dom Antholne; Philippe Thomas, charpentier; Jacq. Duboys; Julien Plantiruet; Jehan Go; Jehan Legentilhomme: Michel Douquais, charpentier; Jehan Aismery, charpentier; Pierre Maingard; Lucas Clavier; Goulset Rieu; Jehan Jacq. de Morbihan; Pierres Nyel; Legendre Estienne Leblanc; Jehan Pierres; Jehan Commuyres; Antholne Des Granches; Louys Douyrer; Pierres Coupeaulx; Pierres Jonchee.

The above is a fac simile of the signature of Cartier, made by Mr. L. P. Sylvain, the well-informed Chief Clerk of the Library of Parliament at Ottawa. The flourishes after the name are peculiar to the period. Mr. Sylvain also supplied the list of the crew.

CHAPTER XXI.

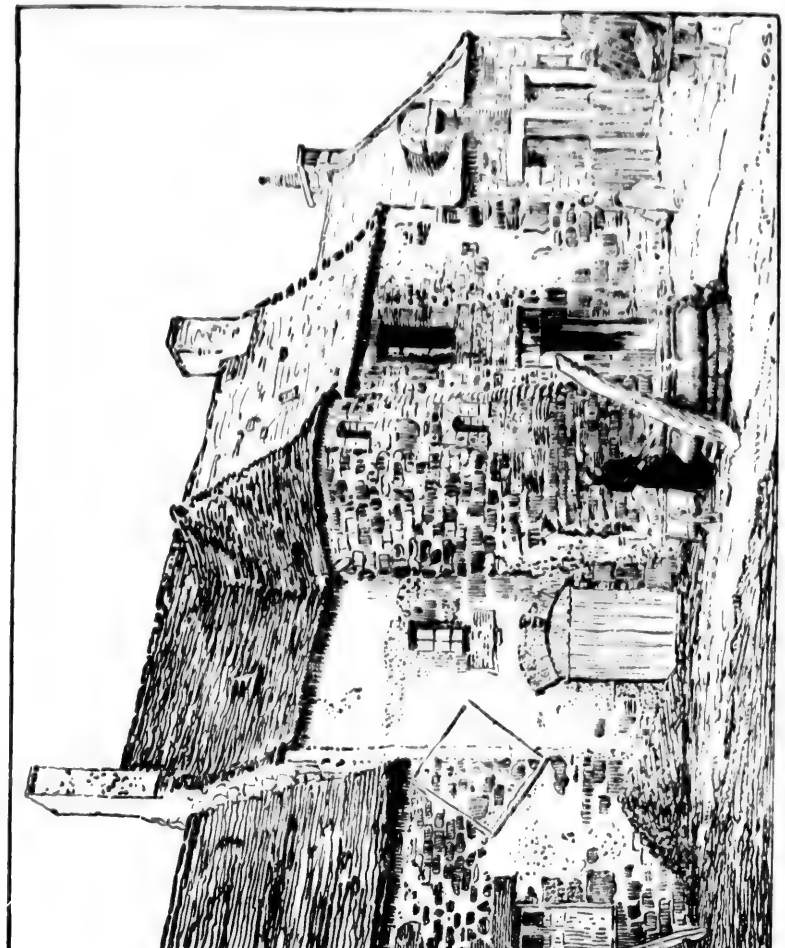
TO SAVE MAN FROM HANGING.

Memorable Incident of Life in Western Ontario About 1830 — Rev. J. Ryerson's Long Prayer.

Dr. W. B. Geikie at a meeting of the York Pioneers held in the city in the closing days of 1908 read the following story to his hearers of, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary incidents which has ever happened in the history of the Province of Ontario.

The Rev. John Ryerson mentioned in the narrative was a son of Colonel John Ryerson, a noted U. E. Loyalist, to whose memory there exists a brass tablet in the cathedral church of St James in Toronto. The Rev. John Ryerson was one of three brothers, all of whom were Methodist ministers, while there was a fourth brother, George, who was a minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church on Bay street, long since pulled down. The latter gentleman was the father of Dr. G. S. Ryerson, formerly of the Royal Grenadiers. Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, was his brother.

The Rev. John Ryerson was a missionary to the Indians in the west, and on one occasion made a journey to England by Fort William, then simply a Hudson's Bay Co.'s post, across the continent to the Hudson's Bay itself,



THE OLD HOME OF JAQUES CARTIER IN ST. MALO, FRANCE.

thence by a whaler to England. That memorable circumstance occurred nearly eighty years ago, somewhere, in fact, about 1830. Mr. Ryerson died in Brantford, Ont., in 1881.

The story, which appeared many years since in an Erie, N.Y., paper, is as follows, given verbatim et literatim as it first appeared:—

"Richard Carr, an old Canadian octogenarian, who had lived on this side of the lake for many years, died Monday last, and was taken to Ontario for interment. He was once sentenced to be hanged.

"He was seen by Dr. M. J. Clark, and the doctor furnishes the following

THE LATE REV. JOHN RYERSON.

account of Carr's escape from the gallows:—

"I had no idea that Carr was living on this side of the lake, or that he was living at all. Not having heard anything of him for thirty years, I supposed him long since dead.

"His arrest, conviction, sentence and escape are events closely connected with my family and childhood, my uncle, Rev. John Ryerson, being the clergyman who attended Carr to the scaffold, and who prayed against time for the purpose of cheating the hangman. He succeeded, and this is how it happened. I was a child at the time, and it happened at Vittoria, a Canadian village just across the lake, about fifty-five years ago, or about 1834, towards the end of Sir John Colborne's term of office.

"Whom did Carr kill? No one.

"He was a quiet, inoffensive young man, and so was Smith, condemned to die with him.

"The affair formed the theme for many atrocious ballads by villainous village poets, just as the execution of the three Thayers in Buffalo did.

"I see by the papers nowadays a cold-blooded murderer frequently escapes the attention of His Most Excellent Majesty's hangman through some one point of the law, but in the good old days no poor wretch, whose suffering family prompted him to steal sheep or oxen, escaped.

"They were swung off promptly, if not artistically.

"One day, I remember well, the village was thrown into great excitement by the discovery of a crime, for which the penalty was death. The whole village of Vittoria was in an uproar. Someone had stolen an ox.

"A diligent search resulted in the discovery of the hide, and suspicion fell upon Carr, who was known to be poor, and in whose house the odor of cooked meat still hung.

The village Dogberry and Shallow, dignitaries that were next to deities in my eyes then, succeeded in extorting a confession of guilt from Carr and another poor fellow named Smith.

"The culprits were brought to trial, and a jury of twelve fellow-men found no difficulty in consigning both of them to the scaffold after the learned judge had expatiated for hours upon the enormity of the crime against God and man.

"Sentence of death was passed upon Carr and Smith, and they would both probably have been executed the next day, but I suppose the sheriff thought it would be regarded as ungentlemanly and unfriendly if he did not arrange the time so that the distant constituency could get to witness the sight. Travel was slow in those days of no railroads.

"Among those who were horrified and shocked at the approaching execution were my uncle, the spiritual ad-

viser of the poor fellows, and Dr. John Rolph, whose memory still clings to the village.

"Dr. Rolph was more excited than any other of Smith and Carr's sympathizers. He determined to ride to Toronto and intercede with the Governor, who, I think, was Sir John Colborne. Before departing on his hazardous errand of mercy Dr. Rolph was closeted with my uncle, Rev. John Ryerson. The latter subsequently told me that he had agreed to delay the hanging all he could by making the closing prayer as long as his strength and power would permit, provided that Rolph had not returned. Good Dr. Rolph had calculated on getting back a few hours before the time set for execution. He set out on the swiftest horse to be had in the village, but the people had little faith in his ability to make the journey, and still less faith in the Governor's inclination to interfere.

"The days flew on, and the people flocked in from the surrounding country. Uncle John did all he could to comfort the doomed men, and lead them to a realization of a Greater Mercy than man's, but they refused to be comforted.

"The fatal morn came, but without any tidings of Dr. Rolph. The hour arrived and the men were led out to die.

"Private hangings had not come into fashion then. It was considered good and wholesome for the common people to witness the awful and just punishment of the horse, cattle and sheep stealer.

"The gallows were erected out in the open and full view of all. It was none of your patent, latest style instruments of death, no sandbag scientific tests were made to assure the quickest death possible. It was a rude structure upon which the village carpenter may not have expended more than two hours' labor.

"Smith and Carter were placed in position, and when the hangman's little preliminaries were over, the sheriff was informed that all was ready for the parson's final blessing or prayer.

"The Rev. John Ryerson got down on his knees and began the longest and most remarkable prayer on record. His voice was low purposely for he wished to husband his voice strength.

"He prayed for about twenty minutes without creating remark, for long prayers were not so distasteful then as now. But when he entered upon the second half hour, great restlessness was manifest.

"The sun poured down on the uncovered heads, and many did not hesitate to say aloud that they were getting too much of a good thing. The sheriff was impatient and the hangman looked weary.

"The proceeding made him tired, even the poor wretches awaiting death showed signs of annoyance, for uncle had not told them of his compact with Dr. Rolph. The murmur rose higher and higher, but uncle prayed on without ceasing. An hour passed, and he was still on his knees. There was now no relevancy in his appeal. He uttered merely words and disconnected phrases to consume time. The muscles of his throat contracted, his tongue was dry and clave to his mouth, his voice was husky but he prayed on, the words falling without meaning upon his hearers. He told me later that he did not know what he was saying, and that the only real prayer uttered in all that time was a silent one, composed of four words. 'God hasten Rolph's footsteps.'

"Whenever I see the play 'Damon and Pythias,' I am reminded of that fearful scene," continued Dr. Clark.

"At the end of an hour and a half, there was quite an uproar, and the discontent had almost become a riot, when a voice cried, 'Here comes Dr. Rolph.' My uncle did not hear or heed the new tumult that had now arisen, but he prayed on, becoming weaker each moment.

"Soon the horseman approached near enough to be recognized, and the doctor dashed up to the very foot of the scaffold, scattering people right and left.

"He was too weak to speak or move, but a man in the crowd, snatching a document from his hand and mounting on the back of the horse, shouted. 'Reprieve! Reprieve!'

"It was so; and that is how Carr and Smith were saved."

CHAPTER XXII.

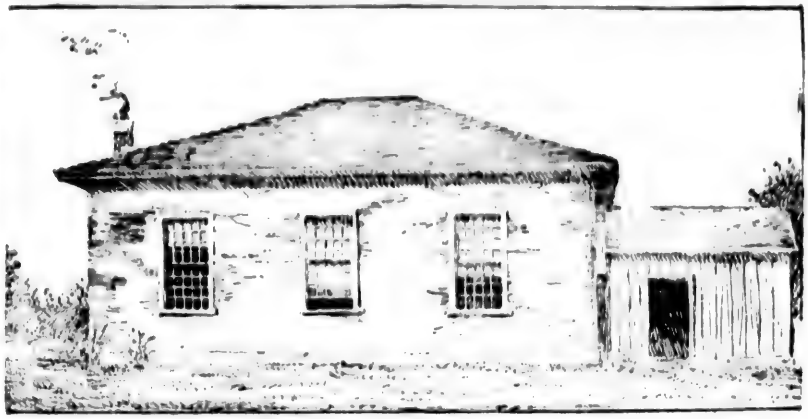
ORO'S FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

An Old Landmark — Knox Church in the Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Falling to Pieces.

The Orillia Packet, many months ago, published a picture of Knox Church in the Township of Oro, in the County of Simcoe.

The picture was accompanied by a short history of the building and the congregation, as follows:—

This rickety old building has an interesting history. It was begun in 1844 and finished in 1845. About that time, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan offered $200 to the first ten Presbyterian churches erected in the country districts of Ontario. Knox was one of the buildings erected under this offer. The Gaelic and English Presbyterian congregations joined in the building of the church, the Gaelic community at that time being much larger than the English. The two congregations continued to worship together for five years, getting such supply as was available. The difficulty was to find a minister who could preach in both English and Gaelic. This difficulty proving insurmountable, the English-speaking congregation asked to be allowed to get a pastor for themselves, and a dissolution of the union was arranged, both continuing, however, to worship in the one building. When the Rev. Dr. Gray came here, in 1851, he took charge of Knox church, and was therefore the first minister to hold regular services there. His jurisdiction then included Oro, Tay, Medonte, Morrison, Flos, Rama, Mara Tiny, and North and South Orillia. Knox church was seated with plank placed on blocks of wood, when Dr Gray came, and he was instrumental in procuring the first regular seats. He continued to preach regularly in Knox until Esson church was built, about 1865, by the English-speaking section of the congregation separated from the Gaelic. The latter had in the meantime been ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson. They had also built a manse for their pastor. The fact that there were two taverns alongside the church was a source of much heartburning to the Rev. Mr. Ferguson. The drinking habits of those days, especially at funerals, gave rise to many scenes hard for a minister to witness with equanimity. However, the advent of the railway killed the trade of the hotels. Knox church itself ceased to be central, and in the ministry of Mr. Stewart, Guthrie church was built in the Oa and Knox was ultimately abandoned. It has fallen a victim to the stones and depredations of the irreverent schoolboy, from which its interest as the oldest church in the township, and its situation in the midst of a burying ground might have been expected to guard it.



KNOX CHURCH ORO, ERECTED, 1845.

A few days ago (Jan. 18th, 1909), it was announced that the old building is to be restored, and its interior remodelled as a chapel for the use of the old cemetery which surrounds the building.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

Partially Destroyed Thirteen Years Later—Replaced by Present Structure in 1859—Its Early Visitors.

On October 13th, 1812, Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Upper Canada, and Administrator of the Government, to quote the inscription on his coffin, "fell, when gloriously engaging the enemies of his country, at the head of the flank companies of the 49th Regiment, in the town of Queenston."

The gratitude of the people of Canada for the devoted service rendered them by Brock took an enduring form. It was desired to keep the memory of the gallant soldier who had been the chief instrument in their delivery from danger, green, and while the story was still fresh in the minds of everyone, the Provincial Parliament erected a lofty column on Queenston Heights, near the spot where the General fell.

The height of this monument from the base to the summit was 135 feet, and from the level of the Niagara, which runs almost under it, 485 feet

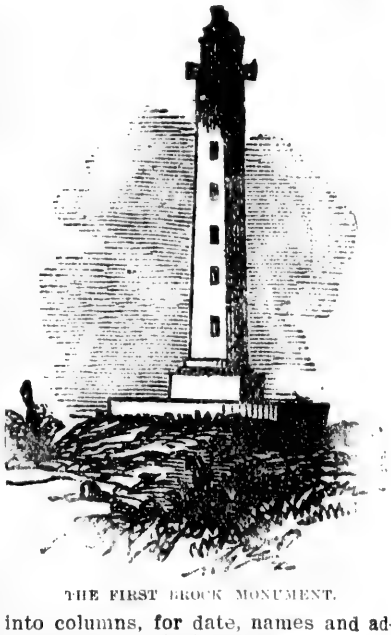
The memorial was a Tuscan column on a rustic pedestal, with a place at the summit for a statue. At the base of the column the diameter was 17½ feet, and the abacus of the capital was surrounded by an iron railing. The shaft in the centre of the column was ten feet in diameter, and this contained a spiral staircase.

The monument was completed in the summer of 1824, and on October 13th, in that year, the remains of General Brock and that of his A. D. C., Lieut.-Col. Macdonell, who fell in the same action, were removed from Fort George, where the had previously rested, and deposited in the vault prepared for them in the monument.

This old monument was, on April 17, 1840, partially destroyed by being maliciously blown up, and in 1859 was replaced by the one now standing on the same site.

From the time of its erection in 1824 there were always many visitors to the monument, but there is no record extant of the names of those for the first five years, the earliest visitors' book in existence dating from July 10th, 1829, and extending until May 17th, 1831.

This visitors' book is of foolscap size, about an inch in thickness, and for about half way through is ruled



THE FIRST BROCK MONUMENT.

into columns, for date, names and addresses respectively.

The inside of the front cover of the book is very much scribbled over, at its very top being this pious inscription: "Praise ye the Lord."

Immediately below this is the signature, H. Holden, but there is no date given or any address. There are many other all but undecipherable scribblings on the page, but nothing of any interest.

The fly leaf opposite to the front cover has at the top the following advertisement:—

"Found in Queenston, a Pocket

Book, containing a quantity of money on this hill—who ever can prove property can have same by calling at Mr. Manns — Frontier House, Lewiston. R. H. Boughton."

After this advertisement comes the signature of one Andrew Mills, then a lot of scribbling, underneath which is written "Scribbling in this book is strictly prohibited."

The rule was certainly a good one, but in this case it was much more honored in the breach than in the observance.

At the very bottom of the leaf are the two following injunctions both of which are tolerably familiar to present-day people.

The first of these reads:

"Steal not this book for fear of shame,
For here you see the owner's name."

The next is this:

"I am my master's dog,
Whose dog are you?"

The first signature in the book of a visitor is that of Thomas Shephard Smyth of Queenston, U.C., the date being July 10th, 1829. There are several more on the same date and many more still on the next day, the most noticeable being that of George Oakes of Sheffield, England, a well known cutlery manufacturer, who held an agency for his firm in New York. During the next few days there were many more visitors, the most of these from Niagara and Queenston. On July 16th appears the name of C. J. Pickford of England, probably a member of the great firm of English carriers.

Five days later, on July 20th, is the signature J. T. Wilson, York, U. C. Mr. Wilson was a well-known York tradesman of that period.

On July 23rd are registered the names of John, Mrs. and Miss Shuter, the address given being the somewhat indefinite one of England. Immediately underneath the names of the Shuter family is that of "Mr. Campbell of York," but who that gentleman was it is impossible now to determine.

During the summer the monument was visited by a considerable number of people from all parts of the United States, from the State of Maine on the north to the peninsula of Florida. Very few Canadian names appear until July 27, when the signatures of John Thomas Wilson and Robert Bond, both of York, U.C., are inscribed in the book.

On August 1st Samuel Fisher, of Sheffield, England, inscribes his name, and so does C. A. Foster, who gives his address as Italy, and Stafford Kirkpatrick, who describes himself as of Bombay, in the East Indies.

On August 2nd appear the names of C. C. Symonds, Sinthia Prouty and Ephraim Hatton, all of the steamboat Ontario, which was an American vessel at that date plying upon the lake.

Colon and Abigail Matthews, who wrote themselves down as of Upper Canada, signed the book on August 4th, while on the following day Chas. Galtin, Robert Buloid, his wife and daughter Louisa all signed, giving as the address the Isle of Nevis, in the West Indies.

There are no signatures of any particular interest for some little time after that until we come to that of G. K. Bannerman, who was an officer of the United States army stationed at Fort Niagara, who visited the monument on August 14th.

On August 24th George Oakes, of Sheffield, England, again visited the monument and inscribed his name no less than twice in the book. On the same date Alexander Richardson, a well-known miller of that day, living at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, signs his name.

Edward Paul, who gave no other address than simply that of England, signed the book on Sept. 1st, while on the same date is to be found the signature of the famous Laura Secord (who achieved such a reputation during the war of 1812), and of Mary Ann Ingersoll, probably her niece, perhaps, though, her sister; the last two being perhaps the most historically interesting signatures in the entire book.

D. Pritchard, Captain 52nd Regiment, Light Infantry, entered his name on Sept. 6th, and on the same date Robert Thompson, of Glasgow, Scotland, also inscribed his autograph.

Three officers from H.B.M.S. Hussar, namely, Dr. Donnelly, Lieut. Smith, and Chaplain Jones, all stationed at Halifax, were visitors on Sept. 9th, all registering.

A very large number of signatures then follows, few if any of them, though, being of well known people, while it is also noticeable that the great bulk of them are from the United States.

On Oct. 4th, 1829, is the signature of Angus M. Anderson, and under it in apparently the same writing, Master F. Wilmott, with the address Boston Circus, and this explanatory note is given under the name of Master Wilmott:—

"The little equestrian, only nine years of age, and who can perform the most daring feats on horseback, equal to any man in the United States! ! ! ! ! !"

"That is a fact, gentlemen."

On the next day is the signature of Samuel Patch, the address Reading, and immediately afterwards the following well-known historical incident is recorded:—

"The gentleman who leaped from the bank of Passait bank 80 feet, also from a mast at Tobaken, 100 feet, now on his way to perform an extraordinary leap at Niagara Falls head first."

It is well known that Samuel Patch did attempt the feat of leaping down the Falls.

Four Canadian ladies on October 16th visited the monument and when leaving expressed themselves in writing in the book, "Very much fatigued after walking up."

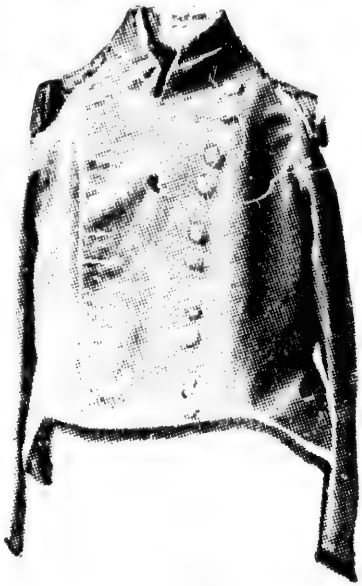
The following extraordinary lines appear under date May 5th, 1830, and are said to have been written on the door of a pew in the old Salem church, Massachusetts:—

"Could old King David but for once
To Salem Church repair,
And hear his psalms thus warbled out,
Good lands how he would swear!
But could St. Paul but just step in
From higher scenes abstracted,
And hear his gospel thus abused,
By gad he'd run distracted!"

Very little care appears to have been taken of the book after this date; a great part of the signatures are illegible. The most of them appear to be from the United States, occasionally some Canadian ones, and now and then of course are those of visitors from different parts of Europe.

On the last page of the book, in fact, on the inside of the cover, is this valedictory:

"This book is inscribed to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock and the honorable keeper of this monument by several Ancient Worthies."



SIR ISAAC BROCK'S COAT.

Regimental coatee worn by Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, showing bullet hole in the breast which he received at Queenston as he led the "York Volunteers" on Oct. 13th, 1812, and from which wound he died. The coat is in Canada, carefully preserved at Ottawa.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF EAST TORONTO.

From Its Incorporation as a Village in 1888 Until Its Annexation to the City of Toronto.

After a separate municipal existence of exactly twenty-one years, the town of East Toronto will, after this date, cease to exist as a distinct municipality, and from to-morrow will form

a portion of the City of Toronto to be included in the First ward.

East Toronto was first incorporated as a village on January 1st, 1888, having previously formed for municipal purposes a portion of the Township of York.

The principal movers in the project to incorporate as a village the hamlet of what for more than thirty years had been vaguely known as East Toronto were the late D. G. Stephenson and Benjamin Morton, both of whom were large property owners in the district and who led the revolt among the other taxpayers in that neighborhood

ANDREW M'MILLAN,
Mayor of East Toronto.

against the rule of the York Township Council eventually succeeding in having the place created an incorporated village.

At that time there were neither street cars or telephones in the district now known as East Toronto, while the few sidewalks which existed were of wood and of the very poorest quality and generally in the very worst of condition. The streets, such as there were, were, with the single exception of Main street, little else than sand roads, some graded, but the great majority just as they had been left after being first laid out.

Such was the condition of things when the village became incorporated after a severe fight to accomplish that end on January 1st, 1888.

The first village council was composed as follows:—

Reeve—D. G. Stephenson.

Councillors—Benjamin Morton, R. Luttrell, Charles Pickering and Frank Boston.

The first meeting of the Council was held January 16, 1888, every member being present

The first business was the appointment of a clerk, F. W. Monteith being chosen at a salary of $80 a year. At this same meeting Mr. E. Douglas Armour was appointed to be solicitor of the Council, the Dominion Bank was chosen as the bankers of the village, and James Hodge was appointed village constable at the munificent stipend of $20 a year.

A special meeting of the Council was held eight days later when Christopher Wilkins was appointed assessor and Arthur Sargent collector of taxes.

The first meetings of the Council took place in what was known as Morton's Hall close to the Anglican Church of St. Saviour, and there they continued to be held for nearly the whole of 1888.

On February 21st there was a meeting of the Council held when it was determined to take over the village fire hall from the York Township Council, which agreement was carried into effect some few months later, a volunteer fire brigade having been organized on March 29th.

The principal business transacted in 1888 was the repair of the roads, sidewalks, and lanes of the village, and setting the municipal house in order generally.

In 1889 there were two changes in the Council, R. Luttrell and Frank Boston retiring, their places being taken by Robert Rogerson and J. P. Shaw. Mr. Treblecock was appointed treasurer for the village at the opening meeting of the year.

On March 13th of this year F. W. Monteith ceased to fill the position of clerk. A week later a resolution was proposed and carried in the Council that Frederick H. Thompson, barrister-at-law, be appointed clerk to the

council at a salary of $150 a year, to be paid quarterly.

This resolution appears to have been very unpopular, for at a special meeting of the Council held on March 27th the resolution appointing him was unanimously rescinded, and Mr. Wm. H. Clay, then a trusted employe of the Grand Trunk Railway, was appointed to the position of clerk at a salary of $120 a year. It is perhaps almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Clay was not expected at this price to give the whole of his time to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Clay, who has held the position of Clerk ever since the date just referred to, continued his connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad for about ten years longer, then he resigned, assuming the position of both clerk and treasurer to the Municipal Council at a considerably increased remuneration, as was only to be expected. He has continued to discharge those duties ever since, and will now come into the employ of the city of Toronto.

TOWN AND FIRE HALL, EAST TORONTO, 1908.

Mr. Stevenson was re-elected reeve for 1890, the Council consisting of J. L. McCulloch, R. Rogerson, B. Morton, and J. Hawkins. This year was an extremely uneventful one in the history of the Council, the whole of their

time being given to the very prosaic subjects of keeping the roads and sidewalks in passable condition.

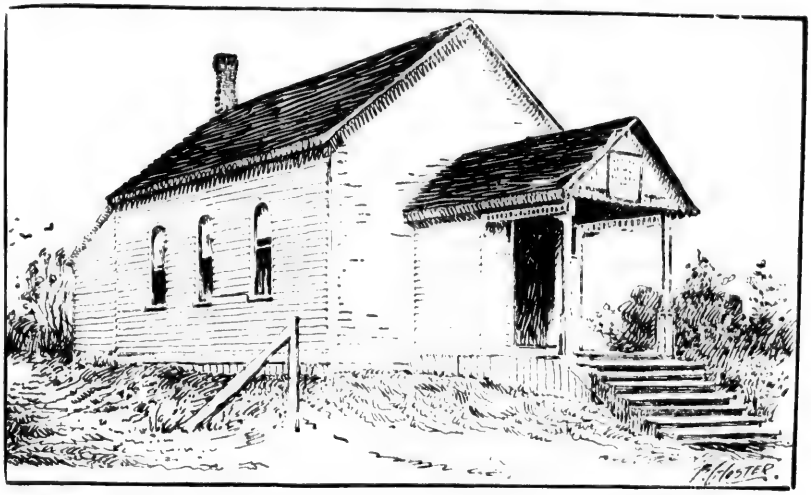
There were changes in the Council in 1891, though D. G. Stevenson was again elected to the reeve's chair, Benjamin Morton and R. Rogerson were also re-elected, but Messrs. Hawkins and McCulloch were supplanted by J. Allman and Thos. Dudley.

This year was, too, very quiet, no new work being undertaken, though negotiations began respecting the entrance of the Toronto and Scarboro Electric Railway Company into the village.

T. & S. E.R.R. began to run between the Woodbine along the Kingston road to Scarboro with a spur line direct into the village.

In 1893 D. G. Stephenson was once more chosen as reeve, the council consisting of B. Morton, R. Rogerson, W. R. Walters, M.D., and R. Fountain, both of the latter being new men.

The most noticeable event of the year, so far as the proceedings of the council were concerned, was the appointment of John Hague, a professional accountant, to write up the books of the treasurer to the municipality for 1892, his fee for the work being settled at $150.



MORTON'S HALL, EAST TORONTO, WHERE VILLAGE COUNCIL FIRST MET IN 1888.

D. G. Stephenson was for the fifth time re-elected to the reeve's chair in January 1892, he having for his colleagues Benjamin Morton, R. Rogerson, J. Allman and J. L. McCulloch.

During the whole of 1892 negotiations were in progress with the Toronto and Scarboro Electric Railway respecting their entrance into the village and on December 14th these were brought to a successful issue by an agreement whereby a franchise was granted the company for right of way through the village streets for twenty years on certain conditions respecting fares and repair to the roads.

The result of this agreement was that in the end of 1893 the cars of the

When the municipal elections came on in January, 1894, there was in addition to the election of reeve and councillors the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic or what was then spoken of as the plebiscite. The result of this vote in East Toronto was that the cause of prohibition was defeated by a majority of three votes.

The council formed for 1894 consisted of D. G. Stephenson as reeve for the seventh time, the councillors being B. Morton, Dr. Walters, George Trench and John Richardson.

In July, 1894, D. G. Stephenson resigned the reeveship and on August 29th John Richardson was elected after a contest with Thomas Dudley, a well

known tradesman in the village, to take his place, the vote being Richardson 103, Dudley 95.

The election of John Richardson to the office of reeve caused a vacancy in the council which was filled by the election of A. Phillips by a majority of six votes over his opponent E. V. Philpott.

John Richardson was re-elected to the reeve's chair for 1895, the members of the council being Dr. W. R. Walters, Thomas Dudley, Albert Phillips and Frank Wilbee.

On February 5th, in 1895, the council elected for the first time a Board of Health, the members being Thomas

DR. W. R. WALTERS,
First Mayor of East Toronto, 1903.

Rogerson, Andrew McMillin and Arthur Tiffen, with the reeve and clerk to the council as ex-officio members. Dr. C. H. Britton was at the same time appointed medical health officer, his remuneration being fixed at the very moderate figure of $20 a year.

The first meeting of council for 1896 was held in the Aberdeen Skating rink, in consequence of the chamber in the fire hall being at the time in use for school purposes. John Richardson was again in the chair as reeve, the council being composed of Dr. Walters, J. L. McCulloch, R. Rogerson, and E. B. Brown.

The principal event in this year was the issue by council of debentures amounting to $10,350, this large amount being required for the construction of sidewalks throughout the municipality.

The councils for 1897, '98, '99 and 1900 were as follows:—

1897 — Reeve, Dr. W. R. Walters. Councillors—F. V. Philpott, A. McMillin, W. J. A. Carnahan, and J. L. McCulloch.

1898—Reeve, Dr. W. R. Walters. Councillors—J. L. McCulloch, A. McMillin, Robert Rogerson and George L. Davidson.

1899—Reeve, A. McMillin. Council—Robert Rogerson, George L. Davidson, J. M. Faircloth, James Carruthers.

1900—Reeve, George L. Davidson. Councillors, S. K. Brown, James McElroy, John M. Faircloth, and Thomas Dudley.

During these years an immense amount of work was done on the roads and sidewalks of the village. Electric light was installed, the fire brigade improved, and the appearance of the municipality very greatly enhanced.

There was a good deal of dissatisfaction in the village with the council of 1900, for at the election in January, 1901, not one of them obtained re-election, there being a clean sweep.

The council for 1901 had Dr. Walters for reeve, his colleagues being John Berry, Andrew McMillin, H. C. Moore and George Oakley.

There was a very great deal of building in the village during this year, the assessment rolls showing an enormous increase, the total receipts of the municipality for the year being $32,416.86.

For the only time in the history of the village the whole of the Council for 1901 were re-elected for 1902, while the latter year was the last of East Toronto's existence as a village, it being created a town during that year, the village of Little York to the north-east being brought into the municipality.

Dr. W. R. Walters had the honor of being the first Mayor of the town of East Toronto, the Council being as follows:—

Ward 1—George Oakley, R. L. Boothe, J. McP. Ross.

Ward 2—R. G. Kerr, John Berry, Andrew McMillin.

Ward 3—F. B. Abbott, Arthur Johnston, John Richardson.

During 1903 there were many negotiations with the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway for the extension of their line to the northern part of the town. These though came to nothing, as the Council considered that the railway company were asking too much.

Dr. Walters was re-elected Mayor in 1904, the councillors being:—

No. 1 Ward—J. McP. Ross, George Oakley, R. L. Boothe.

No. 2 Ward—R. G. Kerr, George White. J. Berry.

No. 3 Ward—Arthur Johnston, Frank B. Abbott, John Richardson.

Early in the year a strong agitation was raised in the town, principally in No. 1 Ward, in favor of annexation to the city of Toronto. The question was submitted to a vote of the taxpayers on October 26th, in the same year, and was defeated by the very narrow majority of 13 votes.

An investigation was subsequently held before Judge Winchester respecting alleged irregularities in taking the vote, but the decision arrived at did not affect the question itself.

John McP. Ross filled the office of Mayor in East Toronto for 1905, he having for his colleagues the following councillors:—

No. 1 Ward—John McP. Ross, W. J. Brandham, Frederick M. Baker.

No. 2 Ward—John Berry, R. G. Kerr, Joseph H. Shinnick.

No. 3 Ward—Arthur Johnston, Frank B. Abbott, and Joseph Hind.

During the whole of 1905 the annexation project was being continually discussed, both in and outside of the Council, though it was not until the elections in January of 1907 that it was finally decided upon.

John Richardson was re-elected Mayor in 1906, the councillors being:

No. 1 Ward—J. McP. Ross, H. C. Nasmith, Frederick M. Baker.

No. 2 Ward—John Berry, Henry Schaefer, Joseph H. Schinnick.

No. 3 Ward—Arthur Johnston, Jas. R. Moffat, Geo. H. Wixon.

In 1907 there was an addition of two members to the Council, in consequence of legislation which had been passed during the session of 1906, creating in all incorporated towns the office of reeve and deputy reeve. The Council for this year consisted of

Mayor J. McP. Ross.

No. 1 Ward, H. C. Nasmith, George Crane, T. S. Hodgson.

No. 2 Ward, John Berry, T. N. Phelan, Joseph H. Shinnick.

No. 3 Ward, Arthur Johnston, Frank B. Abbott, N. B. Cobbledick.

Reeve, R. Nimmo.

Deputy Reeve, S. K. Brown.

The vote upon annexation to Toronto was taken at the same time the mayor and council were elected the decision being in favor of the town being incorporated with Toronto.

During the whole of 1907 negotiations respecting the annexation of the town to the City of Toronto were in progress, these being brought to a close by the council of 1908, which was composed as follows:

Mayor, Andrew McMillin.

No. 1 Ward, Fred. M. Baker, O. M. Hodgson and F. W. Lyonde.

No. 2 Ward, John Berry, William Linton and T. N. Phelan.

No. 3 Ward, Arthur Johnston, Frank B. Abbott and George Wixon.

Reeve, Joseph Hind.

Deputy Reeve, S. K. Brown.

Of the members of the present council the mayor, Andrew McMillin, was first elected to the old village council in 1898, filling the office of reeve the following year. He was again in council in 1901, 1902 and 1903, but did not seek re-election in 1904 and remained out of office until January of this year, when he was elected to the Mayor's chair, and will in consequence be the last man to fill that position.

Dr. Walters, the first mayor of the town in 1903, held the office for two years as he had done that of reeve in 1897 and 1898.

When East Toronto was incorporated as a village its population was about 750; that was in 1888. On Jan. 1st, 1909, it was about 4,800. Its territorial boundaries are included in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the first concession from the bay and part of lots 2, 3 and 4 on the second concession from the bay. Beyond the fire hall and the rooms over it, the town possesses no public buildings.

CHAPTER XXVI.

W. MARKET ST. ELEVATOR.

Destroyed by Fire March 14, 1909—A Retrospect of Its Existence—Many Interesting Memories.

In the early days of the month of March, 1909, the old West Market street elevator was demolished by fire, its place knowing it no more.

It was the last of the lot—except the Gooderham one perhaps, at the foot of Parliament street—that once decorated the waterfront skyline with their pagoda-like profiles, and made Toronto from the Bay look like a shipping port, instead of a railway yard.

Year after year the old elevator stood, a solitary surviving monument to the grain trade that once made this harbor famous, the grain trade that is all but gone. Latterly it had been used for storing coal. Fire on March 14, 1909, so wrecked it that there was nothing left to do but cart away the debris. The poor old building staggered ten feet from its foundations in the grip of the flames, and then crumpled over on to its face, a ragged ruin of charred timbers and corrugated galvanized iron sheathing.

Years ago it used to be a great playground for the youngsters who managed to slip away from home or school for a ramble around the docks.

It was perched close to the edge of the slip. There was nothing between it and the water but a foot of filled-in earth held back by a row of piling.

It was always cool and damp there, of a summer afternoon, and the filling was always being scooped out and washed away by the drip from the eaves, that fed the lank, thin blades from spilled grain that had taken root and tried hard to flourish in the shifting soil.

It was a fearsome feat to walk along the row of sheet-piling, and the young adventurers always tried it, therefore —taking good care to fall inwards towards the elevator, rather than outwards into the slip.

The inside of the elevator was a mine of mystery.

Near the north end, which faced the Esplanade, was a weigh scale, where the farmers' waggons would stand before driving in. There was a wide door, through which the waggon would go, disappearing in a square of blackness in which bins, rafters, and ladders showed vaguely.

Far off—it seemed miles away—a much smaller square of intense brightness revealed the daylight through an open door at the other end of the elevator, facing the bay.

If you plunged from the sunshine to the cool, damp shadow of the east side of the building and scrambled along the piling till you reached the little open space at the bay front you could peep through this door and the diminished spot of brightness the north one made, as through a square telescope.

You would be looking up West Market street then, and you could see the dingy old red brick Armories, with their windows barred like a prison's whence marched the boys in rifle green and grenadier scarlet to fight Riel and his North-west rebels in '85; you could see the time-blackened cupola and gloriously warm red brickwork of the old City Hall, with its gorgeous blue and gold signs over circular arches, marking the quarters of departments; you could see the pillared clock tower of the un-improved and unspoiled St. Lawrence Market and Hall where the overflow of civic offices found room, under a black-dialed timepiece whose glittering hands pointed to golden hours—very long and very plentiful in those days—and where a bell clamored riotously at six o'clock; and closing the vista, the stores of King street, where the farmers bought and traded, could be made out.

There was always a clean, sweet smell of grain and hay, and a faint dust, like flour, on everything about the elevator.

Ever at the portal stood an old man in a blue and white smock, and great beard, powdered grey with the graindust; and no youngster ever got past him into the mysterious temple he guarded.

At six o'clock on the first clang of the market bell, the smooth iron-sheathed door would slide shut, and the greybearded guardian would vanish. The youngsters always thought he locked himself in the elevator over night. They looked on him as much a part of the institution as the weighscales, or the little checking house outside the door, or the shadow

that always lay on the east side of the building—for they never contrived to get there earlier than afternoon.

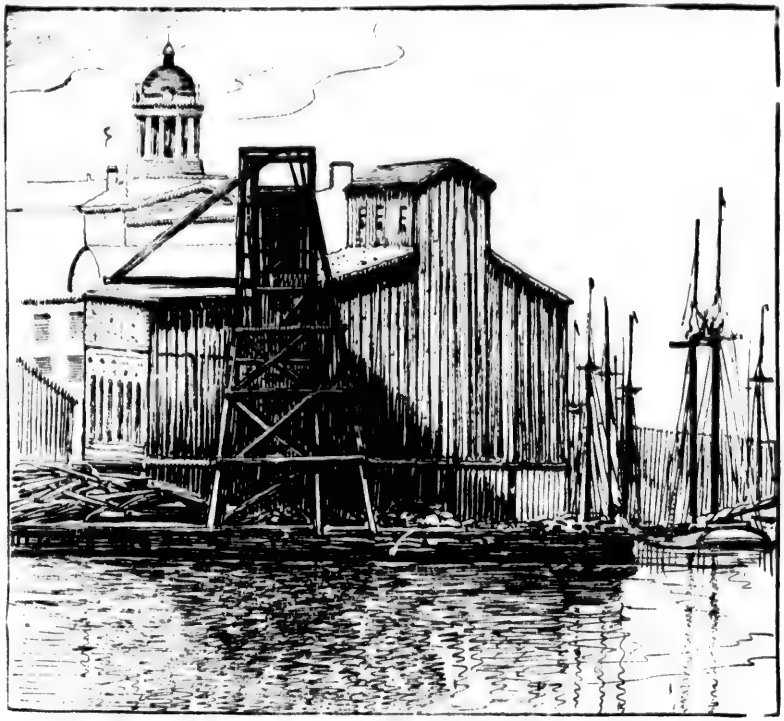
And the vessels that used to lie in that slip! There were the stonehookers with their square noses and scraggy spars, and sails that forever needed patching, and paint that was always a feast or a famine.

When the Snowbird was brought up from the Bay of Quinte, to go into the stone trade—her last venture after years of grain and coal carrying—she lay in that slip, fairly ablaze with color, or, her topsides brilliant green, below that a rich blue, her cabin deckhouses and inner bulwarks salmon and brown, her gaffs and booms red with white ends.

Years afterwards she lay there, weathered and faded until you could hardly tell whether she was painted or not, while her owner argued it out with dock loafers whether he would gain more by letting her go for a hundred dollars cash or breaking her up and selling her for junk.

The opening of the Bay in the spring would be followed by the appearance of some of the Goldring fleet, with gravel or hard heads from Whitby, shining in their white sides, lead colored bottoms and green covering boards. And the first in of the early winter would be broken, perhaps, by the old Paddy Young of Port Dover, limping in with a half-jag of building stone, on the last trip of the season. They blew her up off the exhibition, the year the fireworks spectacle presented the destruction of the Maine.

And of course beside the stonehookers which unloaded on either side of



OLD WEST MARKET STREET ELEVATOR.

Built by James Adamson to replace one burned in the great Esplanade fire of 1885. It was owned in turn by James Adamson, Edward Adamson, and C. Wilson & Co.

the slip, there were the lake schooners that patronized the elevator itself.

There was the Picton, a black fore'n'after that went down with all hands one wild summer day, as cold as March and as brilliant as August. She was last seen somewhere near Charlotte, running before the gale under foresail only.

Then there was the Rutherford. Wasn't she turned into a lighthouse supply barge? And the Speedwell. She was burned and broken up. And the Emerald, that sailed out of Charlotte homeward bound three years ago and has never been heard of since. And the Mary Ann Lydon, that found a graveyard on the south shore only last fall. And the old Grantham, with her square topsails, that was cut down into a wrecking lighter. And the Breck, that refitted there one winter as a barge, after capsizing and drowning all hands; and the propellor Africa, the big brown steam barge that towed the Breck, and went down herself, with sixteen of a crew, in Lake Superior the following fall; and the—but this isn't a defunct marine directory.

They used to heave around into the slip, those jaunty old schooners, after unloading coal at the trestles which were shut off from the elevator by the high board fence to the westward. Then their clean swept holds would receive the stored up grain from the battered iron chutes, and they would tow out behind the old Golden City or some other tug, and, spreading their dusky or silver wings—according as their sails were old or new—melt away into the easterly horizon.

They would be bound for Oswego, generally, before the American tariff killed our export grain trade; afterwards for Kingston, where barges load the transhipped grain and take it down to Montreal; and the old grey elevator would watch them sink, hull down, below the lake rim and breathe its benediction on their vanishing pinions as the evening faded into night, and the lights began to creep out from the Island across the bay.

The elevator slip was the great brooding ground, so to speak, of the stonehooker fleet.

The cribwork had rotted away at the north end, allowing the bank to fall in and form a little beach. At the shoal spot the leaky hookers would be moored, so that if they filled and sank they wouldn't be hard to raise.

There was the Jessie Stuart, or Lady Stuart—she seemed to have two names—a great square black box whose faded nameboard declared she hailed from Montreal. She lay there two years, gradually filling up and settling over on one corner until her cabin top made a great diving board, and the youngsters used to swing away out over the slip at the ends of her loosened topmast rigging, letting go with shrieks and splashes at the end of the stroke.

Plump! they would go into the water, and come up, pink and shining, and puffing like young grampuses as they struck out, dog fashion, for the shore.

Bathing suits? Not what you would notice. Those were the days when the bay was fairly clean, when policemen were scarce, and too busy putting down corner preaching in the parks, to plaster paper pinnies on Billikens. Toronto was proud of having "pretty nearly" 150,000 inhabitants then, and going swimming in frog's clothes wasn't such a crime. Those were great days.

Good-bye, old elevator! The market bell may cease to ring at six. The schooners may vanish and flee away. They may fill in the slip with street sweepings. They may blot out the very site with the masonry and concrete of a four-track railway viaduct until the place thereof shall know it no more. But still that mellow, grey-hued tower will stand, steeped in the eternal sunshine of pleasant memories

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CHAPTER XXVI.

NEARLY 100 YEARS AGO.

Police Regulations in Early Days of Toronto—No Speeding Allowed—Six Discreet Fire Wardens.

There is a little eight-page book, with a grey paper cover, in the Library of Parliament, which gives a glimpse of life in Toronto as it was in the second decade of last century.

The book contains the police regulations of the old town of York. It is printed with a generous use of capital letters and, as is told on the final leaf, is from the press of "C. Fothergill,

Printer." It tells, among other things, what sort of a fire brigade there was in Muddy York in the first years of the Nineteenth Century.

It will be seen from these regulations that while there was no viaduct question in 1817, it was found necessary even in those early days to prohibit speeding on the waterfront, and one of the ancient restrictions was that horsemen must not gallop on "the Bank or Beach" in front of the town.

With studied solemnity the old by-laws go on to forbid the hog-owners of York to allow their swine to disport themselves upon the highways of the town.

Here are the regulations as they are contained in the little grey-covered book:

REGULATIONS
for the
POLICE
of the
TOWN OF YORK.
in the Home District.

Made and Ordained in Adjourned Quarter Sessions, May 14th, 1817—Revised and amended in Adjourned General Sessions, June 21st, 1823.

No person or persons to sell or bake Bread or Biscuit for sale, without having previously obtained a license, and entered into recognizance before the clerk of the peace, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, to sell the same in conformity to the Assize, to be published monthly, by order of the magistrates; and also, during the continuance of such license, to bake, and have daily for sale, a reasonable supply of bread.

Every Baker to stamp each Loaf or Biscuit with the initials of his name, and upon condition of any offence against these regulations, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence. An entry shall be made from time to time, by the clerk of the Market, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the Assize of bread, as fixed each month, or oftener if required, which book any inhabitant may inspect at all resonably hours, without fee. The Clerk of the Market, likewise, to keep an account of the prices of flour, to lay before the Magistrates when called for.

No Slaughter-house to be erected, or made use of, within the limits of the Town, without the owner or occupier thereof having previously obtained especial permission for that purpose, from the Magistrates in Session, under a penalty of Forty Shillings for each offence. No chips, shavings, or rubbish of any description, to be thrown into the street, or in front of the town, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty, for each offence.

No person to gallop, or ride, or drive a horse or horses at an unreasonable rate in the Streets of the Town or on the Bank or Beach in front of the Same, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more than Forty Shillings for each offence; nor to ride on the Footpaths, under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence.

No Waggon, Cart, or Carriage of any description to be left standing on the Street, or any Firewood, Timber, or other incumbrance, to be allowed to remain in the Street for a longer period than twenty-four hours, except in cases of building, when one-half of the Street in front of the Lot to be built on, will be allowed to be occupied for a reasonable time by the materials required in building, leaving a clear passage on the footway.

No person to be permitted to carry a Private Drain into any of the Sewers sunk at the expense of the public in the Town of York, without especial permission obtained from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, and payment of such sum for the privilege, as under all the circumstances of the case shall be considered reasonable and just.

That the Clerk of the Market procure Standard Weights and Measures, such as Half-bushel, Peck and Half-peck, Gallon, Half-gallon, Quart, Pint, Half-pint, and Gill Measures; Weights, from Fifty-six pounds to once ounce, to be kept in his custody for the purpose of regulating the Weights and Measures within the said Town; and that the said Clerk shall, from time to time, examine the Weights and Measures used in Shops, Taverns, Warehouses, or elsewhere, within the said Town, kept for the purpose of weighing or measuring any articles whatsoever, offered for sale, and that any person or persons having in his, her, or their possession or use any Weight or

Weights, Measure or Measures, short of the said Standard Weights and Measures, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding Forty Shillings, nor less than Ten Shillings, over and above the loss of such Weights and Measures, which the Clerk of the Market is required to seize, and break and destroy. That all Weights and Measures, not having already a Standard Stamp, hereafter to be used in the said Town, shall be stamped by the Clerk of the Market with the mark:

U.C.
York } for Measures
S.M.

and

U.C.
York } for Weights
S.W.

For doing which he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner thereof the sum of Three Pence Currency, equal to five cents for each stamp, and no more.

That every inhabited Dwelling-house within the Town of York shall, by the occupants of the same, be provided with one good and serviceable Ladder, long enough to reach from the ground raised, so as to give ready access to the roof, and two or more roof Ladders suspended by iron fastenings from the ridge of the Roof, and reaching to the Eaves, and where the Chimney or Chimneys rise more than three feet from the Roof a small Ladder to rest against each Chimney, of sufficient length to reach the top of it, under a penalty of Ten Shillings on each and every conviction of neglect or refusal.

That every Chimney or Flue, in which a Fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November to the first day of April in each and every year, be swept, under the direction of the Inspector of Chimneys, at least once in every four weeks, and when the same are used daily, as in Kitchens and Manufactories, once in every year in the same manner; for which duty the Inspector of Chimneys as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the House the sum of Seven Pence Halfpenny for each Chimney or Flue, so-swept as aforesaid; and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the above Regulation, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction thereof, a sum not exceeding Forty or less than Ten Shillings.

That each and every owner, tenant or occupier of a Dwelling House, within the Town of York, shall provide the said House with two or three good and serviceable leathern Buckets, capable of containing three gallons each, which shall be hung up and exposed to view in the most convenient place nearest the front entrance of the said House, to be in readiness in the extinguishing of Fire, under a penalty of not more than Forty nor less than Ten Shillings.

That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, Six discreet and active persons to be Fire-wardens (that is to say), two in each Ward, who in cases of Fire, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the male inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60; and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water; to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage.

That the said Firewardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, below the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

That every person duly convicted of having wilfully or negligently suffered his or her Hog or Hogs to run at large in the Town of York, shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Shillings, for every such Hog so suffered to run at large, and a further penalty of Five shillings, for every day the offence is continued; one-half to be paid to the Informer; and likewise, that all Hogs taken running at large, as aforesaid, and impounded, shall, within three days after notice duly given (and the owner or owners not having paid the penalty and charges, and taken them away), be sold at public auction by the Pound-keeper.

And after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the penalty and charges incident to such distress, the overplus, if any there be, shall be paid to the owner, and if the proceeds of sale do not amount to the penalty and charges, the overplus, after payment of the charges, shall go to the credit of the owner on account of the penalty.

That the Pound-keeper of the Town of York be desired to employ the necessary assistance to enable him to enforce the Police Regulations against Hogs running at large in the streets of York.

By Order of Court,

S. HEWARD,
Clk Peace, Home District.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

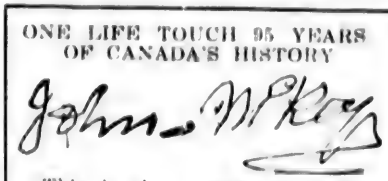
Life of John Mackay, the Last of the Band of Scottish Adventurers Who Went to the West in 1815.

DATES IN THE LIFE OF JOHN McKAY.

1814—Born in Kildonan, Scotland.
1815—Landed on shores of Hudson's Bay, and reached present site of Winnipeg.
1818—Tobogganed on the hills at Pembina.
1820—Travelled from Red River to West Gwillimbury.
1826—Attended a circus at Newmarket.
1827—Saw the West Gwillimbury Highlanders start for Newmarket to cast their first votes.
1829—Saw Toronto for the first time.
1834—Sold his first load of wheat at Gooderham's mill, Toronto.
1836—Was married.
1870—Moved to Toronto.
1908—In January celebrated 94th birthday at his home, 702 Ontario street.

There died in Toronto, on Dec. 2nd, 1908, the last member of that band of heroes that set out, nigh to one hundred years ago, from the shores of Scotland to find their way, through many adventures by flood and field into the very heart of that mighty stretch of country, far beyond the great lakes, where at that time the famous company of adventurers, the Hudson's Bay Company, reigned supreme.

ONE LIFE TOUCH 95 YEARS OF CANADA'S HISTORY



This is the autograph, written nine months before his death of John McKay.

This movement of Highland Scotch settlers is to-day known as the Selkirk movement, taking its name from Lord Selkirk, the then president of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was in the plan of Lord Selkirk to found a settlement of Highland Scotchmen on the great plains over which his company ruled. There was no way for these emigrants to reach the plains except by sailing to Hudson's Bay and then proceeding overland to the districts selected by the company for their settlement.

The first shipload left Scotland in 1813, followed by others after considerable interval of time. In June, 1815, the good ship Hadlow sailed from the port of Cromarty, Scotland, for Hudson's Bay. It was the period of war with France. The fate of empires hung in the balance. On the Continent of Europe, two mighty hosts under the leadership of Wellington and Napoleon were being massed together for the last great world-shaking conflict.

Leaving the port of Cromarty, the ship Hadlow came under the care of a British man-of-war, that was to convoy her to her place of destination. On board the Hadlow there was a company of Highland Scotch crofters, who had determined to say farewell to the land of their fathers, to the uplands and valleys, the running streams and shaggy woods, the firesides of their childhood and the graves of their kindred, to turn their faces towards the mystery that forever broods beyond the confines of the vast unknown.

The passenger list of the Hadlow reads like the muster roll of one of the great Highland regiments of former days. There were the Mathesons, the Bannermans, the Mackays, the Murrays, Rosses, Sutherlands, MacBeths, Bruces, Polsons, Gunns, MacLeans, Farquharsons, Livingstons, Fletts, Frasers and Macphersons.

Among the Mackays, there was one Donald and his wife Catherine Bruce, and their infant son, John Mackay, who was born in the parish of Kildonan, Scotland, in January, 1814, and who was therefore, at the time of the sailing of the Hadlow, eighteen months old. The infant, who thus all unconsciously said farewell to his native land and nestled softly within the shelter of his mother's arms, is today the last link that binds this generation to the men who made that movement famous in Canadian and Scottish history.

In these days, when an ocean voyage from Great Britain to America takes not quite six days, it is impossible for us to realize the conditions of life under which the passengers on the sailing vessel Hadlow lived for the eleven long weeks of their voyage from Cromarty, Scotland, to their port on the Hudson's Bay.

To-day the story of the world's life is spread before us daily, almost hourly, by the newspapers of the land. We have special editions giving us news up to the latest moment. In June, 1815, when the sailing vessel Hadlow was on mid-ocean, the great conflict of Waterloo was waged. Yet these Selkirk settlers knew nothing of that great event and its far-reaching results until more than one year had elapsed.

The short summer of the far north was well over, when the ship Hadlow came into one of the ports of the Hudson's Bay, at the end of August, 1815. The settlement to which these men and women were now to direct their course was situated on the Red River, nigh to the spot where Winnipeg now stands, but between the Hudson's Bay and that Red River settlement many long weary miles intervened. Yet hope and courage never deserted the hearts of these men and women: they were not such "stuff as dreams are made of." They were of the blood of Empire-builders, and resolutely setting their faces southward, they began their journey.

As they made their camp, night by night, the darkness and the silence of that lone land wrapped them about as with a mantle. Camping within the shelter of some kindly bluff, setting the camp fires, they waited the oncoming of the night. As the shadows fell and across the open prairie came the long call of wandering bands of prairie wolves, and the wind rustled in mournful whispers through the wolf willows, that grew about the neighboring sloughs, Catherine Mackay gathered her babe more closely to her bosom and hushed him to slumber with a slumber song sang in the low, mournful cadence of the Gaelic tongue.

As the days passed, the expectation of meeting their friends burned more brightly in the breasts of the travellers. It was their hope, that on their arrival at the Red River settlement, they would find the party that had preceded them, fairly settled and ready to receive them with joy. When at last on a day in November, 1815 the band of weary travellers came to the settlement, where they had hoped to find the homes of their friends, they found nothing but ruins and desolation. The first settlement had been broken up by a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. The settlers were dispersed, and nothing remained but a few melancholy ruins, that told of their pitiful efforts to erect for themselves homes.

These, therefore, were the conditions that faced Donald Mackay and his young family—the bare open prairie, the cold of November, the on-coming winter, the absolute lack of food and shelter. Gathering his family about him once more, Donald Mackay, in company with his fellows, set out from the ruins of the first settlement for Pembina, a distance of seventy miles. Again disappointment waited on them, for, through scarcity of provisions at Pembina, they were forced to join with a party of hunters, with whom they remained through the long months of that bitter winter.

The spring of 1816 found them once more at Fort Douglas, that stood by the Red River settlement. But again sorrow waited upon them, for on June the 19th, 1816, the Northwest Company, a rival of the Hudson's Bay

Company, succeded in breaking up the colony for the second time, and the Mackays were forced to become wanderers again. The spring of 1817 found Donald Mackay at work once more at the Red River settlement, but owing to scarcity of food the whole party had to return to Pembina for that winter.

The summer of 1818 gave promise of an abundant harvest up until the 18th of July, when the Mackays saw the sky suddenly overcast as with a cloud, and a mighty swarm of grasshoppers descended upon the earth. When they arose there was not one green thing left. The summer of 1819 found the same conditions repeated, and all the crops were destroyed. Again the Mackays were forced to spend the winter at Pembina. This winter of 1819 so impressed itself upon the childish mind of John Mackay, that to-day, after a lapse of 89 years certain events of that winter stand out clearly in his memory.

To-day he remembers that, during that winter he with another lad, one Sutherland, younger than himself, was entrusted to the care of one of the youths, Alexander Bannerman, a lad of fifteen. Securing a toboggan, with ropes made of buffalo hide, Bannerman took the two lads tobogganing down the hill, over the bank and across the frozen waters of the Pembina. To-day John Mackay still remembers a sudden slip of the steersman, a whirling plunge through the air and then the silence and oblivion of a mighty snowdrift.

Whatever of tragedy existed in these migrations backwards and forward from Pembina to the Red River settlement, they were nothing to the children of the party but pleasant excursions, John Mackay could remember going to the company's stores at Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands. He also remembered taking his father's hand and walking along the shore of the Red River to the Kildonan settlement. His recollections were clear of the Indians, who 89 years ago came about his father's place seeking to trade partridges, rabbits and wild ducks for the dried meat that the settlers secured from the Hudson's Bay Company. A memorable walk was to the last clear in his mind, when his father, Donald Mackay, took him across the fields and showed him the grave of his grandfather, who was buried close to nine of the men who had been killed in 1816 at the battle of Seven Oaks.

In the spring of 1820 a party of the Selkirk settlers determined to abandon the settlement and set out for what was then known as Canada. The party consisted of about 30 white people, including Donald Mackay and his family. The boy, John Mackay, was then six years of age, and eighty-nine years afterwards, almost to the hour of his death, thefollowing names of members of that party were clear in his mind. His grandmother, Elizabeth Matheson Mackay; his uncles, Roderick and Robert Mackay; James Sutherland and his wife, with their son and daughter, James and Elizabeth; John Bannerman and wife, with their two sons, Alexander and John; Alexander Mackay, Adam Mackay, and their mother, a widow; George Ross and wife, their son Benjamin; Alexander Murray and his son, Alexander Murray.

This party was put in charge of eleven coureurs-de-bois, who were proceeding eastward to Montreal with packets of the company's fur. The whole party set out for Fort William, a distance of over four hundred miles. They followed the regular fur trading route along the waters that reached the Lake of the Woods and thence by many portages came at last to the open water of Lake Superior. That great inland ocean of fresh water stretched before them.

This is the day of great steel clad vessels, that ply between the ports of the Upper Lakes, yet yearly these mighty leviathans of the deep pay their toll to the Storm King of the Superior. Not a year goes past but some vessel of the Upper Lakes fails to make the port and is heard of no more; a piece of wreckage along the north shore, a staved in boat, or a few painted boards, tell the story of the might and power of the rushing storms that sweep across the unbroken stretches of Superior.

No one knew the treachery of this lake better than the coureurs-de-bois in charge of the little party. They had nothing with which to brave the storms, save their birch bark canoes. They had to match their skill and the

strength of their arms against the treachery and power of the mighty deep.

To the lad John Mackay the whole experience was but a pleasant holiday. The brawny forms and bronzed faces of the courieurs-de-bois caused no chill of fear in the child's mind. They received him into their inmost confidence and became his willing servants. After a lapse of nearly ninety years he still has the tenderest recollections of the kindness of these men. They sang to him their hunting songs, they told him stories of lake and river, of forest and open plain.

Embarking in their birch canoes, the whole party set out from Fort William. The plan was to follow the course of the north shore, travel by day and camp by night. Their guides were in no hurry; they had all summer in which to get their furs to Montreal, and had the whole of the following year in which to return to the fort at the Red River settlement.

Eighty-eight years passed since that memorable voyage, yet it stood out clear and distinct to the end upon the mind of John Mackay. The clearness of the waters of Superior, how he looked over the side of the canoe in which he sat and called the attention of the steersman to a fish that he saw swimming about in the depths of the lake, how his childish mind was filled with amazement when the half-breed told him that the fish was twenty-six feet down below the surface of the water. Every little bay along the shore seemed to have its flock of wild ducks. Expert and all as the men were in shooting, still the lad took note of the extreme difficulty in getting any considerable number of these ducks.

As night drew on the canoes crept closer to the shore, the shadows of the forest could be seen creeping over the waters, and ere darkness fell a camping place for the night was selected. The whole north shore seemed to be familiar ground to the guides. John Mackay could remember the party coming at night to abandoned Indian camping grounds, the skeletons of the deserted teepees standing ghost-like in the half light of the dying day. Disembarking from their canoes, the youths of the party were solemnly warned by their elders not to wander nor eat any strange berries to be found along the forest's rim.

The women busied themselves with the preparation of the evening meal, the men gathered firewood for the camp fire, while the guides sought for game, which the forest yielded to them in abundance—partridges, rabbits and wild duck. There was no lack of provision and no lack of good cold water. After the evening meal the whole party drew about the camp fire, and James Sutherland, one of the church leaders of former days back in the old Kildonan life in Scotland, led the party in Divine worship. The silence was unbroken save by the lapping of the waters upon the shore or the cry of some wandering night bird.

As the familiar Word, that they had read so often, fell upon their ears the men and women of the party were once again in thought back on the hills and glens of their Highland homes. The church of their childhood stood before them, the humble cot where they were born, and the graves where their fathers slept. Faces and forms came out from the silent past, the forest slipped away, the water passed to silence, and childhood's home stood before them.

Softly the silence of eventide was broken as they lifted up their voices in the pilgrim song of their fathers, the low, mournful wail of the Gaelic giving utterance to their hopes, their fears, and the longing of their souls:

"Through each perplexing path of life
Our wandering footsteps guide,
Give us each day our daily bread
And raiment fit provide.

"O spread Thy covering wings around,
Till all our wanderings cease,
And at our Father's loved abode
Our souls arrive in peace."

Crossing Lake Superior in safety, the party arrived at Sault Ste. Marie. The blockhouse that stood on the Canadian side of the river so vividly impressed itself upon the memory of the child that John Mackay to-day can give a description of that building. Here the party rested for two weeks before venturing out upon the treacherous waters of Lake Huron.

Saying farewell to the Sault, the party embarked once more, and soon

came to the blue waters of the Huron. Clinging still closely to the lake shore, they travelled by day and camped by night, till at last they came to a point where the coureurs-de-bois said farewell to them. Just where that point was John Mackay was never absolutely sure, but it was probably at the French River. After the separation from their guides the settlers proceeded on their way until they came to where Penetang now stands, where a portage was made, and they came to the waters of Lake Simcoe. Forty years afterwards John Mackay revisited Penetang and walked over the route that the settlers travelled when they made the portage.

Passing along Lake Simcoe, the party came to Holland River and to Holland Landing, where their long canoe voyage ended, and whence they proceeded to the village of Newmarket. At Newmarket the family of Donald Mackay remained for two years, and then proceeded to West Gwillimbury, where land was taken up. John Mackay therefore saw Newmarket for the first time more than eighty years ago.

Surely there is nothing new under the sun, for in 1826 the lads and lassies and even some of the grown people of West Gwillimbury were moved with a great excitement. Word came to them that a circus was about to pay a visit to Newmarket. That summer day of 1826 stands before the mind of John Mackay as one of the high days of his life. Together with one Sutherland, his own age, the two lads proceeded down Yonge street to Newmarket. They had risen that morning with the crows, lest they might be delayed. The small matter of the walk of twelve miles to the circus was but a passing incident to these lads.

Passing the farm house of one Powell they turned in to make an enquiry as to distance. This man was a son of industry; his hay was in the field and ready for raking; there were two husky youths, and he immediately proceeded to hold out inducements. He who would do business with a Highland youth on his way to a circus must needs have a fine hand. Sutherland urged that they could not remain, lest the circus be over. Mackay observed that, as for raking hay, they got plenty of that at home. Finally, after prolonged negotiation, Powell agreed to drive the boys to Newmarket, pay their way into the circus, and give them twenty-five cents each providing they would turn in and rake hay.

That circus, in the language of John Mackay, was a "wild beast show," monkeys rode around on the backs of ponies; the clown cracked jokes that to-day, after eighty-three years of usage, are fresh and ever green; and "Lo! there is no new thing under the sun."

Not until some years after the settlement did the Highlanders of West Gwillimbury receive the patents for their land. In 1827 these men cast their first vote. The contest was between Cawthra and Robinson. The voters had to walk in to Newmarket; it was open voting and the polls remained open for some days. John Mackay saw the little party of Highland Scotch voters start out for Newmarket, led by the Macbeth. These men were greatly impressed with the responsibility of their position. It weighed upon them, and they duly appreciated the high gift of their franchise. As they drew near to Newmarket, the whole party adjourned to a neighboring bush, where, removing their bonnets and kneeling under the shadow of the trees, they followed in reverence while the Macbeth implored Divine guidance that they might honorably discharge their duty.

In 1829, in company with his father, Donald, John Mackay made his first visit to Toronto. They came by oxteam. When first he saw the city there stood a toll-gate across Yonge street at Shuter street, that then being the northern city limit. From Albert street north the bush extended to where Yorkville now stands.

In 1834 John Mackay, then a youth of 19, with his friend, Sutherland, of circus memories, visited Toronto once again. This time the youths were entrusted with wheat for sale. Their instructions were to sell to a Mr. Hogg, who was buying wheat at a point known as Hogg's Hollow. The price at Hogg's Hollow was 50 cents a bushel. Here a rumor reached the young men that a man named Gooderham, down at the bay front, was paying 75 cents a bushel, and they deter-

mined to proceed there. The question in their minds was this: Would their wheat pass the higher inspection that Gooderham demanded? Coming to Bloor street, they proceeded to Sherbourne, from which point they could see the big wings of the windmill. Guided by that, they came to the mill itself. Mr. Gooderham himself jumped on their load, examined their wheat, and said, "That'll do."

They unloaded the wheat, and saw for the first time a new patent scales. Sutherland looked upon the whole contrivance with great suspicion. One by one Sutherland's bags of wheat were placed on the scales and then dumped into a large bin. With the disappearance of the bags Sutherland became uneasy. He turned to Mackay and said in Gaelic:

> "This is a Yankee place we've got to, and we will get nothing for our wheat."

At this point Mackay and Sutherland stopped the proceedings until they could get some assurance of what was going to happen next. Mr. Gooderham totalled the weight of the first load, and the hearts of the Highland youths rejoiced when they discovered that, by Gooderham's weight on the new Yankee scales, Sutherland had 29 bushels 40 pounds of wheat, just 20 pounds more than he himself had figured upon.

When the wheat was all weighed they were further mystified by receiving two slips of paper, and were directed to Cawthra's store, corner of Front and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets. Here they found Mr. Cawthra buying a cheese from a farmer. Giving their slips to him, the boys were filled with fear once more when they saw the merchant push the slips of paper on a shelf and go on with the cheese transaction.

Again Sutherland spoke to Mackay in Gaelic, and said:

> "We have no wheat, we have lost our slips, and we have no money. Let us go back to Gooderham again."

Just then Mr. Cawthra finished with his customer, seized the slips, paid the lads, and sent them forth rejoicing.

Proceeding homeward, they remained all night at a tavern where Davisville now stands. With true Highland thrift they had brought their lunch with them, and paid that night six cents each for their bed and six cents each for tea with milk and sugar in it.

In 1836, one year before the accession of Queen Victoria, John Mackay, at the age of 22, married Christina Sutherland, who, like himself, was a child of the Kildonan settlement. They made their home in West Gwillimbury. In 1870 he moved to Toronto, where at 702 Ontario street he thirty-eight years later died.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GORE VALE.

The Oldest Brick Residence in West End of City—Has a History of Nearly a Century.

Gore Vale, built by Duncan Cameron about the year 1820, is not only the oldest brick house in the west end of the city, but is also one of the oldest in the County of York.

This residence, called after Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore stands upon what was originally the north eastern part of Park lot No. 22, consisting of 100 acres, patented by the Crown in August, 1806 to Samuel Smith, who was afterwards for some little time in 1818 administrator of the province between the departure of Governor Gore and the arrival of his successor, Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Mr. Smith held the land for ten years and then sold it to Charles Shaw in the year 1816. Who Mr. Shaw was does not very clearly appear; at any rate he disposed of the land in 1819 to Duncan Cameron, who was a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada.

Mr. Cameron, a very well-known man, was one of the subscribers towards the funds for erecting St. James' Church and took a great interest in the extension of the then infant town of York. He was a subscriber to the extension of Yonge street in March, 1801, was one of the original pew holders in St. James' Church, and one of the churchwardens in 1811-12.

Mr. Cameron bequeathed the property to his daughter Janet, she succeed-

ing to possession in 1850, and retaining it until 1857, when it passed into the hands of Henry John Boulton under the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Forlong, wife of Colonel Forlong, K.H., who occupied Gore Vale after the decease of Miss Cameron.

In 1850 the southern half of Lot 22, with the single exception of Gore Vale House and the approaches to it, was disposed of by the trustees of the Cameron estate to Bishop John Strachan of Toronto for the purpose of erecting thereon Trinity College, the first sod of which was turned on March 17th, 1851, the college itself being opened for students in January of the following year.

Mr. and Miss Cameron successively occupied Gore Vale from its erection until 1857. It then passed into the possession of Col. Forlong, who had married Miss Boulton, remaining in his occupation or that of his family until April 25, 1870, when it was purchased by the late E. Oscar Bickford, who disposed of it in 1904 to Trinity College; they now use it as an annex to their main building, it being known as Trinity Hall.

When Gore Vale was built, with the possible exception of one or two squatters' cottages, there were no buildings save those of the Old Fort between it and the lake front. To the west of it were the residences of the Shaw and Givins families, while to the west of the latter was little else than unbroken forest, with here and there a small clearing, though there were very few indeed of these latter. The nearest place of worship was St. James' church on the east, while the only really good school was the District Grammar School in York, just to the north of where St. James' church stands.

GORE VALE, QUEEN STREET WEST.

To the north-east of Gore Vale at the time now being spoken of, the nearest large residence was that of Colonel Wells on Davenport road, while yet a little further to the east was Spadina House, the residence of Dr. Baldwin.

Flowing through the vale, on the east bank of which Gore Vale was built, was a wide creek with a wind-

ing course which, rising above the Davenport road, ran through the Givins and Cameron properties, crossing Lot street (Queen street west), and then continuing in a south-easterly direction until it emptied itself into the lake.

This creek, also the "vale" through which it ran, are now both things of the past. The former has long since dried up, while the latter has been filled up, levelled, and will eventually be devoted to building purposes.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SOUTH SIDE KING ST. E., 1858-59.

Names of Men Who Were in Business There in 1858-59—Only One Left in 1909 of That Period.

The view of the south side of King street east accompanying this article is of that portion of the thoroughfare east of Yonge street from the premises of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer to St. Lawrence Hall, though the buildings are not clearly depicted from the former place to the corner of Leader lane.

Though the premises which stood on the southeast corner of King and Yonge streets and those immediately to the east of them are not shown in the picture, yet to make the article complete in its description of the stores and places of business on that part of King street clear from Yonge street to Leader lane was like in 1858-59, they are here referred to.

The corner shop was first occupied by Betley & Brown, and then by Betley & Kay, who were the fashionable dry goods dealers of that time. The door of the store was on King street, and on entering, the principal counter was on the left, running backwards for some distance and terminating at a staircase which led to the millinery showrooms on the first floor. The building itself was of four storeys, with a frontage both on Yonge and King streets. The partners in the firm were Matthew Betley and John Kay, whose private residences were on Wellington street west and King street west respectively.

The next store to the east of Betley & Kay's was that of Bostwick & Macdonell, grocers and provision merchants. Though it was, as a general rule at that time, the custom for storekeepers to live over their places of business or in close proximity to them, there were some exceptions to this rule, and Mr. Bostwick's was one of them, for his residence was on William street (now Yorkville avenue), in Yorkville, then a pretty country lane, with here and there a scattered house of its length from east to west.

In his later years Mr. Bostwick, after retiring from business, was police magistrate for Yorkville, continuing to hold that office till his death.

No. 5, the next store at the period spoken of, was in the occupancy of Alexander Notman in the millinery trade, while the next store to the east was that of C. & W. Walker, tailors, their neighbors at No. 9 being Messrs. F. & E. Gunther, wholesale and retail jewellers.

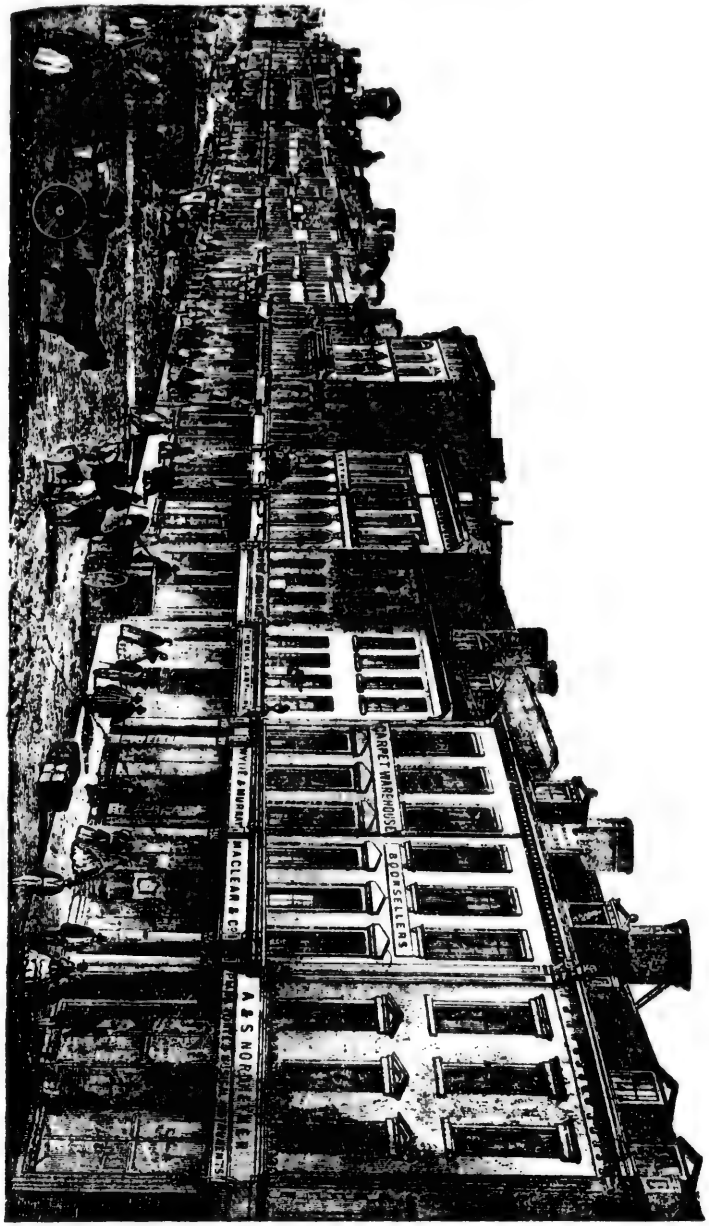
No. 11 was occupied by John Cornish, known far and wide, enjoying a great deal of popularity for the excellence of the footwear he made or sold. Machine made boots and shoes were by no means so common in 1858 as they are fifty years later, and Cornish made the greater portion of the goods he sold.

Next again to the Cornish premises was the retail drug store of another well-known man, Francis Richardson, who did a very large trade in his own particular line. Mr. Richardson resided on the north side of Carlton street, on the western corner of Ontario street, his house being certainly the second, and possibly the first, dwelling house to be built on that side of Carlton street, east of Sherbourne street.

The music store and piano warehouse of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, the next premises on the east of Cornish's, was No. 15 then, as it is to-day, while they are also the only firm on the south side of King street east who are carrying on business at the same address, and in the same name in 1909 as they were in 1859.

The firm of A. & S. Nordheimer commenced business in Toronto in the year 1840, their first location being on the north side of King street, almost opposite where they are now. The firm remained on the north side of the street, until about 1850, when they re-

KING STREET EAST, SOUTH SIDE, 1858-59.



KING STREET EAST, SOUTH SIDE, 1858-59.

moved to their present situation, and where, though the place has been entirely rebuilt, they have since remained.

The members of the firm, Abraham and Samuel, were two brothers, the former being the elder. Mr. Abraham Nordheimer was the father of Albert Nordheimer, who for many years past now (1909), has managed business of the firm. Mr. Abraham Nordheimer died in 1887.

Nos. 17 and 19 were occupied by Maclear & Co., stationers and printers. They also did an extensive business in lithographs, being almost the first firm who published in book form colored views of various places in the city, such as the churches, schools and other public buildings. They were also the publishers and proprietors of a famous Canadian Almanac, the forerunner of the publication of the same title which is now issued annually in Toronto.

Wyllie and Murray, dry goods and carpet merchants, were on the east of Maclear's. This firm was established by George B. Wyllie in 1850, carried on by him solely in his own name till 1857, when he was joined by William A. Murray, of Hamilton, in partnership, the firm continuing under the title of Wyllie & Murray for about five years, when Mr. Wyllie retired, the name of the firm being again changed to W. A. Murray & Co., subsequently becoming W. A. Murray & Co., Limited.

Mr. Wyllie resided at his place of business for several years, then about 1855 removed to 129 Church street, on the east side, just to the north of Queen street east. Mr. Murray resided at 36 Bond street.

Mr. Wyllie was extremely fond of music, and was one of the charter members of the first Choral Society started in Toronto. He was also somewhat of a sportsman, and for many years made an annual autumnal shooting excursion, with a party of kindred spirits, to what is now known as the Muskoka district.

Thomas Wheeler, who was an engraver and also a great friend of G. B. Wyllie, occupied No. 23, his private residence being No. 37 Elm street.

At Nos. 25 and 27 was the firm of Thomas & Arthurs, dry goods merchants, who had a year or two previously succeeded to the business of William Cawthra. Later Mr. Arthurs was well known in Toronto as Lieut. Col. Arthur of the Queen's Own. Mr William Thomas still resides in Toronto. His residence was at No. 88 Richmond street west. Over No. 27 was the studio of W. J. Slater, a drawing master and artist of that period.

Dr. G. L. Elliott, a dentist, occupied No. 29, while over him was an artist, namely Stuart Westmacott, an Englishman, who for some years resided in this city.

Merrick & Bros. occupied No. 33. The firm, consisting of J., D., and J. H. Merrick. D. Merrick had his residence over the store, while J. and J. H. both resided at 71 Richmond street east. The firm carried on business as dry goods merchants, were well known in the city and have several representatives still living here (1909).

George Harcourt, merchant tailor, had his place of business at 33A, next door to the Merrick Bros.

The well-known Golden Lion, dry goods furnishing house, the proprietor of which was Robert Walker, occupied Nos. 37 and 39, the whole of the building being given up to the business of the firm. Mr. Walker had his private residence at No. 64 Bond street.

The Golden Lion was almost exclusively patronized by the farmers living to the east, north and west of the city, few of these caring to go elsewhere for any goods which they could obtain at the Golden Lion.

Mrs. E. Bacon occupied No. 41, being the proprietress of the City Lunch Rooms, one of the very earliest restaurants established in the city not selling intoxicants.

James E. Ellis, a well known jeweller and who was in business on King street, for many years afterwards, occupied No. 43. His house was on Winchester street. Several years later to the period which is now being referred to, Mr. Ellis removed his business further west on King street, near Yonge and later on the south-east corner of Yonge and King streets.

Thomas Hutchinson, a former employe at the Golden Lion, occupied Nos. 45, 47 and 49, the whole place being termed the Pantechnetheca. This place of business was opened in opposition to Robert Walker, and in con-

sequence a great deal of bitter feeling was engendered between the latter and Thos. Hutchinson, the proprietor of the new house.

The Pantechnetheca had a very lively but a short-lived career, extending over little, if any, more than two years. It was closed once and for all in 1859.

A. K. Boomer & Co., hardware merchants, were at No. 51, Mr. Boomer's private residence being on the north-west corner of Wellington and Bay streets.

Henry Jackson, watchmaker, was at No. 53, and over his place of business was the photographic studio of John Turner, who in later years owned some of the Island ferry boats.

William Watson, a dry goods man, principally small goods though, carried on business, and resided at No. 55.

A very notable firm, Wakefield, Coate & Co., auctioneers and estate agents, were in business at No. 57. This firm were well known, not only in Toronto, but throughout the county of York. They did for the time an enormous business, and were considered an authority upon the value of all kinds of household furniture of every description, whether antique chairs and sofas, books, paintings or engravings.

Mr. Wakefield lived on the south-west corner of York and Wellington streets. He was a prominent member of St. James' congregation, and took an active part in the work of the committee who were entrusted to rebuild the church after its destruction by fire in 1849.

F. Calloway, another small dry goods merchant and haberdasher, carried on business at No. 59, living over the premises. He was the father of the late Samuel Calloway, president of the New York Central Railway. Next door to him, at No. 61, was Mr. John C. Gelkie, a well-known publisher in the latter "fifties," while directly on the corner of Leader Lane and King street east were the premises of James Beaty, printer and publisher. This was one of the best business corners in the city up to 1858, as it had been for many years previously. In 1859, though, the business of the city began to move westward and northward, the latter especially so, and Thomas Haworth, hardware merchant, whose sign was a circular saw, had in consequence of this decrease, vacated the premises about 1857, giving place to Mr. Beaty.

This completes the list as accurately as can possibly be ascertained, of all of those who were in business on the south side of King street East, in 1858-59, between the south-east corner of King and Yonge streets and Leader Lane.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORICAL PROMISSORY NOTE.

Given to Firm of Paper Makers by William Lyon Mackenzie Before Rebellion of That Year.

Mr. Colin Skinner Eastwood, of 3560 Tejon street, Denver, Col., is the possessor of a promissory note made seventy-two years ago by the veteran publisher, William Lyon Mackenzie. The note is for £75.0.0 currency, and is dated 29th September, 1837, and was given to Eastwood and Colin Skinner, paper makers on the Don River, at the foot of the Don Mills road. Mackenzie's printing office in 1837 was on Palace street, now Front street east, at the north-west corner of Frederick street. Mr. John Eastwood was the father of Mr. C. S. Eastwood and Mr. Skinner was his uncle.

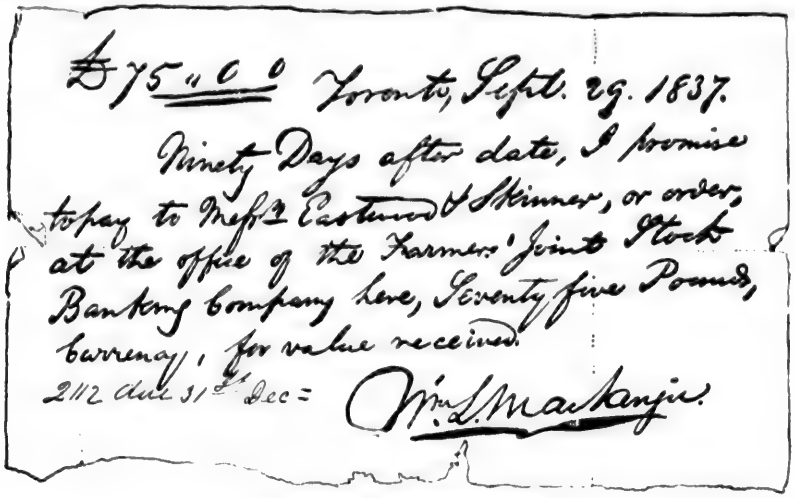
Mackenzie published the Constitution newspaper, the first number of which was issued on the 4th July, 1837. The second was on the 29th November, of the same year.

The first and fourth pages of the issue for the 6th December were not only in type, but printed, and the remaining two pages—for it was a four-page paper—were in type and ready to work off when the rebellion broke out on the 4th of December. Prior to the outbreak of the rebellion the printing office was wrecked by a mob, and some ofthe type was thrown into the bay.

Mr. Eastwood, of Eastwood & Skinner, after the wrecking, obtained the Washington press on which Mackenzie printed his paper, together with some fonts of type, which, however, were pretty badly "pied." On this press Mr. Eastwood printed a series of school books, which included the English Reader, Mavor's spelling book,

Murray's grammar, Walkingame's arithmetic, a primer for beginners and Lennie's grammar. An old-time pressman, Charlie Parks, worked the press, and Mr. C. S. Eastwood, a boy at the time, handled the ink rollers.

The promissory note was due on the 31st December, but was of course not paid, for Mackenzie was out of the country at that time. After his return to Canada, in 1849, he settled with the paper firm in full, with interetst, and was a good customer for printing paper in the succeding years, when he published "The Message," his well-known weekly paper.


£75 0 0 Toronto, Septr. 29. 1837.
Ninety Days after date, I promise to pay to Messrs Eastwood & Skinner, or order, at the office of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company here, Seventy five Pounds, currency, for value received.
2112 due 31st Dec = Wm L Mackenzie.

AN OLD TIME PROMISSORY NOTE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LAURA SECORD'S COTTAGE.

Recollections of the Days of the War of 1812-15 When This Brave Woman Did a Daring Act.

Indissolubly connected with the revolutionary war of 1776-1783 is the story of "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," it is a household word in all American homes, and as connected with the war of 1812-14 is the somewhat similar "Story of Laura Secord," of undying interest to all Canadians.

During the war of 1812, after the defeat of the United States troops at Stoney Creek early in the summer of 1813, the general officer commanding those forces was unable to undertake any offensive operations against Canada owing to the fact that the line of their communication between Forts George and Niagara and Fort Erie had been cut off by a detachment of British troops, consisting of some 46 men of the 49th Regiment, under Lieut. James FitzGibbon.

That officer had chosen a strategic point of great importance to post his men, namely, De Cew's house, some seventeen miles from Fort Niagara. This point commanded four roads, namely, that to Queenston, via St. Davids, to St. Catharines, to Colonel Bisshopp's headquarters and to Burlington Heights, which was considered the key to the possession of the Niagara Peninsula.

This state of inactivity was naturally most galling to the pride of the American general officer commanding, and it was resolved that it should if possible be terminated.

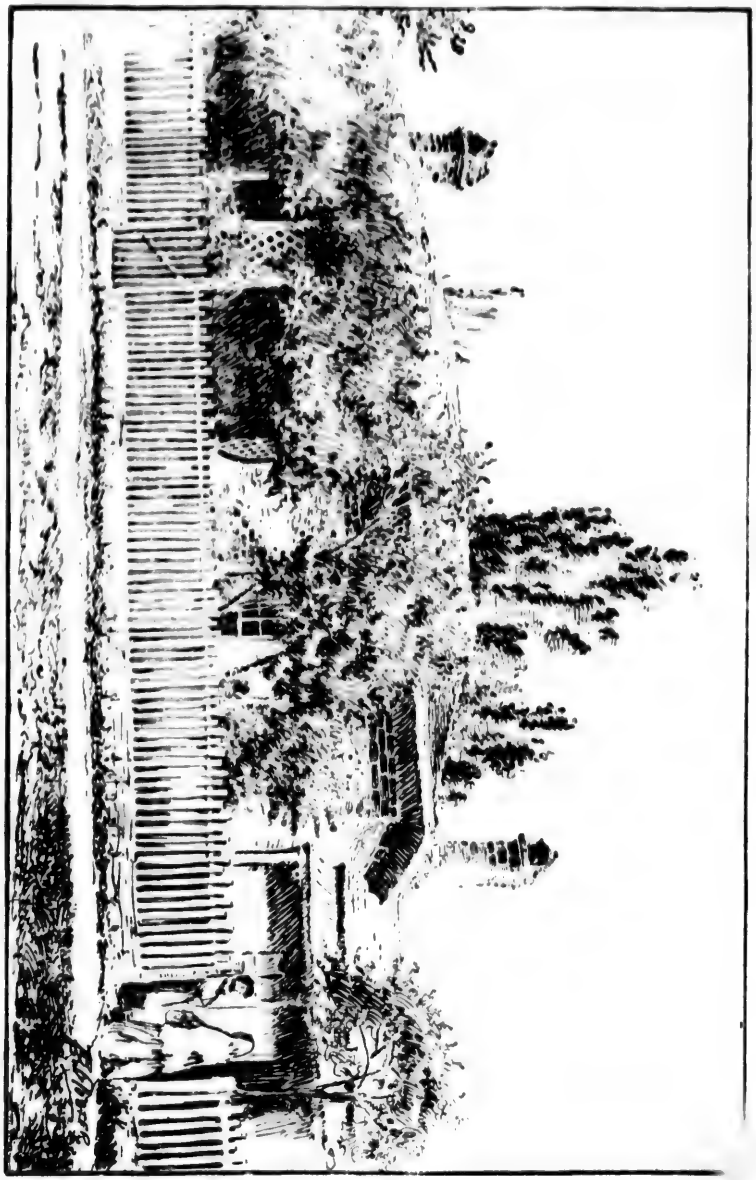
In accordance with this decision Lieut.-Col. Boerstler, of the United States army, was ordered to march from Queenston upon the point occupied by FitzGibbon, and if possible dislodge him from the post he was occupying. Boerstler had under his command a force of about 500 men.

There can now be no reasonable doubt that if it had not been for the timely warning which FitzGibbon received of his danger that either he and the whole of his men would have fallen in giving fight to Boerstler's force or that the former would have become prisoners of war.

THE HEROINE OF BEAVER DAMS.
From a Portrait in the Possession of Joel Lyons, of Chippawa.

The warning came in this way. James Secord, a captain in the Third Lincoln Militia, had been wounded at the battle of Queenston Heights and was lying sick in his bed at his house in St. Davids, attended by his wife, when the house was entered by two American officers, who demanded food and refreshments generally. While they were waiting for their demands to be complied with they began discussing with each other the events of the campaign, and referred to the fact that their communication had been cut off by the action taken by FitzGibbon in posting his force at DeCou's.

These remarks were eagerly listened to by Captain Secord and his wife, and their interest was increased when they learned through further remarks



THE HOME OF LAURA SECORD, CHIPPAWA.

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made by the officers that a force of 500 men was ordered to march on the post occupied by FitzGibbon, drive him either to battle or surrender, and then to march on, re-opening the line of communication.

As soon as the officers had taken their departure a council of war was held between Captain Secord and his wife, and it was finally decided that Mrs. Secord should, as soon as it was dark, set out to warn FitzGibbon of his danger.

This was on the evening of June 23, 1813, and no sooner was this determination come to than it was acted upon and forth upon her perilous errand Mrs. Secord started. Part of the journey had to be made through dense bush and at all times over roads which were of the very roughest. At last, though, the intrepid woman came within easy distance of DeCou's post, where FitzGibbon was, and, meeting some Indians, who were at first disposed to treat her with hostility, she contrived to make known to them that she wanted to be taken to the "Big Chief," meaning FitzGibbon, and a few minutes later her request was complied with.

As soon as FitzGibbon learned of his danger he at once assumed the defensive, and the result was that by judicious stratagem practiced and unbounded self-confidence, he succeeded in capturing the whole of the American force without the loss of a single life.

FitzGibbon, instead of becoming the conquered, was the conqueror, and had as his prisoners Lieut.-Col. Boerstler and 500 officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the force under his command.

The likeness of Mrs. Laura Secord, the heroine of 1813, was taken in her own house at Chippawa, a few years before her death in 1868. The original copy is the property of Joel Lyons, of Chippawa, an old friend of the late Mrs. Secord, and is the only one in existence as far as can be ascertained by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

That this wonderful exploit of Laura Secord actually happened is duly attested in the following letter from FitzGibbon:

"I do hereby certify that Mrs. Secord, wife of James Secord, of Chippewa, Esq., did, in the month of June, 1813, walk from her house, near the village of St. Davids, to DeCou's house in Thorold, by a circuitous route of about twenty miles partly through the woods, to acquaint me that the enemy intended to attempt, by surprise, to capture a detachment of the 49th Regiment, then under my command, she having obtained such knowledge from good authority, as the event proved. Mrs. Secord was a person of slight and delicate frame, and made the effort in weather excessively warm, and I dreaded at the time that she must suffer in health in consequence of fatigue and anxiety, she having been exposed to dangers from the enemy, through whose lines of communication she had to pass. The attempt was made on my detachment by the enemy; and his detachment, consisting of upwards of 500 men and a field-piece, and fifty dragoons, were captured in consequence.

"I write this certificate in a moment of much hurry and from memory, and it is, therefore, thus brief.

"JAMES FITZGIBBON,
"Formerly Lieutenant 49th Regt."

The total force which surrendered to FitzGibbon consisted of 542 men with two field-pieces, two ammunition waggons, and the colors of the 14th U. S. Regiment.

When King Edward was in Canada in 1860, he being then Prince of Wales, Laura Secord exercised her right to sign the roll of veterans of 1812, claiming that she was a participant in the Battle of Beaver Dam, which followed her night alarm to the British and Colonial forces.

The above picture is of the house where Mrs. Secord lived and died. The oldest inhabitant of Chippawa does not know when the house was built or by whom. Mrs. Secord died in the bedroom just behind the room in which a window is shown, to the left of the picture

Mrs. Secord, whose husband died in 1841, having been for many years collector of customs, died at Chippawa on October 17, 1868, and for many years a marble tombstone stood in Lundy's Lane Cemetery with the following inscription. "Here rests Laura, beloved wife of James Secord, died Oct. 17, 1868, aged 93 years."

On the monument erected in the cemetery at Lundy's Lane to the memory of Laura Secord, is the following:

TO PERPETUATE
THE NAME AND FAME OF
LAURA SECORD
WHO WALKED ALONE NEARLY 20
MILES BY A CIRCUITOUS DIFFICUIT
AND PERILOUS ROUTE THROUGH WOODS
AND SWAMPS AND OVER MIRY ROADS
TO WARN A BRITISH OUTPOST AT
DE CEWS FALLS OF AN INTENDED ATTACK
AND THEREBY ENABLED LIEUT FITZGIBBON
ON THE 24TH JUNE 1813 WITH LESS
THAN 50 MEN OF H.M. 49TH REGT
ABOUT 15 MILITIAMEN AND A SMALL
FORCE OF SIX NATION AND OTHER INDIANS
UNDER CAPTAINS WILLIAM JOHNSON KERR
AND DOMINIQUE DUCHARME TO SURPRISE
AND ATTACK THE ENEMY AT BEECHWOODS
(OR BEAVER DAMS) AND AFTER A SHORT
ENGAGEMENT TO CAPTURE COL BOERSTLER
OF THE US ARMY AND HIS ENTIRE FORCE
OF 542 MEN WITH TWO FIELD PIECES

To Perpetuate the Name and Fame of LAURA SECORD, who walked alone nearly 20 miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route through woods and swamps and over miry roads to warn a British Outpost at DeCew's Falls of an intended attack, and thereby enabled Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, on the 24th June, 1813, with less than 50 men of H. M. 49th Regt., about 15 Militiamen and a small force of Six Nation and other Indians, under Captains William Johnson, Kerr and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwoods (or Beaver Dams), and after a short engagement to capture Col. Boerstler, of the U. S. army, and his entire force of 542 men, with two field pieces.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE "GLORIOUS TWELFTH."

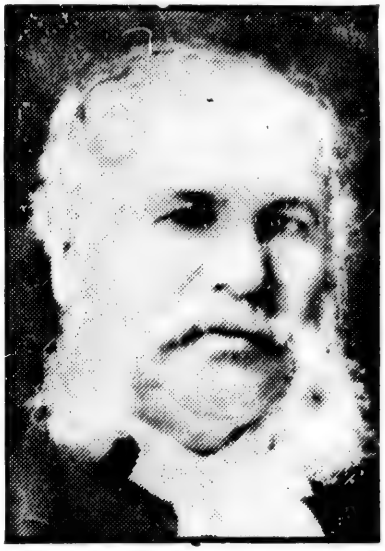
How It Was Celebrated in "Muddy York" and Toronto for More Than Three-quarters of a Century.

Orange "walks" on the Twelfth of July are said to have taken place in York, in 1820 and earlier. Records of early celebrations in the little town of York, as Toronto then was, are meagre.

British regiments doing garrison duty in Upper and Lower Canada brought Orangeism to this country first, it is believed. But it was not till Ogle R. Gowan came to Canada from County Wexford, Ireland, that the Orange Association took form as an organization. The Grand Lodge of British America, through his efforts, was organized at Brockville in 1830. The first Orange lodge in Toronto Nassau, No. 4, was organized in 1831. By 1833 York County had 1,000 Orangemen. At this date the Twelfth was annually observed.

The decision in 1834 to have no public procession was commended by the Patriot. Instead, a dinner was held, and it was thus reported by the Patriot of Tuesday, July 15, 1834:—

"That the enlightened of the Orangemen are men of good intentions, could never be doubted, and it is now evident that their influence and example have favorably impressed the great mass. It has been determined by the leading men of the great fraternity in Toronto, that henceforth there shall be no public processions or display, and in order to celebrate this gratifying concession to public opinion and thus put a seal upon their spontaneous and manly resolve, about thirty of them met at the Ontario House on Saturday last to partake of a friendly dinner. Some few guests were invited, of which number we had the honor to be one.



HON. J. H. CAMERON, Q.C., M.P.P.
Grand Master.

After the withdrawal of the cloth the following toasts proceeded from the chair:—

1st. The King—and may he never forget the principles which placed his family on the British throne, of which principles we are determined ever to be supporters.

2nd. The Queen.

3rd. The Duke of Cumberland—our illustrious Grand Master, and the rest of the royal family.

4th. The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory of William the Third.

5th. The Memory of our late Worshipful and Illustrious and ever to be lamented Grand Master the Duke of York, the soldiers' friend.

6th. The Earl of Enniskillen and the Orangemen of Ireland.

7th. The Earl of Eldon, the uncompromising advocate of Protestant rights, may the day be far distant when we drink his memory.

8th. Lord Hill and the army.

9th. Sir John Colborne, our highly esteemed and respected Lieutenant-Governor. May his meritorious exertions in the cause of emigration and the improvement of Upper Canada be gratefully appreciated by the people

REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D.
Rector of St. George's and a Leading Orangeman in the Fifties.

in their attachment to British principles and British connections.

10th. The Archdeacon of York and the Protestant church of Upper Canada, and may he long be able to wield his pen in that cause which he had hitherto so manfully and so successfully advocated.

11th. The Land We Live In—and may no traitor ever find in it a peaceful asylum, and may those who do not like it speedily leave it.

12th. Our Worshipful Grand Master, O. R. Gowan, Esq., and the Orangemen of Upper Canada. May they be ever found as they have ever been in their native land, the staunch and uncompromising supporters of British supremacy and the undaunted enemies of demagogues, traitors and revolution.

13th. "The baneful domination of the Mother Country"—may the miscreants who have attempted to free us from such domination sink in public estimation as rapidly as the land of our adoption is rising in national importance and individual prosperity.

14th. Our fellow subjects of every sect and of every creed, of every nation and of every tongue, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, European or American, who are willing to lay down their lives in support of that constitution, which is at once the admiration and envy of the world.

15th. Lady Colborne and the Ladies of Upper Canada.

16th. Our kind friends who have been pleased to honor us with their company this evening.

17th. Peace and prosperity to Upper Canada (our common motto), no surrender and one cheer more.

In the course of the evening many excellent speeches were delivered, replete with expressions of good will towards every portion of their fellow-subjects and especially towards the Catholics. We were particularly satisfied with the feeling manner in which Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Dixon dwelt on the happy prospects of the Province, from the conciliating determination of the Metropolitan Lodge, and left the company impressed with the most favorable presage of future harmony. We must not omit to mention that the health of Mr. Campbell was most cordially drunk with a strong expression of thanks for his strict attention to the comfort of his guests, which was indeed most conspicuous and gratifying; for real comfort this entertainment could not be exceeded. In the morning some dozen or fifteen silly bodies attempted to pick up a procession, in defiance of the lodge, but as nobody noticed them, they began to suspect how foolish they looked and dropped off, one by one, till all vanished, nobody knew how or where.

His ex-Reverence of the Correspondent has given an article on the 12th of July, which is another item in the mass of evidence of the base malignity of his heart, but we cannot give him

our attention till Friday. So foul a miscreant surely never before took type in hand.

This article of "the Correspondent" was thus reprinted and commented upon in "the Patriot" on Friday, July 18, 1834:

"12th of July—We have much pleasure in announcing that up to this hour, four o'clock p.m., no riot of any kind whatever has occurred in our city. The faction are evidently on their last legs. They foolishly thought they could induce our respected fellow-citizens, the Orangemen and their brethren in the neighboring townships, to march in procession on this day, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and thereby create a division between them and their Catholic fellow-subjects. They spared no pains to do so, but to no purpose. A few only, and those none of the most respectable people, made their appearance in public. The public can be no longer deceived and plundered of their rights by such iniquitous management.

"We have heard it said that a numerous party of the Orange body are to dine at six o'clock at the Ontario House. We hope the festivities of the evening will pass off in good humor and friendship. One of the standing toasts on such occasions is 'the glorious, pious and immortal memory of King William,' and we, who happen to know something about history, cannot discover anything exceptional in it. Formerly in Ireland it was taken by the Catholics as an insult, because it was intended as such. But rational men, whatever may be their religious principles, cannot refuse the tribute of the admiration to the memory of the great and good King, who may be justly styled the father of civil and religious liberty.

"The great liberator himself, Daniel O'Connell, fills a 'bumper high' to the glorious, pious and immortal memory."—Correspondent.

"Who but his ex-Reverence O'Grady could have put out such an article as the above? Few editors in the whole world would publish what they knew to be positively false, but that such do actually exist, this O'Grady is a living evidence. Even where truth would serve him best, his natural abhorrence of it would deny him its use. For this abhorrence it is easy to account, man hates what he dreads. Truth has overwhelmed Mr. O'Grady with shame and infamy."

The Family Compact attitude toward the Orangemen of the thirties was that of aristocratic contempt. At times it was expressed in language unmistakable. The celebration of 1835 was thus referred to in "The Patriot" of July 21, 1835:

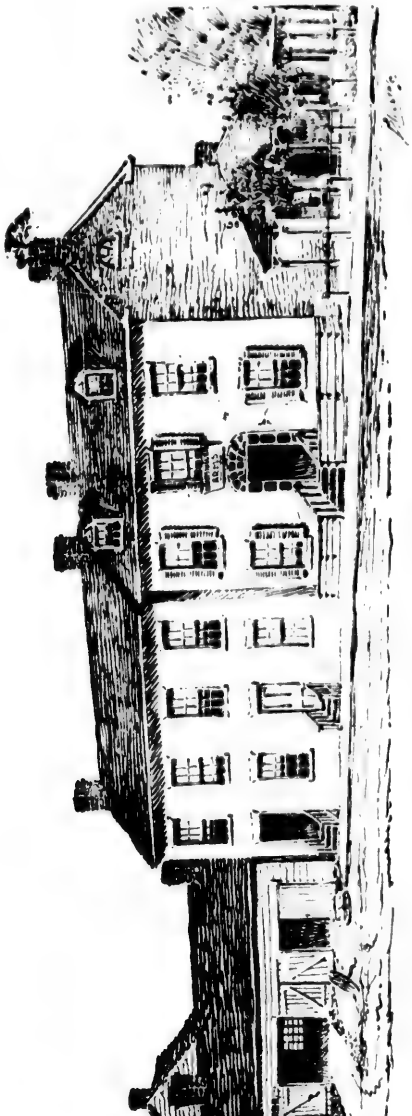
"We forgot to notice in our last number that in celebration of the 12th of July, some of the lower orders walked in procession, which occasioned riot in many parts of the city. The police court during the past week has been fully occupied in trying cases of assault and battery, particulars of which will appear in our next."

The following week it notes that:—"The Police Court has been engaged the whole of the past week in trying cases of assault, riot, etc., etc., growing out of disturbances which occurred on the 12th of July in this city on Monday last, on some of which days the magistrates sat from 11 in the morning till past 9 in the evening.

"On Tuesday the sitting magistrates were the Mayor and Alderman Gurnett; on Wednesday Aldermen Monroe, Gurnett and Duggan; on Thursday, Aldermen Carfrae, Duggan and Gurnett, and on Friday Aldermen Gurnett and Duggan, and part of the day Alderman Dennisone."

The Christian Guardian of Wednesday, July 17, 1839, refers to the celebration five days before as follows:—

"An unusually large Orange procession took place in this city on the 12th inst. The prohibitory letter of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is stated to have been the reason of a larger assemblage than ordinary. The letter of Mr. T. B. Phillips, of the Gore of Toronto, addressed to Sir George Arthur and tendering his resignation as Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia, in con-



THE "ENNISKILLEN ARMS"

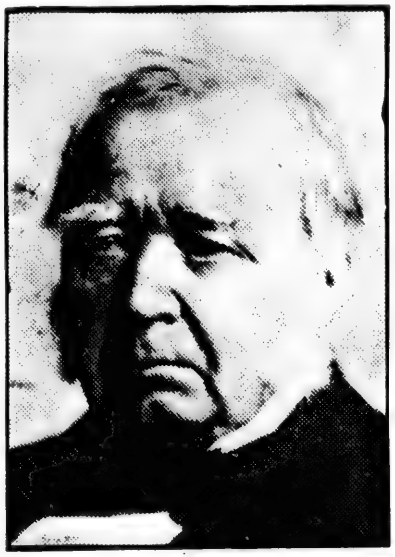
The Hostelry of William Mack and adjoining buildings. William Mack was a leading Orangeman, and No. 4 and other lodges met in his hotel on the north side of Queen street, between University and Simcoe streets.

sequence of His Excellency's letter, was received at too late an hour last evening for insertion in this day's Guardian."

In the issue of July 24 the letter is published, as follows:—

"To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and Major-General commanding her Majesty's forces therein, etc., etc., etc.

"Sir,—Having received a copy of your letter, dated the 24th of June, addressed to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Toronto instructing them to use their influence to prevent



F. H. MEDCALF
First County Master of Toronto.

the Orangemen from making their public procession on the 12th of July, also a similar letter addressed to the magistrates of the Home District through the clerk of the peace, I consider myself called upon as a loyal British subject to prevent as far as it is in my power, on that day or at any other time, any violation of the public peace coming under my notice, which should have any tendency to infringe on the laws of this, my adopted country. But, sir, you will excuse me in differing in opinion with your Excellency on that subject; knowing the bad and lasting impression it will have on the minds of her Majesty's loyal subjects, both here and in the country of their origin, to use any means to prohibit them from celebrating such a glorious and memorable event—a day that every loyal subject should celebrate—and when other societies similar in character are allowed to have their public processions unnoticed and without any molestation, we consider that Orangemen should be indulged with the same privilege. If we are not, sir, on these grounds I herewith tender you my resignation as a justice of the peace as well as captain of the 7th Company of the West York Militia.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,
T. B. PHILLIPS.

Gore of Toronto, July 11, 1839.

The passing of the unpopular "Party Processions Act," in 1843, by the Parliament of the Union then in session at Kingston, prohibited such demonstrations as Orange parades. The bill was fathered by Hon. Robert Baldwin as Attorney-General. His measure was to "restrain party processions in certain cases." A division took place on an amendment moved by Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. Cartwright that "the said Bill be recommitted with an instruction to amend the same by affording the right of appeal and trial by jury without restriction as a principle of British justice of which none of her Majesty's subjects should be deprived in cases where personal liberty is involved."

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 45 to 9.

The yeas were—Messrs. Cartwright, Duggan, Foster, McLean, Moffatt, Henry Smith, G. Sherwood, H. Sherwood, and Watts.

The nays were—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Boswell, Boutellier, Cameron, Chabot, Child, Christie, DeWitt, Durand, Forbes, Gilchrist, Harrison, Holmes, Hopkins, Judah, Killaly, Lafontaine, Leslie, D. McDonald, J. S. Macdonald, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Papineau, Parke, Powell, Price, Prince, Quesnel, Small, Harmannus, Smith, Steele, Tache, Thompson, Thorburn, Turgeon, D. B. Viger, L. M. Viger, Wakefield and Williams.

The repeal of the act was moved for

in 1851 by Mr. W. H. Boulton of Toronto. He called attention, says the Globe reports of that date, to the "admitted failure of the existing bill, which was originally introduced for special political purposes. Its object had been to prevent political processions but though it had been directed on several occasions against Orangemen, other organizations had been permitted to go on without any attempts to check their progress. So far, however, from impeding Orangeism, that organization had greatly increased in numbers and vigor since the enactment of the law; and it had been almost uniformly found that jurors were unwilling to enforce a law which was calculated to excite nothing but bitter political and personal animosity."

Mr. Richards was opposed to the proposal to repeal. If the legislature were ready to repeal the act prohibiting processions, they must, to be consistent, enact a law declaring processions to be illegal.

Mr. J. H. Cameron considered the present law obnoxious, because it was directed against one body of the community. It had been found to be practically inoperative. Neither was it necessary, because the common law was amply sufficient to preserve the peace.

Mr. Robinson stated that since the act was passed many highly respectable men joined the Orange Society from an unwillingness to see the ordinary rights of British subjects invaded. It was highly offensive to a large portion of the community to level a law against them from which other bodies were exempt.

Mr. Hincks wanted to know why a similar law was re-enacted in Great Britain last year. He stated it was because of rioting which took place in County Down in 1849. He claimed the law operated equally against any party who would violate the public peace by party processions.

Although such processions had taken place since the passing of the law they could not say how much good the law had done by preventing many persons who would otherwise have joined these processions from joining in them from the fact that it was a violation of the law of the land.

Mr. H. Sherwood contended that the law was made with a view to put down Orangemen and for no other purpose, because a bill to put down what was called secret societies was passed at the same time by the Legislature at Kingston. But Lord Metcalfe objected to give his consent to the secret societies' bill because it contained clauses the most oppressive that could be conceived. It prevented an Orangeman sitting on a jury, it compelled the judges of the land to swear annually that they were not Orangemen, and it prevented any Orangeman holding office under the Government. But Lord Metcalfe came forward and resisted this bill.

Mr. Hincks—"He was the author of it."

Mr. Sherwood did not know what secrets the hon. gentleman was disclosing, but he did not believe that Lord Metcalfe was the author of the bill.

Mr. Hincks—"He was the author of it."

Mr. Sherwood said one thing he was certain of, Lord Metcalfe opposed the bill and the province sustained him, and the British Government afterward approved of his course. With regard to the bill now before the House he did not see much objection to it. He recollected a time when the Inspector-General attended these Orange societies.

Mr. Hincks—"No, you don't."

Mr. Sherwood stated that he recollected the time when the Inspector-General attended a public dinner of the Orange society. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hincks—"I never had anything to do with Orangeism in my life." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherwood said he recollected the time when the Inspector-General attended a public dinner when the toasts agreed upon were such as not to give offence either to Orangemen or Roman Catholics, and at that dinner the hon. gentleman proposed as a toast the health of Ogle R. Gowan, the Grand Master of the Orange Association.

Mr. Hincks—"As Grand Master of the Association."

Mr. Sherwood did not like to say as much—(laughter)—but he was known as such, and only conspicuous and only known publicly as the Grand Master of the Orange Association.

Mr. Hincks—"He was sitting at the opposite side of the table, and I merely proposed his health."

Mr. Sherwood—"What was the effect of this? Why, they rushed upon the hon. member, and but for the interference of several people would have injured him."

Mr. Hincks—"No such thing."

Mr. Sherwood—"All this can be proved by living witnesses. These are facts that cannot be disputed, and under these circumstances, when the Inspector-General did propose the

GEORGE L. ALLEN

Governor of Toronto Jail. He filled the office of Grand Secretary, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master of the Orange Association. He marshalled the procession in Toronto in 1863.

health of Ogle R. Gowan at a public festival, and when we find that this law has been worse than useless, the better way is to allow it to be erased from the statute book and let us live together and be mutually protected by the common law of the land, and we will get on more smoothly and more harmoniously."

Mr. J. H. Cameron analyzed the English act of 1850. He contended that conditions in Canada were not similar to those in Great Britain and Ireland, so the necessity for such a measure here was not the same.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie at some length urged the repeal of the law. He stated that when he first stood for the representation of Toronto against the Hon. Mr. Baldwin he was supported by all the Orangemen, and he could not understand why, until he had learned that the hon. gentleman's father had, whilst in Parliament, brought forward a bill to put them down. But during his stay in the United States he had never heard of such things as Orange processions, and he had met with vast numbers of both Catholics and Protestants there.

The bill to repeal carried by a vote of 38 to 16.

Many Orangemen, during the existence of the Party Processions Act, did not consider that their demonstrations were illegal. Rulings to the contrary were given by grand lodge officers, who held that an organization such as the Orange Association should obey the law to the letter. But the Party Processions Act had become so unpopular and was so ignored that, despite advice to the contrary, the enthusiastic members held demonstrations on different occasions before the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance.

When the District Lodge at a meeting "held at W. Bro. Thomas Layton's, Headquarters," on May 21st, 1847, decided to celebrate the coming Twelfth "by a public procession," notwithstanding that such an affair was under the ban of the Party Processions Act, the District Master, James Ashfield, resigned. His deputy, Richard Dempsey, was promoted to the chair.

A resolution that the day be observed by an excursion to Port Hope was voted down.

Bros. Kidd, Miller, Wilson and Hopkins were appointed a committee to wait on the primary lodges and present the plans of the district for the celebration.

It is recorded "that the different lodges be bound to obey the committee in all things pertaining to the same."

The only official record of what happened in 1848 is the following minute taken from the record of the semi annual meeting:

"Moved by Bro. Wallace, seconded by Bro. Scarlett, that this district do

celebrate the coming 12th of July by a public procession. Carried."

"That this lodge do recommend that the various lodges within this district do assemble at some convenient place within this city for the purpose of forming in procession and proceed to such place of worship as may be agreed upon in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne," was the official decision of the District meeting held June 8, 1849, "at Bro. Mulligan's, Adelaide street, pursuant to notice."

The Masters of the primary lodges and those whom they might appoint

JULIAN SALE
District Secretary of Toronto and W.M. L.O.L. 376 in 1860.

were a committee to make arrangements.

The landlord was paid 17s. for the use of the room, and "Bro. Farrell's, Queen street," was selected as the next place of meeting.

By 1850 the Party Processions Act had become thoroughly unpopular, and requests for its repeal were frequently made. Toronto Orangemen that year made no secret of their intention to hold as big a demonstration on the Twelfth as possible. At the District meeting, held on June 5th of that year, a committee was appointed "for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a sum of money can be raised as would justify the members in walking in procession on the ensuing Twelfth of July, such committee to report at a meeting of this lodge to be held at such time as the Worshipful Master may appoint —7 to form a quorum."

Whether it was contemplated that fines might have to be paid is not stated. No report of the committee is recorded.

A celebration was decided upon at a District meeting held on July 3rd in the hall of L. O. L. 140. This was the only business discussed, and is contained in the following resolution:

Moved by Bro. Campbell, seconded by Bro. Jones, that

"Whereas it having been usual for some years to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in this city by means of a procession, and whereas such means of celebrating the said anniversary is deemed politic and especially at the present time necessary, Be it therefore resolved that the ensuing Twelfth of July be celebrated in this city in the same manner as it was in 1849, that is, by means of a public procession."

Carried. Ayes 7, Nays 4.

The District Master, John Wilson and Bros J. W. Dempsey, Burton, Campbell, Kidd and Jones were appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements "of the ensuing anniversary of the ever memorable Battle of the Boyne."

The reports of those and subsequent celebrations are taken from "The Patriot." The celebration of 1850 is thus chronicled on July 13:—

"According to custom, the approach of this anniversary was hailed by the discharge of firearms of all kinds and sizes, which continued during nearly the whole of Thursday night, a mode of celebrating holidays in Canada which we would be glad to see discontinued.

"Yesterday morning proved to be fine, and at an early hour our streets were quite enlivened by the number of farmers with their wives, daughters and sisters, bedecked with orange and blue ribbons, who had come in to join the celebration of the day.

"Seven lodges met soon after midday and formed in procession to the number of from four to five hundred with their banners and badges. A more respectable body of men we have seldom seen. After walking through the principal streets they directed their course up Yonge street and by College avenue to the grounds of Caer Howell, where they were addressed by the Deputy Grand Master, R. Dempsey, Esq., on the duties and privileges of Orangemen. The address, we are told, was a very excellent one. The lodges then left the grounds, to meet at their several lodge-rooms in the evening, where they dined together, and doubtless concluded the day very much to their own satisfaction.

"We rejoice to add that everything passed off well, and that at a late hour last night nothing had occurred at all calculated to disturb the general harmony—a fact which is highly creditable to our good city."

Suggestions that there be no procession in 1851 were not accepted.

After much discussion the District Lodge at a meeting on June 3rd voted to hold a procession, the move being "deemed politic and at the present time necessary if not imperative."

A proposal that the matter be not considered till at a meeting on June 25th was voted down.

The committee appointed were:—"Bros. O'Brien, H. Lennox, John Wilson, John Dempsey, and James Scarlett."

Others did not deem this move either "politic" or "imperative." Geo. Benjamin, Grand Master of British North America, called a special meeting of the District Lodge on June 27th.

He informed the brethren that "he considered it advisable not to celebrate the 12th of July by a procession, as it was now being attempted to get a repeal of the Party Processions Act. The Masters and officers of the Grand Lodge, having ineffectually endeavored to get up petitions for the repeal of the Party Processions Act, he, as the Grand Master, got up petitions which were presented by Hon. John Ross in the Legislative Council and by J. A Macdonald in the House of Assembly. The petitions being now before Parliament, there was something due from the brethren to their officers. If in the face of the petition there was a procession it would be said we set the law at defiance. He appealed to the members to regard his petition, and asked was it not better to abstain from a procession and obtain a repeal of the act than have it remain on the statute book and proscribe the order? He only appealed to the reason of the members, and to them as Orangemen. So convinced was he that the order would be benefited by rescinding the resolution for a procession, that if his request was not complied with he would not again address the meeting."

The appeal was successful. The procession was declared off. But the big minority was determined, and boasted that the procession would take place.

Instead of a parade the brethren, on the suggestion of Bro. R. Dempsey, decided "under existing circumstances it would be preferable to meet at some appointed place and proceed to church, and then retire to their usual places of meeting, and then celebrate the festival without any further public procession."

The files for July 14 read:

"Saturday being the anniversary of 'the Battle of the Boyne' was ushered in as usual with salvoes of fire-arms, which disturbed some of our nervous citizens a little, but did no worse harm. We had understood that there was to be no procession, and we believe that the authorities of the order had so decided; but, as we anticipated, the zeal of the loyal brethren was not to be restrained by cold-blooded resolutions; and walk they would and they did—between three and four hundred stout fellows, including many from the country, with their bands of music, appropriate banners and badges.

"At one o'clock Divine service was performed in the church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Lett officiating. The church was filled to overflowing by a congregation comprising nearly the whole body of Orangemen in this city, and the various services were performed and listened to with solemn propriety.

"After service most of the congregation dispersed to their homes with the exception of those alluded to

above who walked in procession to and from church and afterwards promenaded the principal streets of the city. In the evening the various lodges dined together, some at the Mechanic's Institute, others at their lodge rooms, and we are glad to say that the day passed off quietly with a single exception, that of a young gentleman who was walking in King street, about 10 a.m., carrying an orange lily in his hand, when he was brutally struck down with a blow from a piece of hoop loaded with lead, given by a young man, against whom

W. H. Boulton
Who moved the repeal of the Party Processions Act.

a warrant has since been taken for the assault."

Space in the Patriot on Tuesday, July 13, 1852, was only available for this editorial note:

"In to-morrow's paper will be found particulars of the celebration of the 12th of July. Suffice it for the present to say that a very large number of Orangemen who assembled from all parts of the adjacent country took part in the celebration of their great anniversary, and everything passed off to the credit of all concerned. At the very lowest computation the numbers actually forming the procession could have been very little short of one thousand men, and the sidewalks were thronged with their friends and relatives, including a large number of women and children

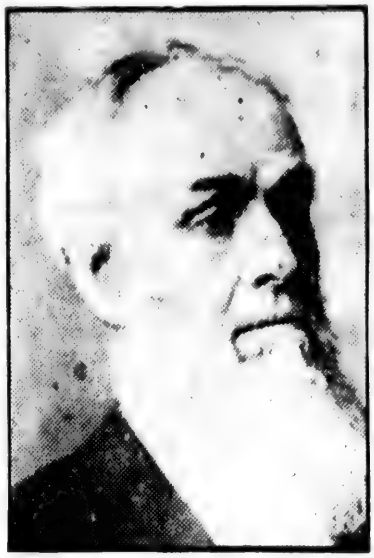
"The procession formed at the Parliament Buildings at half-past one and proceeded by King street and Front street to Yonge street, and thence to the cricket ground, where refreshments were provided, and after the assemblage had been addressed by Mr. O. R. Gowan, R. Dempsey and G. Balfour, of Brantford, they all departed peaceably and quietly. Those living in Toronto, to the various lodge rooms, where the different lodges ended the day by dining together, the others returning quietly to their homes."

The next day the following appeared:

"In our yesterday's issue we promised to give some further description of the celebration of the Twelfth of July in this city. In pursuance of which we copy the following editorial notice from our contemporary the Colonist.

"Yesterday was the Twelfth of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, which Irish Protestants, at least, will ever regard as one of the decisive battles of the world. This anniversary was celebrated in this city with much enthusiasm. Scarcely had the hour of mid-night of Sunday struck, when a band and incessant discharge of firearms, both in the city and in the outskirts of it, ushered in the morning. At an early hour and until noon every avenue leading towards Toronto was crowded with vehicles, and filled with Orangemen and Orangewomen from the country, who came in to join the celebration of the day. These were all dressed in their best holiday attire; and also with the insignia of the Orange order. Yonge street was thronged in particular, and sometimes the arrivals came in procession headed by bands of music. A large number came by steamboats from Hamilton, St. Catharines and other portions of the surrounding country. After remaining for some time in the city, the whole body, to the number of several thousands, proceeded to the open space in

front of the Parliament buildings, where they formed into a line of procession and marched through King street, and several other of the principal streets of the city. The procession was from a mile and a half to two miles long. It was accompanied by several bands of music, a still greater number of Orange flags, Orange dresses and other insignia. The tunes common to the occasion were played by the bands, and crackers were fired off. Altogether the procession had a respectable and imposing appearance.



ANDREW FLEMING
Grand Secretary.

"After marching through several of the streets, it proceeded to the cricket ground where a long line of tables was laid and a cold luncheon prepared to accommodate about two thousand persons, but we fancy this would be far from answering the wants of the whole procession. An address suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, the vice-chaplain. Other gentlemen also addressed the multitude. After these addresses and much cheering of sentiments and objects appropriate to the occasion, the assemblage began to disperse; the country Orangemen retired to their homes and the city Orangemen repaired to their lodges, where they dined together.

"We believe that good order prevailed during the day, and that everything passed off very quietly. We have heard of no accident. We deem it proper to state that every precaution was taken beforehand by the Mayor and other city authorities for the maintenance of peace and order; but which precautions we are happy to say from every indication we saw, were not needed, as there appeared to be no disposition to create a disturbance. We believe also that sentiments of forbearance were on Sunday urged from the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral upon all the Roman Catholics there assembled; and that advice was given to them, not in any manner to interfere with the Orange demonstrations. We hope we shall have to record similar accounts of absence of disturbances and accidents elsewhere. We shall not enter into the many speculations which might be made upon this anniversary, and upon the enthusiastic celebration of it which yesterday witnessed, but we cannot refrain from saying that it is abundantly apparent, that the strong Protestant feeling which characterized William's side of the Battle of the Boyne, still burns strongly in a large portion of the people in this country, and that the Glorious, Pious and Immortal memory of that time is still well kept in mind.

"The large procession and enthusiasm of yesterday were also proof of how the Orangemen have responded to the repeal of the Party Processions Act during the last session of Parliament."

"A friend who is a member of the Orange body (exclusive of the vast multitudes that accompany them), reports that the procession was nearly two miles in length, and occupied thirty minutes in passing into the University avenue. The following was its order.

"The Chief Marshal (mounted on a steed, with a scarlet gown, cap and plume).

"A Brass Band.

"A Band of Drums and Fifes.

"The Union Jack.

"Tyler (with drawn sword).

"The Grand Master of York County, East and West.

"The District of Toronto.

"The Grand Tyler (with drawn sword).

"The Grand Flag.

"The Grand Officers.

"Then followed the procession, the country and visiting Lodges taking precedence, led by the men of Slabtown and St. Catharines. The city Lodges (of which two did not join in the procession), followed in rear, led by No. 4.

"Eight marshals mounted on grey chargers, dressed in scarlet, carrying batons, kept the sides of the procession from the intrusion of the throng. At convenient intervals the bands of music were interspersed. The City Band, and the bands from Coo..sville, Ancaster, Streetsville, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and other places played remarkably well, and made an excellent appearance. The standards, flags and banners in the procession amounted to one hundred and sixteen, and many were displayed from various windows, and in the several streets through which the procession passed.

"After the luncheon had been finished on the cricket ground, the Rev. Mr. Mayerhoff, Mr. O. R. Gowan, Mr. G. Balfour, and Mr. R. Dempsey addressed the multitude from the grand stand (which was densely crowded by ladies). Three cheers were then given for the Queen, the Royal Anthem being played, the whole standing (uncovered), the several lodges marching from the grounds.

"In the evening the several lodges of the city dined at the various hotels, lodge rooms, and other places fitted up for the occasion, and not the least pleasing part to mention is, the gratifying fact that no accident of any kind occurred, and that neither an angry look nor an angry word, or a drunken or disorderly person was seen or heard to dishonor the day or to mar its enjoyment."

The District Lodge made arrangements for this celebration at a meeting held on June 2. The record of that meeting is:—

Moved by Bro. R. Dempsey, seconded by Bro. H. Lennox, "that in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that the ensuing anniversary of the glorious triumph of William at the Boyne be celebrated in as general and imposing a manner as possible:

"That in the opinion of this meeting a portion of the day's proceedings should be, as heretofore, a grand procession, details to be arranged hereafter by the committee;

"That the city of Toronto do invite

HOUSE OF ANDREW FLEMING

Who was for years Grand Secretary, and who entertained prominent Orangemen at his home, corner Edward street and Park Lane, or University avenue.

to join them in Toronto to take part in the proceedings of the day as their visitors their brethren who live at convenient distances, as the Loyal Orangemen of the counties of York, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Ancaster, Darlington, Clarke, Port Hope, Cobourg and Peterboro;

"That in order to effect the necessary arrangements a rather large amount of money will be required, and a fund established, therefore, that each lodge of the city be called upon for such amount from their funds or from private subscription by the brethren or otherwise, as may be requisite to carry out the foregoing announcement (any surplus to be accounted for and applied to charitable or other purposes connected with the association);

"That the several Masters of the city lodges, with the District Master, be a committee to carry out the foregoing arrangements, any five of whom to form a quorum for the transaction of business."

Three nights later Bro. John Wilson was appointed treasurer and Bro. Jas. B. Davis secretary of the committee in charge, which consisted of, besides Bros. Wilson and Davis, Bros. Meredith, J. W. Dempsey, James Scarlett, and R. Dempsey.

Bro. S. B. Campbell was appointed chief marshall for the day.

The programme was drafted by the committee after a number of meetings.

The visitors were to be received as follows:—

"Lodges 136 and 140 to meet the lodges from the east, viz.: Scarboro, Pickering and Whitby, and to conduct them to Bell and Lennox's.

"301 to meet and conduct the St. Catharines brethren to Bro. John Wilson's.

"212 to conduct the Hamilton brethren to Bro. O'Neil's and James Smith's.

"404 to conduct the Hamilton and Ancaster brethren to Dillon's and Steer's

"4 to conduct the Weston, Pine Grove and Griffith brethren to Bro. Mack's, Milliken's, or Phillips', in discretion of Bro. Anderson.

"328 and 275 to meet and conduct the Port Credit and Bro. Crawford's division to Bell's, Davis' and Rennick's.

"375 to meet No. 1 division on Yonge street and conduct them to Bro. Wm. and Hartford Lennox's."

The expenses were estimated by the committee at £60. Each lodge was assessed at 3s 2d per man returned to the District Lodge.

It was decided that the marshals "should and ought to turn out in white trousers."

William Anderson was "employed by the committee on arrangements to take charge of and conduct the firing of the gun. It was resolved that 12 rounds be fired as the clock strikes 12 on the Eleventh night; three rounds as each boat conveying the visiting brethren passes at the foot of Bay street; twelve rounds to be fired at intervals as the procession moves from the place of rendezvous; two at the conclusion on the cricket ground."

The secretary of the committee closes his record of the evening by noting that "in consequence of the intrusion of some brethren not belonging to the committee, the meeting was protracted till past 12 o'clock, when the meeting, in respect to the Sabbath, adjourned."

The expenses were totalled up at a meeting on July 27th, 1852.

The accounts ordered paid were:—

	£	S.	D.
Marsh, painting buttons ..	1	2	6
Jacques & Hay, printing same	0	5	0
Griffith, painting staff, ...	0	3	6
Blacksmith, repairing cannon	0	5	0
Thompson, for cartage..	0	8	9
Smith, for cab hire	0	3	9
Blen's, printing programmes	1	0	0
John Wilson's account—			
For cartridge .. 0 5 9			
For firing cannon 0 15 9			
1 dozen rockets 0 10 0			
Weston band ... 7 10 0			
For horse and buggy 0 10 0			
	9	10	9
Loss on table covers ...	1	1	1½
Bro. Lennox's account ..	30	0	0
Mr. Russell, for printing circulars	0	7	6
Postage	0	1	3
Saddle cloths, to be property of D. L.	3	7	6
Paid Mr. Barber for damage done to cricket ground fences, etc., ...	0	7	6
	48	4	1½

Green's acc. for shot ...	0	10	0
R. Dempsey, cash paid telegraphing	0	6	3
Bro. Ashfield's account, powder, etc.	0	17	0
Wm. Davis, for refreshments	0	15	0

The tyler was voted a donation, and the whole account totalled £50 12s. 4d.

A copy of the bills ordered paid were forwarded to the Master of each primary lodge.

This editorial defence of Mayor Bowes for the precautions he took in 1853 appeared on July 14:—

"We observe that one of our city contemporaries who appears never to be 'at home' except when he is abusing some one, has indulged his readers with a violent attack upon his Worship the Mayor of this city because he had the troops in readiness (should their services be required) on the recent anniversary of the 12th of July. It is well known that for some time past, fearful reports were in circulation about the railroad laborers coming into the city to prevent (if possible) the Orange procession to take place on the anniversary of the Boyne. The mayor, it seems, as the chief magistrate of the city, specially charged with the preservation of the peace, resorted to the precaution of having the enrolled pensioners in readiness, should their services be required.

"For this, our contemporary before alluded to, indulges in a most bitter and vindictive attack upon his Worship. The animus of the writer is readily discernible, and no doubt he will receive credit for good intentions when the citizens of Toronto are convinced that prevention is not better than cure."

A partial record only was made of the June meeting of the District in 1853.

Bro. John Wilson informed the members that three lodges, 137, 301 and 340, were in arrears for their assessments for the last Twelfth of July celebration.

It was decided to collect the arrears, and the minutes abruptly terminate after recording this.

A typical lodge notice to members, notifying them of the arrangements for the Twelfth, is the following, taken from the Patriot:—

Loyal Orange Association of B.N.A., No. 387.—

The members of the Loyal Orange Lodge, 387, will meet in their lodge room, corner of King and Church streets, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 11 a.m.

The brethren and friends will celebrate the day by dining together in their lodge room. Dinner on the table at half past six o'clock.

Tickets may be had of the officers or committee of the lodge.

GEORGE BROOKE, Secretary.

Toronto, July 11, 1853.

These brief notes appeared on July 13, 1853:—

"The Twelfth of July passed off in this city without, we are happy to say, the slightest disturbance. The Orangemen walked, according to the programme previously published, through the principal streets, and to the College avenue, where they were addressed by Mr. Gowan and others. The procession was unusually large, some of the lodges being from the county."

"The treasurer of the Orphans' Home begs to acknowledge the receipt of £9 10s. 9d., being amount of offertory collection from the Orangemen in the Church of the Holy Trinity, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lett, on the 12th of July."

On July 14, 1853, this contribution, specially written, appeared:—

THE 12TH OF JULY IN TORONTO

(For the Patriot.)

"The 12th of July was celebrated by a public procession of the loyal Orangemen of this city. We give below a detail of the proceedings:—

During the whole of the evening of the 11th ample note was given of the approach of the ever memorable day. The firing of small arms, the explosion of all kinds of fireworks, the beating of drums, the shrill notes of the fife, the display of flags and sundry other similarly significant indications clearly enough gave the note that "the glorious twelfth" was about to be ushered in. At 12 the booming of the cannon announced "the glorious morning, when thousands of men, with beating hearts, the glad events await anxious and merry for the birth of late."

From twelve a few hours of repose

OGLE R. GOWAN
Founder of the Orange Association in Canada

Opp. page 150

HAROLD R. GOWAN
Son of Ogle R. Gowan and one time Grand Secretary

Opp. page 151.

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was given to the citizens, though they were but few, for as early as four in the morning we distinctly heard the discharge of firearms in almost all parts of the city. At eleven precisely some fourteen or fifteen bodies marched from their various lodge rooms in the city and took up their stations on the Fair grounds. At half-past eleven the Grand Master, the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer arrived on the ground (having been detained for some time upon the joyous occasion of the marriage of the Senior Deputy Grand Master, which event was announced in this paper yesterday).

In about a quarter of an hour after the whole moved off along Front, Yonge, Queen and James streets to the Church of the Holy Trinity, where the church service was performed by the Rev. V. P. Meyerhoffer, Grand Chaplain, and a most eloquent and appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lett, the city Grand Chaplain. After the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home, which amounted to £9 10s 9d, the Grand Master, the District Master, the Master of 396, and other dignitaries of the order, acting as collectors. After divine service, the procession formed opposite the west entrance to the church and marched through Alice, Yonge, Queen, Church and Front streets to the St. Lawrence Market square, around which they passed to King street, thence along King, York and Queen streets to the College avenue.

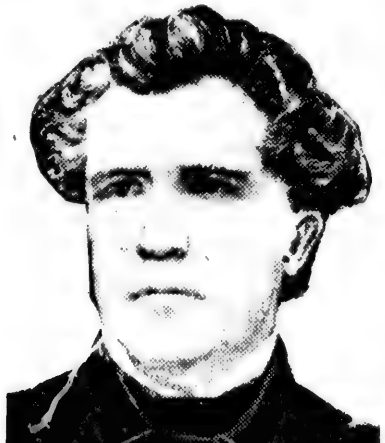
Arrived at the University grounds, they proceeded to the bowling green, where an immense tent, or marquee, had been erected, capable of covering three thousand persons. Having marched around this tent, they entered from the north, each lodge filing off to its own table, where refreshments had been provided. After luncheon the immense concourse was addressed by the Grand Master and the Grand Chaplain, after which three cheers were given for the Queen, "The Day and All Who Honor It," "The Grand Master," and other favorites.

"The Queen, God Bless Her," was sung by Messrs. G. P. Wells and J. R. Mountjoy, after which "God Save the Queen" was played by the City Band, and the whole company dispersed, each lodge proceeding to its own rooms or other place appointed for the dinner.

The Grand Master presided over his own lodge (137) on the Peninsula, supported on the right by Messrs. Newton, Rich and Sagerman, and on the left by Messrs. Rogerson, Strachan and Allan. The vice-chair was occupied by the Deputy Master, Mr. Paul. The large table in the pavilion being found insufficient, a side table was placed on the south side of the room, over which Mr. Burns presided. The windows were thrown open and the City Band occupied the balcony. Lodge 301 (of which Rev. Mr. Lett is a member) and the Virgins, 328, dined at Smith's Mechanics' Hall, the chair being occupied by J. B. Davis, Esq., Master of "the Virgins," and the vice-chair by Mr. Alderdice, Master of 301. The County Master (S. B. Campbell, Esq.), presided over his own lodge (275), which occupied the McKinley Hall, in Church street. Lodges 4, 212 and 404 dined together in a neat pavilion, erected for the occasion, in the rear of Mr. Mack's hotel, Queen street. The District Master, Mr. Meredith, presided. Lodge 396, of which Mr. Wilson is Master, dined at Mr. Wilson's confectionery establishment, Church street. Mr. Scarlett's lodge (140) dined at Mrs. Anderson's, Duchess street. 375 dined at Mr. Lennox's Yonge street, and Mr. Rogerson's (136) at Hudson's, Colborne street. Where the other lodges spent the evening we have not heard.

The procession was one of the largest, and certainly the most orderly we have ever seen, and notwithstanding that a certain newspaper described them as "individuals who by occupation were little more than laborers working for their daily bread," and a worthy alderman as "a set of loafers," we think the whole body of our fellow-citizens will agree in bearing testimony to the respectability of their appearance and the excellence of their conduct. This will be best appreciated when we state that we did not see a drunken man in the entire body, nor do we hear of a small accident of any kind occurring. Joy beamed in every countenance and "peace and good will" prevailed throughout. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given at the dinner party, and the speaking on this occasion was remarkably good.

The procession had a very imposing effect. Mr. Berriman acted as the chief marshal, and Messrs. McLeod, O'Neill, R. Paul and Black, and three other gentlemen, whose names we have not ascertained, acted as deputy marshals. They were all mounted on grey chargers, neatly caparisoned, the riders themselves being docked off in a very showy style of dress. The Grand Master headed the procession in person, supported in the right by the Grand Chaplain, and on the left by the Grand Treasurer. The District and Deputy District Master fol-



MAYOR BOWES

Father of Mr. R. H. Bowes, Registrar of West Toronto, and who had troops in readiness in 1853.

lowed, and then the various lodges, according to seniority. There were a great many flags and banners, some of them very beautiful. The chief officer wore scarlet gowns, the other members orange and purple sashes. The music was scattered through various parts of the procession, the "City Band" leading, and "Clark's Band" h ading No. 301. The procession of the "Orange Cadets" (the boys), was very interesting. They carried a variety of little flags and emblems, with an innumerable set of devices, among which we observed "Civil and Religious Liberty," "The Bible Alone the Religion of Protestants," "Freedom of Discussion," "Our Altars and our Firesides," "The Bible in our Common Schools," "The Revolution of '88," "No Surrender," etc., etc.

Preparations for the celebration of 1854 were ordered at the district meeting held on June 14th. On that occasion it was moved by Bro. Richard Dempsey, and seconded by Bro. H. W. Meredith, "That the Loyal Orangemen of the District of Toronto do celebrate the ensuing glorious anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by (as usual), a public procession with insignia, flags, banners and music."

The masters of the city lodges, together with the resident Grand officers were to be the committee with the District Master for chairman.

That the brethren walk by orders that is: Scarlet, arch, blue, purple and orange, was proposed by Bro. John Wilson and Bro. H. P. Gowan, but was not adopted by the lodge.

For the Twelfth of 1855 it was proposed by Bro. Meredith and Bro. Burns that the members of the city lodges all dine together at St. Lawrence Hall. This was adopted, but never acted upon.

None of the newspapers of that day troubled to record what celebration took place. The elections of 1854 apparently proved too absorbing.

The place of assembly in 1855 was on Front street at York street. The brethren proceeded to Holy Trinity Church and heard a sermon by Rev. Gilbert Armstrong, a Deputy Grand Chaplain.

At the close of the service the procession re-formed and after marching through the principal streets proceeded to the Caer Howell grounds.

After the refreshments were served speeches were made by prominent members of the Association, including Hon. J. H. Cameron and Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Grand Master.

Mr. Gowan presided in the evening over the dinner of Nos. 137 and 301 in St. Lawrence Hall. No. 507 dined in their hall at the corner of King and Church streets over Leishman's store. Worshipful Master Fleming presided at this function and at his right sat Hon. J. H. Cameron, W. A. Campbell

and John Holland and on his left Aldermen Carr and Smith and James Cotton, Esq., No. 328 dined at the St. Nicholas saloon (late McConkey's) and J. W. Griffith presided.

The proposal of the rural brethren that the Toronto members join with them at Thornhill or Richmond Hill to celebrate the Twelfth of July, 1855 was accepted by the district lodge when the brethren of the rural districts promised to attend a demonstration to be held in Toronto in honor of the Grand Lodge on June 20th.

But this promise was never kept. At the district meeting in June, the resolution agreeing to this was rescinded

An attempt was made to change the regulation that white trousers be worn, but was defeated.

One brother, John Wilson, wanted no fifers and drummers. The three bands engaged for the day he thought were sufficient, but the majority thought otherwise.

The "Toronto Orange Band" was thus advertised in the Leader in June, 1855:—"Parties requiring the services of this band will please apply to the subscriber, Adelaide street, immediately west of Bay street. M. Scott, Leader.

It was on the Twelfth of July of that year that "Ned" Hanlan, the famous oarsman, once champion of the world, was born.

The members of L. O. L. No. 375 met after the "Walk," says one local chronicler, "in their capacious lodge room at the Marksman's Home, Colborne street. The proprietor, Bro. William Lennox was their host." The chronicler adds:—"We had almost forgotten to state that seven gentlemen were initiated in this lodge on the morning of the Twelfth."

That morning Duke of York L. O. L., No. 396, met at nine o'clock at the house of John Wilson, the W.M.

Fifes and drums were ordered out of the procession in 1856 by the casting vote of the chairman at the District meeting of June 13th.

The regulation as to wearing apparel was recorded as follows: "Moved and carried that black hat, black coat and white pants with any colored vest be the order of the day."

W. W. Fox was chairman of the committee in charge.

The brethren congregated at the "Fair Green" on the Twelfth of 1856. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D.

Among the Grand officers present were: George L. Allen, Grand Master; Ogle R. Gowan, last Past Grand Master; Richard Dempsey, Senior Deputy Grand Master; Thomas Armstrong, Grand Treasurer; Harcourt P. Gowan, Grand Secretary; Francis H. Medcalf, District Master of Toronto, and John Karkeek, Grand Tyler.

At the close of the service a procession was formed, which proceeded along King street to Government House. There the following address was presented to the Governor-General:—

"To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart, Governor-General of B.N.A., etc. May it Please Your Excellency:—

"The loyal Orangemen of the city of Toronto avail themselves of the opportunity of their assembling to commemorate their great anniversary festival, to tender to your Excellency, as the representative of their most Gracious Queen, the dutiful homage of their allegiance and respect.

"Associated for no purpose of insult or aggression, but united as freemen to preserve to all the blessings of the free constitution under which they live, they rejoice that their lot has been cast in a land where the material prosperity of the country and the individual happiness of its inhabitants are everywhere conspicuous —where law and order reign undisturbed — where religious and civil equality is firmly established—the laws impartially and vigorously administered, and the liberty of speech, and the protection of character and property secured upon the most testing foundations.

"The loyalty of the Orange body has ever been conspicuous, and it is scarcely necessary for us to assure your Excellency that in this country where all creeds and all classes vie with each other in a generous emulation of devotion to the unity and integrity of the Empire, that loyalty has not deteriorated.

"That your Excellency, aided by the wise counsel of your constitutional advisers, may long continue to admin-

ister the affairs of this noble appendage of our great Empire, to the satisfaction of your Royal Mistress, for the advantage of her contented and prosperous subjects, and to your own personal comfort and honor, is the fervent prayers of your Excellency's most obedient servants, the Loyal Orangemen of the district of Toronto.

"On behalf of the district of Toronto, this 12th day of July, A.D. 1855.

(Signed) George L. Allen, G.M., R. Dempsey, sen. D.G.M.; Stephen Lett, LL.D., G. Chaplain; Thomas Armstrong, G Treasurer; Harcourt P. Gowan, G. Secretary; F. H. Medcalf, District Master; James Burns, M. No. 4; Ogle R. Gowan, M. No. 137; William Hopkins, M. 301; P. R. Miller, M. No. 140; Wm. Lennox, M. No. 375; James Davis, D.M. 275; William Dinwoodie, M. No. 212; John Wilson, M. No. 396; William Mack, M. No. 404 Alexander Duguit, M. No. 215; Thos. Griffith, M. No. 328; John Rogers, M. No. 136; Joseph Leslie, M. No. 164; Andrew Fleming, M. No. 507; Charles W. Buchanan, M. No. 501; Tullius H. O'Neil, M. No. 551; Simon Nicholls, M. No. 588; Samuel C. Ross, M. No. 621; Arthur Reeves, M. No. 657; S. B. Campbell, M. No. 675, G.D.D."

His Excellency made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the expressions of loyalty to the Queen, and the good wishes towards myself, contained in the address which you have just read.

"I receive, too, with great satisfaction the assurance that you value heartily the blessings of civil and religious equality, and the impartial administration of the laws to all her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

"Those principles it will always be my endeavor to uphold by the constitutional exercise of the powers entrusted to me by our Gracious Queen."

The Twelfth fell on Sunday in 1857, so the celebration took place on Monday. The procession was formed at Wellington and Simcoe streets, and passed up College avenue to the Queen's Park.

District instructions for the celebration of 1857 are contained in the following resolution:

"Moved by Bro. H. P. Gowan, G.S., seconded by Bro. R. Dempsey, Depy G.M.: That the Orangemen of this District be requested to proceed to the churches to which they respectively belong on Sunday, the Twelfth of July, each one wearing simply an orange rosette and that the brethren march as they usually do for the Twelfth on Monday, the 13th."

The march was quite a spectacle. The brethren were attired in black frock coats and white trousers, and the officers wore their scarlet robes.

L. O. L. No. 301 dined that evening "in a building they have purchased for an Orange Hall near the Upper Canada Bank." D. Hopkins presided over the function. L. O. L. No. 328 feasted at "Bro. Lamb's Hotel, King street, at 7½ o'clock p.m." L. O. L. No. 551 banquetted at "Bro Gelby's Hotel, Front street." Messrs. M. H. Rice, D. Smith, J. Cooper, S. Aiken and J. Holland, W.M., were the Committee of Management.

The spirit of the times is reflected in the report of the celebration by the Toronto "Examiner" on July 18, 1857. The union with Lower Canada made that journal chafe. The Clergy Reserves question made it say "all political churches are intolerant." The ascendency of Bishop Strachan gave offence to this outspoken paper. No intolerance, according to it was "ever more so than that of the star chamber chiefs of the Church of England."

This is the Examiner's report: "The Roman Catholics of Ireland celebrate the 17th of March on St. Patrick's Day. The Protestants who are united as a society by a solemn obligation and by other ties unknown to the rest of the world prefer to commemorate the era of the Battle of the Boyne; and the more we read, hear, or see of the political tendencies of the Roman hierarchy, the more thankful are we to Providence for not trusting the United Kingdom in the hands of the Pope, the College of Cardinals, the Jesuits and such despots as the Roman monarchs of the continent of Europe proved themselves.

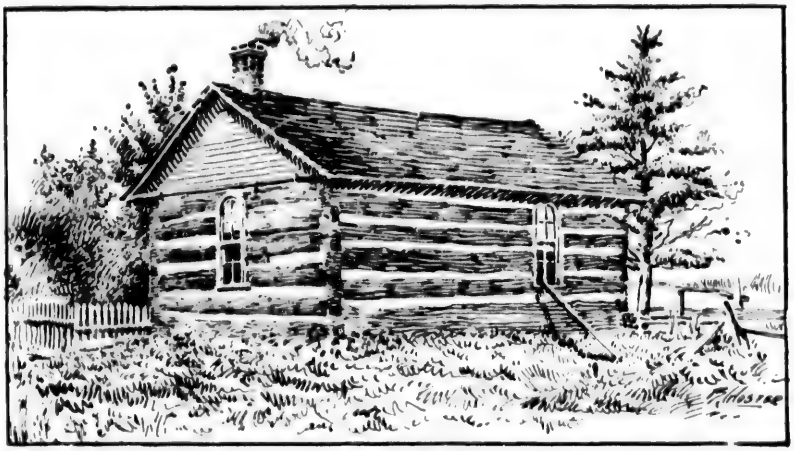
"While we would earnestly ask for the Papist equal freedom with the Protestant, we dread as much the coalition of Strachan, Robinson and the rump of the Family Compact of 1855, with the Quebec Jesuits, as we did the support which Orangemen were induced

by some of their worst leaders to give to that compact many years since under the belief that they were upholding Protestant principles. Stupid and owlish must be that man, who can witness the mercenary J. H. Cameron proclaiming in St. Lawrence Hall his love for Protestantism and for Orangeism, proving that love in Quebec by fathering the incorporation of nunneries there, and pleading for $100,000 to endow Papist colleges, against $18,000 doled out to Protestants.

"On Thursday last the largest and most splendid arranged procession we have witnessed in Toronto during thirty-six years paraded the streets, attended the Episcopal church, met again at Caer Howell, and the lodges afterwards dined at St. Lawrence Hall. Mr. Cameron, the city member, dined with them in the hall, and few who saw him court the French at Quebec would not admit that in turning lawyer he spoiled an excellent play-actor; he is a true type of the McNab-Strachan school of politicians, 'everything for power, gain or profit."

"The unwise conduct of Roman Catholics and some of our meddling bishops, their open efforts (upheld by Elgin and Head) to turn their religion into a political machine for state use, the Gavazzi riots, the fraudulent and detestable legislation on education and religion at Quebec, and late revelations in Europe, have aided the Orange association; and as education is becoming more widely diffused, it is to be hoped they will boldly stand up for a repeal of the union, one main object of which is to rule Canada through a Roman majority, urged on by speculators, usurers, the colonial office, a band of officeholders and the dangerous machinery at the control of the priesthood.

"There is one feature in the processions of the 17th of March and the 12th of July which shows the increasing good sense of both Catholic and Protestant in Toronto—each party plays its own tunes, displays its own badges, marches where it thinks fit, says what it likes, none molesting it, and injuring no one."



THE HALL OF GROUSE HILL L. O. L. 191

As it stood 70 years ago on the farm of Matthew Griffith, near Emery, Ont.

The unfavorable weather on the 12th of 1858 did not make marching agreeable. Few country lodges attended.

The committee to make arrangements were:— William Hopkins, Andrew Fleming, William Nichol, James Burns, and J. Rogers.

They made the following report to the district lodge:—

"That Bro. Alex. Jacques be Grand Marshal for the day, with two deputies of his own choosing.

"That the brethren should appear

dressed as follows,: black hat, black coat and white pantaloons.

"The lodges shall assemble on the green at the back of Hendrie's and Shedden's stables on Peter street, near King street, at the hour of 12 o'clock, and leave the ground precisely at one, under the direction of the Grand Marshal. Lodges to proceed according to numbers of warrants, and proceed down King to Yonge street, down George to Front, up Front to Yonge, up Yonge to Queen, up Queen to College avenue, up the avenue to University grounds, and disperse."

"That this district provide a band, irrespective of cost," was a resolution moved by Bro. Simeon Nichols, seconded by Bro. Connell.

"The juveniles as usual," reports the Patriot, "amused themselves by setting off squibs and firecrackers, sometimes to the no little inconvenience of ladies who paraded the streets with a rather extended display of crinoline."

"As the procession was wending its way along Queen street, near William street, a row occurred, which at one time threatened to end more seriously than it did. Through some means a quarrel was stirred up between two parties, one of whom was an Orangeman and the other a Roman Catholic. Shots were freely fired, but though the contents of the pistols took effect in some instances, they did not result fatally. One man named James Brown, gardener to the mayor, was shot in the back. It is said the wound will not prove very serious. Another man named King, of the opposite party, was also wounded by a ball which passed through his cheek, carrying away some of his teeth and making a very ugly wound.

"A large body of police were called with guns loaded ready for action, for the disturbance was reaching alarming proportions. The armed constables were hurriedly driven from St. Patrick's market, and with the help of the mayor order was restored. While open hostility ceased, knots of seven and eight gathered and discussed the affair in language none too temperate.

"A row also occurred on Victoria street, in which it was reported pistols were used.

"Temperance L.O.L., No. 301, dined that evening in its hall on George street. The master, William Hopkins, presided, and songs were sung by Charles G. Dunn, George Fox and R. Jones. To the toast of the Ar ıy and Navy, Capt. Moody responded on behalf of the Navy, and Alex. Jacques for the Army."

The procession halted at Government House, while marching down King street in 1859, while the bands played "God Save the Queen." Maule's Brass Band headed the parade, which was organized in a field on Peter street near King street. It passed down King street into the St. Lawrence Market to Front street, along to Yonge street, up Yonge street to Queen street, to College avenue.

A riot resulted at the market, and fifty men of the R. C. R. had to be called out. A company of men, under Capt. Brooke, were kept in readiness in St. Lawrence Hall all that night to quell any disturbance.

The rendezvous in 1860 was at Queen and Caroline streets. The marshals were the District Master, Ald. John Carr, Ald. Godson, James Jones and James Smith, all mounted on grey horses.

That year the city was erected into the Orange County of Toronto. The old County Lodge, which was composed of delegates from the entire County of York and City of Toronto, was unweildly and almost useless as an organization. At its annual meeting in the Public school at Holland Landing on February 7, 1859, on motion of Rev. H. B. Osler and H. P. Gowan it was resolved to make the territory embraced by the political constituencies of East York, West York and the City of Toronto into Orange counties. Francis H. Medcalf was the first County Master of Toronto. His deputy was James Burns, and the other officers were: Robert Bell, chaplain; Harcourt P. Gowan, corresponding secretary; John Carr, treasurer, and William Nicolls, D. of C.

The brethren looked their gayest in bright regalia and white trousers, and the officers in their robes. Two bands—Maule's and Cuthbert's—furnished the music.

The lodges in line, with their masters, were:—

No. 4—H. P. Gowan.
No. 136—John Rogers.
No. 140—William Adamson.
No. 212—William Blogg.
No. 275—F. H. Medcalf.
No. 301—James Bennett.
No. 375—Jeremiah Jeffers.
No. 387—Andrew Fleming.
No. 376—Julian Sale.
No. 404—James Ramsay.
No. 501—Thomas Kennedy.
No. 506—John Irwin.
No. 551—David Smith.
No. 588—Samuel Parker.
No. 621—James Armstrong.
No. 657—James Kerr.
No. 781—William Gilmore.

The procession passed along King street to John street, and up to St. George's church. The sermon was preached by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lett, and the usual collection was taken in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

After service the brethren marched to the park, by way of John, Queen and Yonge streets, and Yonge street avenue.

Many of the Orangemen of the city, with their friends, went to Niagara by the steamer Zimmerman.

In the evening No. 387 dined in its rooms on Church street, No. 328 at the St. Nicholas, and No. 588 and No. 621 "at Bro. Lennox's hotel on Colborne street."

The corner stone of the Orange wing of the Protestant Orphans' Home was laid on the Twelfth of July, 1861, by the Grand Master, Hon. J. H. Cameron.

The brethren marched in procession from the corner of Sherbourne and Queen streets. They passed down to King street, along on King street to Peter street, up that street to Queen street, and out to the home.

The Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lett, gave an address, giving the objects of the institution, and stating the good work it had done. Rev. Dr. Freeland read the 127th Psalm, and the Grand Master laid the stone with the usual ceremony. When the speeches in connection with the function had ended, the procession re-formed and marched back along Queen street and up College avenue to the park. There the brethren dispersed; many of the lodges attending supper in a body.

The parade was marshalled by Bros. Fleming and Smith.

The refusal of the Duke of Newcastle to allow the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., to land at Kingston to receive a welcome which Orangemen had assisted to organize, was caustically commented upon at the celebration in 1862. The turn out of members that year was noteworthy. The procession was marshalled at the corner of King and Sumach street by William Adamson, County Master; James Bennett, District Master, and John Nelson, Treasurer of L. O. L. No. 376.

Three brass bands enlivened the occasion. The lodges on parade were Nos. 4, 207, 136, 137, 140, 212, 215, 269, 275, 301, 375, 387, 396, 404, 506, 551, 588, 621, 657 and 1040. They passed along King street to Simcoe street, up to College avenue and on to the park. Addresses were delivered by James Bennett, District Master; Ogle R. Gowan, Past Grand Master, and founder of the Association in Canada, and F. H. Medcalf, Provincial Grand Master.

The brethren marched back down Yonge street to King street, and along to the Orange Hall on George street, where they dispersed.

That evening L. O. L. No. 387 dined at O'Neill's Hotel. F. H. Medcalf, Provincial Grand Master, presided, and W. Bro. Bell, the master of the lodge occupied the deputy chair. Among those present were Andrew Fleming, Grand Secretary; James Bennett, District Master; Bro. Dr. Hall, of Bay street; Bro. Ald. Godson, Bro. Ald. Carr and Bro. Thos. McLean.

The celebration of 1863 following the return of the grand master, Hon. J. H. Cameron, from presenting to the throne the remonstrances of the Canadian Orangemen against the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle during the visit of the Prince of Wales, was intended to be a demonstration of significance.

The report of the Patriot reads:—The annual celebration of the Battle of the Boyne took place in this city yesterday. The event had been looked forward to with much interest by the members of the Orange body for several months past. Indeed, ever since the objectionable utterances of several prominent leaders of the Hi-

bernian Society on the 17th of March last, the Orangemen of this city, as well as those of the surrounding country, had been actively engaged in preparation for a celebration which was to outstrip all previous anniversary displays. The gathering of the brethren which took place in this city yesterday, must have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, for it was by far the largest Orange turnout that has ever been witnessed in Canada.

The day was ushered in by the booming of cannon, and the firing of small arms, which had the effect of causing many peaceable citizens to start from their slumbers, they no doubt imagining that the grand army of the Potomac had retreated for safety to our hospitable shore, in order to get as far as possible from the "whereabouts" of General Lee's army. Still later in the morning the music of the fife and drum reminded the less enthusiastic ones that the 12th of July was to be duly celebrated. As the forenoon advanced, the members of the order began to make their appearance with sashes, ribbons, lilies and other insignia of brotherhood. All wending their way toward their respective lodge rooms for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the procession. The Queen's Park being the place of rendezvous, large numbers of citizens of all ages and sexes directed their steps thither long before the hour appointed for forming the procession, and at 11 o'clock they might be counted by thousands. A goodly number of saloon-keepers, anticipating the probability of doing a good stroke of business, had their tents erected in the park, where temperance beverages and "that which doth not intoxicate" could be procured by those who desired it. The proprietors of these places must have had every reason to be satisfied, for they appeared to be doing a paying business the whole of the forenoon, many "quarters" having changed owners. At 12 o'clock nearly seventy banners, representing many lodges, had made their appearance in the park, and were ordered to their respective positions in the procession by the marshals, under whose direction the procession was formed along the east avenue to the Yonge street gate.

By half past twelve the procession was formed and ready to move. Bro G. L. Allen, governor of the jail, acting as grand marshal for the day, assisted by Bros. Wm. Strachan, Andrew Fleming, James Smith, — Gray, — Loft, Arch. Milligan, — Kerr, Leslie, Alex. Burns and Thos. Berney, all of whom were well mounted on grey chargers.

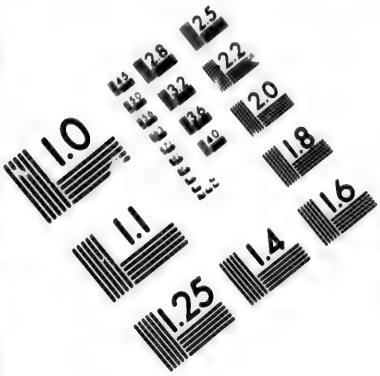
Bro. Robert Wigmore of Pickering, a man of remarkable proportions, being nearly seven feet high and built in proportion, acted as grand tyler and marched between the marshal and Bonnhart's brass band from St Catharines, which led the procession. Immediately behind the band came the following lodges from the County of Lincoln:—Nos. 77, 844, 117, 341, 720 and 204. Between these and the city lodges some 46 others from various parts of the country east and west, but whose numbers we found it impossible to ascertain with accuracy it was estimated at 3,000—occupied places in the procession, the city lodges in the following order, bringing up the rear:—No. 12 Young Britons, Bro. Alfred Metcalfe, master; No 4, Bro. Harcourt P. Gowan, master; No. 136, Bro. John Ross, master; No 137, Bro. G. L. Allen, master; No. 140, Bro. William Adamson, master; No 212, Bro. Wm. Blogg, master; No 275, Bro. James Davis, master; No 301, Bro. James Bennett, master; No 328, Geo. W. Liddell, master; No. 375, Bro. J. S. Nelson, master; No. 387, Bro. Robert Bell, master; No. 396, Bro. George Simpson, master; No 404, Bro. A. M. Grimshaw, master; No. 551, Bro. A. R. Reynolds, master; No. 588, Bro. A. Jardine, master; No 621, Bro. J. Vernon, master; No. 657, Bro. J. S. Horne, master; No. 1040, Bro. N. C. Gowan, master; Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master; Bro. Ogle R Gowan and Bro. F. H. Medcalfe brought up the extreme rear, being, of course, the place of honor. Nearly every lodge had either a brass band or a set of fifes and drums.

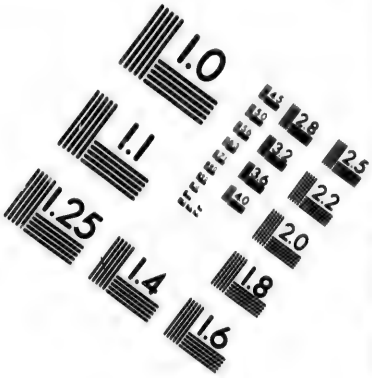
All things being ready, the order was given to march. The procession then left the avenue about twenty minutes before one o'clock, and slowly paraded Yonge street, then east along Queen street to the Don bridge, then west up King street to York, and then along Queen street to the street lead

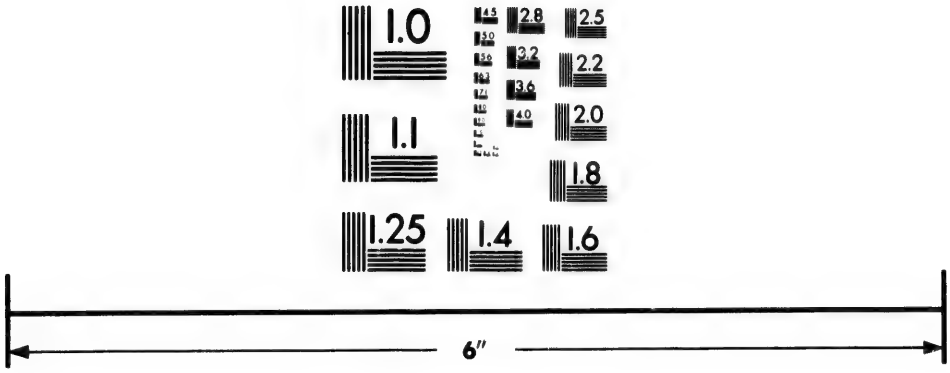
REV. N. [illegible]

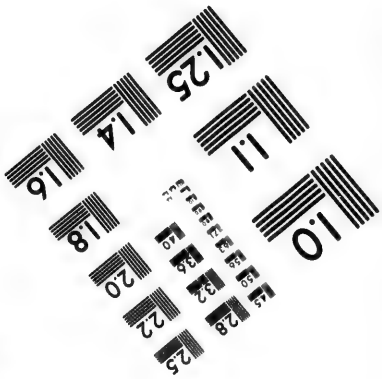
Son of Ogle R. Gowan, killed in a railway accident while [illegible] Grand Lodge Meeting.

Opp. page 158.









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ing south to the Crystal Palace, reaching the latter place about half-past three o'clock. The utmost harmony prevailed in the ranks during the passage of the procession through the streets. Upon arriving at the place, the front lodges opened file and allowed the lodges at the rear to march into the palace. This part of the proceedings was gone through with as rapidly as possible, all being anxious to take shelter in the palace from a shower of rain which had commenced falling. Upon entering the building, the banners were hung around in front of the galleries, and presented a very pretty appearance. The bands took their places on the ground floor and discoursed sweet music at intervals until the assemblage dispersed.

After refreshments, the central portion of the northern gallery of the palace was occupied by the principal officers of the association.

A choir of young men and women from various churches, under the leadership of Mr. Hastings, conducted the musical part of the programme. The children of the Protestant Orphans' Home were seated in front of the speakers, in the gallery.

The Grand Master was received with cheers.

The reason why their numbers had been swelled on this occasion by people from every part, anxious to celebrate the glorious anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne (cheers) was, he said, as they all knew, because, on the 17th of March last, sentiments had been spoken in the city treasonable to the Crown under which we lived and contrary to the spirit of the constitution which we enjoyed. It had been determined on the part of the Orange body of this city, represented by the District Lodge, that an opportunity should be given the brethren in all parts of the country to come forward and manifest that, if certain men chose to walk in procession on the 17th of March and utter treasonable sentiments, there were men with stronger voices, warmer hearts and firmer hands, prepared to speak, feel and act with more strength and energy on behalf of the Protestant Queen of these realms and of the glorious constitution we enjoyed. (Immense cheering.) This had been done to show that men could not, in this city, utter treasonable sentiments, as they imagined, with impunity.

The choir sang "The Orange Lily, O," followed by a rendering of "The Protestant Boys" by a brass band.

Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of Markham, Provincial Grand Chaplain, gave a brief address.

Ogle R. Gowan, Past Grand Master, spoke instead of Bro. D'Arcy Boulton, who was unable to be present. He was followed by the choir with the old favorite, "Rise, Sons of William, Rise."

The other speakers included Andrew Fleming, Grand Secretary, Nassau C. Gowan, and James Bennett, District Master.

The day in 1864 was celebrated at Hamilton. Two trains on the Great Western Railway carried over 2,000 members and friends to the city at the head of the lake. The procession was the largest Hamilton had seen. Among the prominent Toronto brethren who delivered addresses were Mayor F. H. Medcalf and Nassau C. Gowan.

King street was a sea of mud on the Twelfth in 1865, and through it the processionists had to wade. The brethren assembled at the corner of King and Pine streets and in their march to the Queen's Park were joined by the Scarboro' lodges and delegations from Hamilton and Dundas, who came on the steamer Huron. The morning was showery. From 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. the rain fell heavily.

But the programme at the Park was carried out. Addresses were delivered by James Bennett, District Master; F. H. Medcalf, Past Provincial Grand Master; Ogle R. Gowan, Past Grand Master; John Wilson, County Master of Lincoln; Andrew Fleming, Past Grand Secretary; Robert Edgar, County Master of Grey; Rev. Dr. Fuller and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy.

A resolution of condolence, expressing the regret of the brethren at the death of Nassau C. Gowan was passed.

In the evening Nos. 396 and 551 dined in the lodge rooms at the corner of Church and Colborne streets with Thomas Downey, W.M. of 396 in the chair. No. 375 sat down to a repast at Bro. John Duck's hotel, Col-

borne street and John Irwin, W.M., presided.

William Adamson, as W.M., presided at the feast of No. 140 at Bro. Archibald Milligan's Hotel, West Market square. Nos. 212 and 621 dined at Bro. Mossop's hotel, corner Wellington and Yonge streets with W. Bro. Daniel Murray in the chair. No. 140 sat down at George Makinson's at the corner of Elm and Yonge streets with Bro. John Ross as toastmaster. No. 404 had dinner at Bro. Ramsey's, corner Sayer and Agnes streets and No. 588 at Jardine's, corner Queen and Elizabeth streets.

Every Orangeman in the parade of 1866 wore a mourning badge, in memory of the brethren who fell at Lime Ridge.

The enthusiasm that year was unbounded. The processionists assembled on the Fair Green. In the fort near by were several prisoners arrested as Fenians. John Carr was the grand marshal for the occasion. He was assisted by James Smith, James Jones, Alfred Medcalf, John Leslie, Francis Somers and Luke Toft.

Many of the brethren began the day by meeting, shortly after 6 a.m., in the Medcalf Hall, corner of York and King streets, and in the Church street Hall, corner King and Church streets.

The tyler of L.O.L. No. 212 carried a Fenian sword captured at Ridgeway.

The bands of the Queen's Own Rifles and 10th Royals enlivened the procession, which moved up along Palace street to Princess street, and on to the Queen's Park.

The Grand Lodge officers in line were: The Grand Lecturer, M. B. Hicks; the Grand Director of Ceremonies, J. Ross Robertson; Past Provincial Grand Masters Medcalf and Daly, and G. L. Allen, Past Grand Master of British North America. With them were the County Master, Ald Adamson, and the District Master, James Bennett. The lodges in line, with their masters, were:—

No. 4—Thos. Percy.
No. 136—John Rogers.
No. 137—Ogle R. Gowan.
No. 140—William Adamson.
No. 212—Daniel Murray.
No. 275—F. H. Medcalf.
No. 301—James Bennett.
No. 328—George Hall.
No. 375—John Irwin.
No. 387—Andrew Fleming.
No. 396—William Harwood.
No. 404—Henry Cooper.
No. 501—J. H. Busteed.
No. 506—E. C. Lewis.
No. 561—Edward Jackson.
No. 588—Arbuckle Jardine
No. 621.—John Verner.
No. 657—James A. Kerr.
No. 781—Samuel Parker.
No. 1040—E. J. Williams.

The Toronto brethren celebrated in Barrie in 1867. Special trains were engaged, and the visitors were met at Allandale by their hosts. The procession was over two miles long, and headed by D'Arcy Boulton, the county master of Simcoe. The speaking and games were at Strathy's grounds. The grand officers present were: Andrew Fleming, Grand Secretary, B. N. A.; Rev. Dr. S. Lett, Grand Chaplain; J. Ross Robertson, Deputy Grand Lecturer B. N. A. and Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies; and James McClure, Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Boyne anniversary occurred on Sunday in 1868, and the brethren attended divine service in Cooke's Church. The sermon wa preached by Rev. Mr. Gregg.

On Monday the place of assembly was on Palace street, near the Fair green. Visiting lodges from Barrie, Innisfil, Angus and Wellington square, took part in the parade to the park James Bennett, district master, was the chief marshal, and his aides were Andrew Fleming, James Smith, Alfred Medcalf and Robert Scott. The Grand Lodge officers present were: D'Arcy Boulton, Deputy Grand Master B. N. A.; James Bennett, Deputy Grand Treasurer of B. N. A.; J. Ross Robertson, Grand Lecturer of B. N. A. and Provincial Deputy Grand Master; and Ogle R. Gowan, Past Grand Master.

In 1869 the lodges went to St. Catharines. They chartered the steamers Huron and Osprey. The steamer City of Toronto also assisted in carrying the crowds. Orangemen from all over the Niagara Peninsula were present, and the occasion was a memorable one. Dr. Johnson, of Thorold, county master of Lincoln, presided over the open air meeting. He was supported on the platform by Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master; J. Ross

Robertson, Grand Lecturer; Thomas Keyes, Past Grand Secretary; Judge Lawder, of Lincoln; Rev. Messrs. Burson, Clark and Rump, and F. H. Medcalf, Past Provincial Grand Master.

A vacant lot at the south-west corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets was the place of assembly in 1870. The brethren proceeded down Toronto and along King streets to St. James Cathedral. There they heard a sermon by Rev. Canon Baldwin, who was assisted in the service by Rev. Dean Grasett.

This over, the lodges proceeded to the general rendezvous at Clarence square. About noon they were joined by visiting brethren from Hamilton, Niagara, St. Catharines and Port Hope.

The chief marshal was Capt. Bennett and his columns were inspired by seven brass bands, and forty-nine fife and drum bands.

With Bro. Ald. Medcalf in the first carriage were: Rev. W. Shortis, Provincial Grand Master of the North-western Province of England, and Prof. Macklin, of Glasgow, Grand Secretary of Scotland.

In the second carriage rode Stewart Blacker, of Carrickblacker, Ireland, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland; Rev. S. G. Potter, Deputy Grand Chaplain of Ireland; Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., Grand Master of British America, and Prof. McLennan, of Upper Canada College.

The "Fair Green" was the gathering place in 1871. The route of procession was up Princess street to King street, to Yonge street, and up Yonge street to College avenue, and along to the park. The addresses were given by James Bennett, District Master; Col. Ogle R. Gowan, Past Grand Master; Ald. F. H. Medcalf, Dr. C. B. Hall, Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, of Bridgewater, N. S., editor of the "Protestant Review," and Deputy Grand Chaplain of British America and Capt. Madden, Grand Master of County Monaghan, Ireland.

William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, was the chief guest of the brethren in 1872. The rendezvous was Clarence Square and Wellington street. At the corner of Brock and Queen streets was a great evergreen arch surmounted by a crown.

The rendezvous in the morning of the Orange Young Britons was on Temperance street. When all collected, the thoroughfare was packed from Yonge street to Bay street.

Major James Bennett, the District Master, presided on the platform at the Queen's Park.

A vacant lot at the corner of Beech and Parliament streets was the mustering place in 1873. About 1,800 members were in line with 20 bands. The latter included the Grand Trunk, 10th Royals, Queen's Own, Aurora Volunteer, Aurora Firemen's, Union of Sommerville, Weston and Cooksville bands.

THOMAS LETT HACKETT
Who was shot during the celebration in Montreal in 1887.

Major James Bennett, District Master, directed the procession and presided on the platform in Queen's Park.

The park was a village of refreshment booths.

The speakers of the afternoon included Ogle R. Gowan, W. J. Kennedy, ex-Mayor Medcalf, Dr. J. Smith, and William Crozier.

During the speaking Andrew Fleming took up a collection on behalf of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

On Sunday, July the Twelfth, 1874,

the brethren paraded to the Metropolitan church. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, assisted by Rev. John Shaw. On the ground "used for the circus companies at Grenville street and Yonge street avenue" on Monday the brethren assembled for their annual parade. As usual Major Bennett, the District Master, was the chief marshal.

The day was very warm and the procession was the biggest in the history of the city. At intervals the processionists opened their ranks to let street cars through.

E. F. CLARKE, M.P.
County Master, 1882.

For the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home a "museum" was opened at the park. On exhibition were relics and curios loaned by friends, and 25 cents was charged for admission.

Dr. E. Hall, Rev. E. Wilson and Mayor Medcalf were among those who delivered addresses.

The parade in 1875 was from Clarence Square to the Queen's Park. Prominent in the procession were Mayor Medcalf, Ald. Adamson, Blevins, Close, and Spence; Rev. A. Sansom, Rev. W. H. Poole, Rev. W. H. Jones, Dr. Berryman, Dr. W. Smith, T. Armstrong, Ogle R. Gowan, J. Burns, J. Case, Dr. C. B. Hall, and Major Jas. Bennett.

The chief speakers of the afternoon were entertained to dinner in the evening by William Johnston Lodge at the Montreal House. John F. Funston presided.

"Beaty's field," corner of Parliament and Gerrard streets, was the gathering place of the lodges in 1876. The procession was to the Queen's Park. The picnic in the afternoon was cancelled owing to the heavy rain.

The year 1877 is memorable for the shooting of Thomas Lett Hackett in Montreal. Reports of the rioting in that city reached Toronto in the afternoon and created great uneasiness.

That year the place of assembly was on a vacant space on Grenville street. The County Master, Ald. William Adamson, was grand marshal, and his aides were: J. J. Funston, District Master of Centre Toronto; W. A. Poole, District Master of East Toronto, and W. J. Montgomery, District Master of West Toronto. A delegation from Blakeley L.O.L., No. 140, of Buffalo, came over on the steamer Southern Belle.

The speakers at the Exhibition grounds included Major James Bennett, Rev. C. T. Colman of Cleveland, Rev. W. H. Poole, F. H. Medcalf, Rev. John Potts and Prof. Gregg.

The troubles in Montreal in 1878, and the cancelling of the procession there, filled the Toronto brethren with resentment against the action of Mayor Beaudry.

The condition of things in Montreal was the subject of the speeches delivered in Queen's Park on the 12th of that year. Ald. William Adamson, county master, was chairman. Several speakers placed their objections on record in the form of resolutions.

Major James Bennett, deputy grand master of Ontario West, moved:

> "Whereas, True liberty can only be obtained when the rights of all classes of the community are jealously guarded and protected by the properly constituted authorities; and, whereas, the Loyal Orange Institution is based upon the broad principle of according to

all classes the most perfect freedom in the exercise of will and religious liberty; be it therefore resolved that we, the Orangemen of the city of Toronto, in mass meeting assembled, do express our detestation of the cowardly and intolerant action of the mayor of Montreal in trampling upon the rights of a minority of loyal British citizens, to whom ought to be guaranteed in every portion of her Majesty's dominions the most perfect and untrammelled liberty."

The motion was seconded by W. Bro. W. J. Parkhill.

Ald. Tizard, district master of Centre Toronto, moved—

"Whereas, a bill has been passed in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, aiming especially to crush out the Orange Association of that province; resolved, that we consider such legislation contrary to the spirit of British institutions, and call upon the Dominion Government to advise her Majesty's representative to veto such legislation, as it is intended to deprive a portion of her Majesty's loyal subjects of their just and constitutional rights."

Bro. Dunwodie, of New Hamburg, seconded this protest.

Dr. George Wright was sponsor for this:—

"Whereas, our brethren in Montreal have, in their gallant endeavor to maintain their undoubted right to publicity to proceed in a body to church and return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings enjoyed by those residing under the British flag, acted in a loyal and constitutional manner, and have endeavored to keep strictly within the letter of the law; be it therefore

"Resolved, that our brethren in Montreal are entitled to the heartfelt sympathy of all loyal citizens; and whereas our brethren have been forcibly deprived of their right to parade, we therefore call upon the Grand Lodge of the Dominion to take such steps as will result in the security to them of equal rights."

Unanimous support was given to this resolution moved by Bro. Moore, seconded by Bro. Ritchie:

"We, the Orangemen and Protestants of Toronto, assembled in the Queen's Park, do hereby resolve that we censure Mayor Beaudry and his colleagues in the city council of Montreal for the steps taken by them in preventing our brethren from celebrating their rights as British subjects, and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist our Montreal brethren in asserting their rights, which were achieved on the day we celebrate in 1690; and further, that we cast aside all politics, and by a unanimous vote today request that the Government do grant our brethren in Montreal, liberty to celebrate their rights as British subjects."

Police were held in readiness to suppress any disturbance that might arise during the parade. A squad was stationed at the foot of William street, for that locality was a storm centre in those days.

In 1879 William Johnston, M. P., of Ballykilbeg, was again the guest of Toronto Orangemen. As Grand Master of Ireland and Grand President of the Triennial Council of Orangemen of the World, he was the leading figure in the demonstration that year. With him was his brother-in-law, Hunt Walsh Chambre, a widely known Irish Orangeman and Royal Black Knight.

The rendezvous that year was on Parliament street, in rear of Dufferin school. The parade moved down Parliament street in the following order:

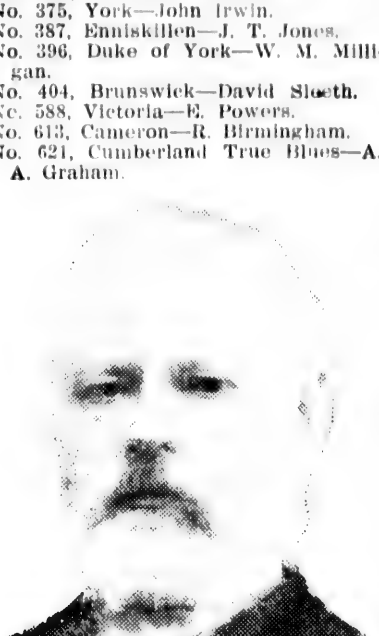
THE ROSTER OF 1879.

Union Jack.
True Blues.
Orange Young Britons.
'Prentice Boys.
Loyal Orange Lodges.

CENTRE DISTRICT.

No. of Lodge—Worshipful Master.
No. 4, Nassau—William Lee.
No. 127, Wm. Johnston—John Hare.
No. 136, Eldon—William Wilson.
No. 137, Armstrong—Richard Reynolds.
No. 140, Temperance—Ald. William Adamson.

No. 212, Schomberg—J. H. Pritchard.
No. 275, McKinley—Lewis Walker.
No. 301, Temperance—Major James Bennett.
No. 328, Virgin—William Hill.
No. 375, York—John Irwin.
No. 387, Enniskillen—J. T. Jones.
No. 396, Duke of York—W. M. Milligan.
No. 404, Brunswick—David Sleeth.
No. 588, Victoria—E. Powers.
No. 613, Cameron—R. Birmingham.
No. 621, Cumberland True Blues—A. A. Graham.



FRANCIS H. SOMERS
County Master, 1883-87.

No. 657, D'Arcy Boulton—Robert Ramsay.
No. 821, McLeod—Frank Moses.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

No. 173, Boyne—N. T. Lyon.
No. 342, Gideon—H. C. Corton.
No. 479, Luther Western Pioneer—Wm. Bell.
No. 551, West End True—John Watson.
No. 675, Ulster Heroes—D. N. Black.
No. 800, Toronto—James Ingram.
No. 875, Belfast Purple Star—Robert Kerr.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No. 111, Prince of Orange—Edward Milliken.
No. 215, Leslieville—Samuel Crothers.
No. 412, Star of the East—William Elliott.
No. 711, Enniskillen Purple Star—J. Wiggins.
No. 781, Medcalf—Alfred Medcalf.

The Grand Marshals were:—Bros. Wm. Adamson, County Master; Jas. Smith and Frank Somers. Their assistants were Bros. J. H. Pritchard, D.M., Centre Toronto; A. Medcalf, D. M., East Toronto, and W. Bell, D.M., West Toronto.

The speakers in Queen's Park besides Messrs. Johnston and Chambre were Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. A. H Baldwin, F. H. Medcalf, Rev. R. A. Bilkey Hon. Alex. Morris and Robert Bell, M.P.P. The County Master, William Adamson, presided on the platform.

Most of the brethren went to Hamilton for the celebration of 1880. The lodges marched down to the esplanade and embarked on the Empress of India. On the Sunday preceding Rev. G. M. Milligan preached a sermon to Orangemen in St. Andrew's church, corner Simcoe and King streets.

Queen's Park was the rendezvous again in 1881. The procession passed out along Grosvenor street to Surrey place; along Grenville street to Yonge street, down Yonge street to King street, west on King street to Brock street, up Brock street to Queen street, west on Queen street to Strachan avenue and the Exhibition grounds.

There the Agricultural Hall was set aside for dancing and other amusements. The speaking did not begin till five o'clock in the afternoon and the county Master, E. F. Clarke, was in the chair.

He was supported by Rev Dr. Wild, Major Bennett, P.G.M.; David Marshall of Port Hope, Grand Master of Ontario East; W. J. Parkhill M.P.P., D.G.M.; David Grant, Montreal, P.G M. of Ontario East, and John Hewitt of Toronto.

The sermon to the Orangemen in St. James' Cathedral on Sunday, July 10, was preached by Rev. J. P. Lewis.

Thirty-two Orange lodges were Toronto's boast in 1882. The committee

in charge of the celebration of that year were Robert Birmingham, Robert Kerr, William Elliott, Frank Somers, E. F. Clarke, Samuel Richardson, John Graham, John Wiggins, W. J. Wilson, J. F. Funston, A. Medcalf and Ald. Adamson, Bell and Irwin with Henry Chapman as secretary.

The speakers addressed the crowd at the Exhibition grounds from the balcony of the main building. E. F. Clarke, County Master, occupied the chair. Mayor McMurrich, James Beaty, M.P., James L. Hughes, Robert Bell, M.P.P., and Trevelyan Ridout were among those who spoke.

The pageant in 1883 was the usual success. At the Exhibition grounds in the afternoon the programme of sports and contests was interrupted by rain. The great event was the tug-of-war between two teams of policemen. Six were on each side, and Sergt. Stark's team pulled Sergt. Brackenreid's team over the line. The athletic events were concluded on Saturday, July 14. On the evening of the Twelfth a promenade concert was held in the Adelaide Street Rink, at which County Master Frank Somers presided.

The drizzle that lasted all morning of the Twelfth of 1884 did not dampen the enthusiasm of the brethren. It was the year of the city's jubilee, and the Orangemen made an effort to have their celebration worthy of Toronto.

When the procession moved off from the Queen's Park along Grosvenor street to Yonge street every lodge in the Western District was headed by a band.

The County Master, Frank Somers, was mounted and rode with his chief marshal, F. E. Lloyd.

The event of the Orange year in 1885 was the laying of the corner-stones of Victoria Hall, the new county headquarters, on Dominion Day.

The lodges assembled in the City Hall square and marched in procession to the new building under construction by way of King, York, Queen and Richmond streets. James L. Hughes was chief marshal. The Grand Lodge officers were escorted by the recently organized Royal Scarlet Commandery of West Toronto, under the command of Comp. Ald. Barton, and the Pioneer Corps of L.O.L., No. 800, under the command of Capt. William Bell.

The Grand Lodge officers present were: W. J. Parkhill, of Randwick, Grand Master of British America; N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Woodbridge, Deputy Grand Master; H. J. L. White, St. Mary's, Grand Master of Ontario West; William Johnston, Belleville, Grand Master of Ontario East, and with them was W. H. Kennedy, of New York, Grand Master of the United States.

The four Canadian Grand Lodge officials laid the corner-stones with proper ceremony.

ROBERT BIRMINGHAM
First W.M. and Founder of Cameron L. O. L., No. 613.

E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., presided on the platform, and with him besides the official heads of the order, were Dr. Goldwin Smith, Hon. Alex. Morris, E. J. Lennox, architect of the building; Hugh Miller, A. R. Boswell, Ald. Defoe, Ald. John Shaw, Ald. F. Johnston, James Beaty, sr., and W. H. Knowlton. In the evening a banquet was held in Albert Hall, at which the County Master, Francis Somers, presided. The guests were the speakers of the afternoon, and the speech of the evening

was that of Prof. Goldwin Smith. Replying to the toast, "Sister Societies," Dr. Smith said:—

"On behalf of the St. George's Society, Mr. Chairman, I heartily thank you for the compliment you have so kindly paid me. We are united, as you have remarked, by our common character as benevolent societies, the Orange Society joining that function to the others which it possesses, and I think perhaps there is a closer tie in our love and devotion to the motherland. (Cheers.) Though happily I number many Orangemen among my friends, this is the first occasion on which I have been present at an Orange ceremony, or shared the hospitality of an Orange banquet. I have had especial pleasure in doing so today, because I must confess that I am conscious in my own mind of an error to be corrected; I might also say of a wrong to be undone. No Protestant who is at all acquainted with history can possibly be disloyal or ungrateful to the memory of William of Orange. (Applause.) No Protestant who is at all acquainted with history can forget the indomitable valor, unerring sagacity and heroic fortitude under adversity with which the great King preserved for us the heritage of liberty, and which have surrounded with undying laurels his illustrious brow. (Cheers.)

"But I have frankly to confess that I used to think that the work of Orangeism was done; that it belonged to history, that it was, perhaps, even unnecessarily keeping alive an ancient feud; that it might stand in the way of that reconciliation of Christendom, to which in the end all good Christians look forward. But my opinion is changed. (Applause.) The other day I was in England. I saw there a movement—a moral rebellion, for it is nothing else—going on, the object of which was to wreck the British Parliament and take Ireland out of the union. Had the British Parliament itself acted with anything like patriotic unanimity and firmness, that rebellion would have been at once put down. But alas, faction, selfishness, vacillations prevailed over and the rebellion was and still is rapidly making way.

"But amidst all these weaknesses, amidst all these factions, amidst all this selfishness I saw Orangeism in the North of Ireland standing like granite for the union. (Cheers.) Then my opinion and my heart were changed, and I at once said to myself 'I am wrong.' Orangeism still has work to do, and is doing it gallantly and well. (Prolonged aplause.) Just at that moment—at the very time of the Phoenix Park murders—came over the Costigan resolutions, and that added a drop to the cup of a true Englishman's affliction. It looked as if Canada, too, wished England to be dismembered, and it was necessary to explain that those resolutions were the sad necessity of politicians and not the voice of the Canadian people. (Applause.) No, gentlemen, we cannot allow the United Kingdom to be torn in pieces. Much less can we help directly or indirectly in that evil work. (Applause.) If the union were to be broken up the greatness of England, Ireland and Scotland would be gone, and we should at once feel the consequences in the depression of our spirits and the loss of influence and standing here. And, therefore, instead of sending over equivocal resolutions, we must stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are fighting for the union and offer them the assurance of our sympathy and support. (Cheers.) Not only may you be called upon to those who are fighting for the union; but I agree with the speaker to my right (Mr. William Johnston), that there may yet be work for Orangemen here. Toleration, gentlemen, is our motto. Of toleration, William the Third was the great champion in his day. We should be false to his example if we should desire to do the slightest injury or inflict the slightest insult on any denomination. (Applause.)

"We desire to do nothing of the kind, but we may have thought on looking around us that the day may come when Protestantism will need strong hearts, if not strong hands, to defend it. The crisis may come. You, gentlemen, may be called upon to do in a milder form that which your illustrious ancestors did two hundred years ago. (Cheers.) It is most pleasant, gentlemen, that at a period when in England, and perhaps here also, there is a good deal of time-serving, a good deal of looking out for votes and political tactics—it is pleas-

ant to find oneself among men like you, banded together not to be time-servers, not to curry favor, but to stand up for the right—men who would rather be weak and few on the side of right than strong and victorious on the side of the wrong (applause); and who, though the cause of the right may be driven to the margin of the sea, are ready to stand by it there, and once again to shut the gates of Derry. (Prolonged cheers.)

"I was glad to hear one of the speakers in the ceremony this morning repudiate the charge that Orangeism was becoming the engine and tool of a political party. Politics it must have, but not party politics. (Applause.) If the strong man of principle lays his head in the lap of the Delilah of political party he will arise shorn of his strength and reduced to impotence. Stand then, gentlemen, firm for the principles which have been handed down by William of Orange, and there will yet be great work for you to do. I have only to thank you, gentlemen, for the great honor conferred upon me this day in being invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of your building and the banquet this evening. Your building is founded in devotion to principle. In devotion to principle may the fabric rise. Under that roof may loyalty, integrity, Protestantism, as well as good fellowship and kindly brotherhood, forever dwell. And may generation after generation there treasure the heritage of liberty and truth handed down by William of Orange for the people of a happy, prosperous and free land." (Prolonged applause.)

The second Riel Rebellion was responsible for the diminished ranks on Saturday, July 11, 1885. Nearly every lodge marched below strength that year. One lodge had twenty men away and another fifteen. James L. Hughes was the chief marshal.

Victoria Hall, the new county headquarters, was completed in 1886, and Queen's Park, as the chief rendezvous, was deserted for Queen street east and the streets defining the Metropolitan Church block.

Mr. Gladstone's espousal of Home Rule and the birth of the Unionist party in Great Britian did much to revive Orange ardor. Few were the Sons of William who lingered in their homes on the Twelfth of July that year. James L. Hughes was again the marshal. The procession was led by him and the County Master, Frank Somers.

An admission fee of twenty-five cents was collected from each Orangeman entering the Exhibition grounds on the Twelfth of 1887. The collectors were William Lee, County Secretary, and the late E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., and Provincial Deputy Grand Master. This fee has been collected every year since, and is applied to a fund to reduce the debt on the County Orange Hall.

JAMES L. HUGHES
County Master, 1888.

The procession was marshalled by Edward Medcalf, and was formed on Queen street east, at the county headquarters, Victoria Hall.

The bicentenary of the Revolution of 1688 and the tricentenary of the defeat of the Armada in 1588 were also celebrated with the anniversary of the Oldbridge battle in 1888.

Such a Protestant celebration had not been seen in Toronto before. The Exhibition grounds were thronged to hear the speeches of the occasion.

The County Master, James L. Hughes, presided, and the orator of the day was Dr. Goldwin Smith. The Sage of the Grange was received with acclaim. He said:

"I have great pleasure in moving the first resolution as a testimony to the interest which all members of the community feel in the power, prosperity and influence of your Order. That magnificent procession which passed before us to-day was the exhibition of a safeguard and a guarantee not only for the civil and religious liberties of the Orange Order but the whole nation. (Cheers.) I move:

"That devoutly and gratefully we render thanks to Him 'from whom all blessings flow' for His marvellous interposition at times of great national crises in the history of our Empire, for having raised up His servant, King William III., to carry out "His vast designs and work His sovereign will"; for the blessings accruing from the Revolution of 1688; of the overthrow of the baneful and despotic rule of James II.; of the placing on the throne

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH

Who delivered the chief address at the laying of the corner stone of the County Hall.

of a constitutional monarch in the person of William III., and the securing of the inestimable blessings of religious and civil liberty; for the unprecedented spread of truth, the unification of Protestantism, and the development of our Empire in these two hundred years.'

"This is a memorable year," he continued, "for not only is it the bicentenary of the glorious Revolution which established liberty in England and the world, but it is also the tricentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1688 it was not merely the nation that was saved, but the world. (Renewed cheering.) When William III. landed he rescued not only England but the cause of Protestantism in England. Had James II. succeeded, the cause of Protestantism would have been lost. All the great powers, France, Italy and Spain, were in the hands of the Roman Catholics.

"William III. saved Europe and saved the world from falling back into darkness and slavery. (Cheers.) At that time Protestantism had been extirpated in France by the sword of Louis XIV., with every circumstance of perfidy and cruelty. The fires of the Inquisition were still then burning. It was a great deliverance, not only for England, but for the whole world. (Cheers.) It was right and meet that these days should forever be celebrated. It was right that the memory of a hero who had rescued the world should be kept alive. It was right that they should march to the strains of old familiar music, as they did that day through the streets of Toronto. (Cheers.) It was right that they should call to mind William's sagacity and courage. But the best way to commemorate a hero was to hold up his principles and stand steadfast in his cause. (Cheers.) He used to think that Orangeism was a thing of the past. He used to think it had served a useful purpose, but could not do so in the future. He had been mightily mistaken. (Cheers.) Orangeism was a thing of the present and a thing of the future. (Hear, hear.) One irrepressible conflict was over, but another seemed to be impending. He was quite sure there lurked not in the breast of anyone there the slightest feeling of enmity against their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. He numbered many Roman Catholics among his best and dearest friends. Orangeism did not want to deprive the Roman Catholics of any privilege, advantage or honor which they themselves enjoy. They only desired absolute equality. (Cheers.)

"But, unfortunately, what ultramontane Rome wanted was not equality, it was domination. A change had come over the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. It was no longer the quiet old Gallican church.

WILLIAM L. BELL.
County Master, 1890.

a new spirit had entered into it. Whose spirit was this? It was the spirit of the Jesuit. Who was it that incited the Austrian persecutor against the Protestants of Bohemia? Who was it that incited Louis XIV. against the Protestants of France? Who was it that incited James II. against the Protestants of England? It was the Jesuit. (Cheers.) The sovereigns of his own church united in demanding his suppression, and suppressed for a time he was, but he was revived, and he took to his old intrigues again. He

intrigued in France, Germany and Switzerland. He had been expelled by France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Germany. We, in Canada had just received him and provided him with the means of carrying on his design against our commonwealth. He no longer intrigued with kings who had lost their power, but with the people.

"The best way to overcome him was not by forcible exclusion, but by moral resistance. The Orange Order must head the Protestants in Canada in that resistance. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister of this province is forced to pay homage to this power, and the Dominion Government rests in no small measure upon its support. In Quebec Protestantism is at a low ebb. The Protestants are being shouldered out of the Eastern Townships. Only a remnant of them is now left in Quebec. They began to tremble for their civil rights and even for the security of their commerce. If they reach out their hand for protection to this province, protection must be given them. (Cheers.) They must be upheld if Protestantism was not to be extinguished in Quebec. The first battlefield would be in the public schools. It was so in the United States, and would be so in this Dominion. Already they have Separate schools, where the pupils are not trained as citizens, but as liege men of the church. There might have been a ground for that in former days when their religion was in some danger, but there was no excuse for it now. The Public schools, though probably the first field of battle, would not be the last. Orangemen would have plenty to do if they were true to themselves. If they allowed their order to be made mere machines to keep certain men in power then other citizens would have no interest in the order. If they were going to be the great bulwark of Protestant principles, then Canada would have a great interest in them indeed.

"Choose, then, on this day," said the Professor, in conclusion, "which you will do. Whether you will be a mere political machine, or a great independent bulwark of British and Protestant civilization of this Dominion. (Cries of 'Bulwark, bulwark.') You cannot have a nobler or more inspiring day on which to make that choice than this bi-centenary of the landing of William III. and the tri-centenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada." (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. Wild, Mayor E. F. Clarke, Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Thomas Keys and Rev. William Patterson also spoke.

The dawn of the Twelfth of 1889 was heralded with the usual discharge of firearms.

The signal for the lodges to fall into line at 1 o'clock was the firing of a cannon under the direction of the County Master, F. H. Medcalf, Esq., J.P.

From the rendezvous, a vacant lot at the corner of York and Front streets, immediately west of Sword's Hotel, the brethren marched through the principal streets and up the College avenue to the University lawn.

John Carr, District Master, was the chief marshal, and his assistants were G. W. Fraser and William Nicol.

The following lodges were in line:—Nos. 4, 136, 137, 140, 164, 212, 269, 275, 301, 328, 375, 396, 404, 501, 506, 507, 551, 588, 621, 657, 781 and 201 from Scarboro and 207 from York Mills.

Visiting brethren from Hamilton arrived too late to join in the procession. They marched from the Yonge street dock to the Albion Hotel, where they lunched.

The demonstration was a record-breaker in point of numbers. Protestant feeling had been stirred that year by the Jesuits' estates question.

The speakers of the day included Ogle R. Gowan, M.P.P., Past Grand Master, and Nassau C. Gowan, Grand Secretary.

A rumor was circulated the evening before that St. Michael's Cathedral was to be despoiled. All that night a few anxious Roman Catholics guarded the edifice, but no despoiler appeared.

After the celebration No. 4 dined in the hall at the corner of Front and Church streets. Nos. 136 and 501 dined in the Yonge street Nassau Hall. No. 137 lunched in the same hall. No. 140 lunched in No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company's hall, as also did No. 212.

No. 207 dined at Mr. Leech's Belleview House, Yonge street; No. 215 at Bro. Moffatt's Royal Oak Inn, Scarboro; No. 269 at Thomas Wilson's, Yonge street; No. 275 at Bro. McFadden's, Colborne street; No. 301 in

George street Orange Hall; Nos. 328 and 551 at the Terrapin; No. 375 at Bro. John Irwin's General Wolfe Inn, 34 Church street; No. 396 at Bro. John Wilson's, Church street; No. 404 and the Cadet Lodge, No. 10, at Bro. Ramsay's, and No. 506 at Bro. Thomas Berney's, Yorkville.

No. 588 lunched in the afternoon and took supper in the evening at Bro. Jardine's, corner of Queen and Elizabeth streets.

Nos. 621 and 657 dined at Bro. Thos. Moore's, Elizabeth street, and No. 781 at Bro. Thomas Plunkett's, Spadina avenue.

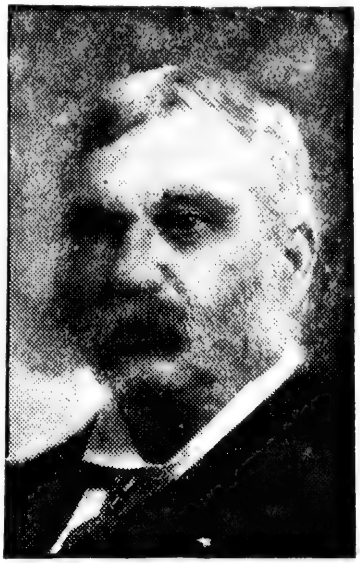
No. 4 was awarded the prize for the lodge presenting the best appearance.

The Mayor, in his message to Council at a meeting after the celebration, called attention to the order that prevailed.

"There can be no reason why in future years," read the message, "is such processions must be maintained, they should not pass over as agreeably as the one just gone by. It would be very inappropriate to discuss the necessity or advantage of such displays, or whether it would not be beneficial on all sides to discontinue them, because it is a subject which is usually approached with too much feeling to be temperately settled. The discontinuance of such processions must be left to the body itself. It would be useless to urge anything like force, for most people will resist it, but there can be no possible feeling entertained if the resolution to avoid such displays would certainly have a tendency to create opposition whether they ought to have such tendency or not, be voluntarily adopted."

A display worthy of the city and of the occasion was the ambition of the brethren in 1890. The carnival of that year had not been the success its promoters expected and the injured civic spirit of the Orangemen prompted them to present a pageant that would be remembered. They were blessed with glorious weather and the demonstration was a blaze of color. Orange and scarlet regalia abounded. The uniformed drill corps of the various lodges went through evolutions on the line of march. Silk banners floated in the breeze and the fifers and drummers looked their gayest. The Lady True Blues, who headed the procession, were all dressed in white.

Ald. William Bell, County Master, presided on the platform in the afternoon. Dr Goldwin Smith was given an enthusiastic reception. Though not an Orangeman, as a student of history he said he knew something of the achievements of the great order. He exhorted the members to stand by the principles of the King, whose name and memory they revered. The other speakers included Rev. H. C. Dixon, Rev. J. C. Madill, John Hewitt and Major James Bennett.



H. A. E. Kent
County Master, 1891.

Among the processionists in line in 1891 were Hon. N Clarke Wallace, Grand Master of British America; William Nicholson, Grand Master of Ontario West and William Galbraith, Grand Master of Quebec. As the Twelfth fell on Sunday the celebration took place on Saturday according to precedent, large delegations of brethren attended from Montreal and Hamilton. County Master H.A.E. Kent presided on the platform in the Crystal Palace at the Exhibition Grounds.

From Victoria Hall in 1892 the line of march was east on Queen street to Sherbourne street, down to King street, west to Simcoe street, up to Queen street again and west to Strachan avenue and the Exhibition grounds.

County Master H. A. E. Kent had as his staff John McMillan, Deputy County Master; Ald. J. Bailey and J. M. Crowley, County Marshals; Harry Lovelock, District Master, Centre Toronto; Thomas Coulter, District Master, West Toronto; John Stuart, District Master, East Toronto; J. Bailey,

HON. N. CLARKE WALLACE, M.P.
Grand Master, died 1901.

District Master, North-west Toronto; and James Gray, District Master, North Toronto.

A programme of games at the Exhibition grounds was the only entertainment arranged by the committee. The ten mile bicycle race was the drawing card.

The gathering was in Queen's Park in 1893. The heavy rain in the morning made the brethren anxious for the success of their celebration. By eleven o'clock the skies began to clear and the procession moved off on time. Thomas Coulter, County Director of Ceremonies, was chief marshal. His assistants were: Joh Adair, D. of C., Western District; W. McLatchie, D. of C., Eastern District; Thomas Walker, D. of C., Northern District, and John F. Loudon, D. of C., Centre District.

At the Exhibition grounds the games and dancing proved to be such attractions that speechmaking was dispensed with.

The entry on to Yonge street of the procession in 1894 was a signal for the street cars to stop. Crowds filled the street to see the procession and did not want their view interrupted. One earnest motorman with his car stalled at Walton street tried to get out of the jam. He got as far as Elm street when an irate spectator climbed on the car and punched the motorman's nose till it bled.

County Master John McMillan led the line astride a grey horse. In the procession were Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Grand Master, and Dr. Sproule, M.P., Deputy Grand Master.

The route of procession was along Grosvenor street to Yonge street, to King street, along to Simcoe street, up Simcoe street to Queen street and "No Interference With Manitoba" and similar mottoes were displayed along the line of march.

The Western District led the array in 1895. County Master John McMillan rode at the head of the procession. The Manitoba school question was assuming ominous proportions, and the brethren were on the qui vive for what position their Grand Master, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, and other Orange members of Parliament would take.

The carriages of the True Blues extended from College to King streets.

Frank Smith took charge of the games, but a shower about four o'clock prevented the committee from concluding them that day.

The Orangemen won their fight in 1896 and the Remedialist Tupper Government was defeated. Manitoba was left to regulate her own schools.

A big battle of the campaign was the fight in East Toronto, where the Orangemen and Equal Righters chose J. Ross Robertson for their candidate against the straight party candidate, Emerson Coatsworth, jr.

Mr. Coatsworth, an Orangeman, had given particular offence by his failure to denounce the Remedial Bill. His taunts in the House that he would be pleased to try conclusions in East Toronto with his Grand Master, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, who led the Orange revolt, was a brag that could not be allowed to pass. Mr. Coatsworth was taken at his word. One of the most sternly fought campaigns ever waged in Toronto resulted. Few election fights ever evoked such a display of feeling. Mr. Robertson was returned by a majority of 1,619, and Mr. Coatsworth withdrew from public life for a time.

It was with a feeling of duty well done that the brethren celebrated the Orangemen's New Year's Day that year. Had not their Grand Master, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, who had resigned his office in the Conservative Government and turned against his party, been returned in his old constituency of West York with a majority of 4,068, the largest ever secured by a candidate in Canada? D'Alton McCarthy had been returned in North Simcoe by a majority of 1,107. The Tupper Government had been defeated. It had been proved that the Orange Association was not the property of a political party. Toronto has seen few demonstrations that equalled in fervor the Twelfth of July celebration of that year.

The county headquarters, Victoria Hall, instead of Queen's Park, was the mustering point. The lodges were formed up according to their districts on Bond, Jarvis and Mutual streets. County Master W. D. McPherson rode at the head of the Orange line in a carriage. The route was along Queen to Yonge, down to King, and west to Dufferin street and the Exhibition grounds.

At the latter place McKinley and Brunswick Lodges dispensed their usual generous hospitality. Old 404 had at her table some of the leading brethren of the association. Stephen W. Burns, W. M., presided, and among those with him were: H. A. E. Kent, P.C.M.; J. Ross Robertson, M.P.; Alexander Muir, the author of "The Maple Leaf Forever"; Thomas Crawford, M.P.P.; Wm. Burton, Dr. John Noble, John Hewitt, Deputy County Master; Wm. Fitzgerald, Grand Master, Loyal True Blue Association, and J. W. St. John, M.P.P.

Replying to the toast of "The County Lodge," Mr. Kent said, in part: "Our institution spoke loud and long in that campaign in Toronto and elsewhere. Wherever the Orange roll was strong, its effect could be recognized. Orangeism in this country is growing more powerful—(Hear, hear)—and I am proud to say that the Orangemen of Ontario cannot be led by any party

JOHN MCMILLAN
County Master, 1894-5.

or individual; they are not at the beck and call of any one. (Cheers.) Orangemen of Ontario cannot long be claimed by any party. They prefer to follow the principles of their noble order. (Hear, hear.) Toronto must feel proud of the course taken by the Orangemen of this city on June 23rd, and in future I believe they will continue to live up to the principles of the order to the best of their ability." (Applause.)

M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, M.P.,

was called upon to reply to the toast "The Day We Celebrate." It was some time before he could proceed. When the band ceased and the cheers subsided, he said:

"Brethren,—There are many golden days on the calendar of British history, but of the many, this 12th day of July, is one so marked, as commemorating the dawn of freedom of conscience and of speech, that the words, 'The liberties of England and the Protestant religion, I will maintain,' embroidered as they were upon the blue banner of William of glorious memory, will, while time lasts, not be forgotten by the sons of Britain or by their descendants in any part of an empire whose drum-beat encircles the world.

"Some years ago—it is not necessary to burden your mind with dates—but in my school and college life there were two days in the year that were always looked forward to with joyous anticipation.

"One was the birthday of the good mother across the sea, whose virtues we consecrate in the song familiar to young and old in every clime and under every sky where the flag of Britain floats. (Hear, hear.)

"The other day was the twelfth of July. (Hear, hear.)

"Nothing cheered my youthful heart so much as when, with banners floating in the air and colors flying the bandsmen heading the procession played with all the vigor of devotion, the time-honored tune of the 'Protestant Boys.' It may not have been rendered with the precision and musical execution of the musicians of to-day, but it was most effective. (Laughter.)

"Far be it from my mind to discredit the popularity of the National Anthem, but it always struck me in my early days at least, that the keynote of all the harmonies was in the tune that cheered the troops of William when the Boyne bristled with muskets.

"Indeed, one may have a half suspicion that the gallant Schomberg must have heard a few notes of the famous tune when he plunged into the river, and with his last words, rallied the long column of exiles from France—the Huguenot refugees, who distinguished themselves with the fury with which they swept the field and followed William to victory.

"Brethren, the grand march of British freedom has literally kept step to the thrilling music of the 'Protestant Boys.' (Hear, hear.)

"Yes, and in this age, as our children read the history of Britain, must not that of Canada, during the past few months recall, in part at least, the heroic struggle of the Huguenots who fought for liberty of conscience and against the tyranny that interfered with education and wrecked the privileges of a race on whose muster roll were the names of men eminent in war, in science and literature, and whose descendants in the mart of Britain, are noted for their intelligence, for their industry, and for their thrift.

"To-day, if we do celebrate the victory of the Boyne, and pray that the name of the king-deliverer may never be forgotten, we do so in the spirit of liberty.

"Freedom's cause was won in the battle of the lily. It was a great day for the world when the white lily of Catholic France faded before the Orange lily of Protestant Holland. (Cheers.)

"We ask special privileges for none but equal rights for all, and we emphasize this, our speech in the white disk of the valley, silent testimony that the voice of the people shall not be strangled by the hand of the cleric whatever be his creed or the altar of his devotion.

"The cause still goes marching on. Whenever a Boyne has to be crossed, the memory of the great king and his great works will help us to cross it.

"Ten years ago I placed my foot on the fragment of rock at Brixham, in Devon, on which the deliverer stood when he stepped from his boat and was welcomed by the ploughmen and fishermen who swarmed the coast to do him service.

"On that autumn day in 1688, when William landed, he set his foot not only on the soil of his future kingdom but on the neck of Papal aggression for all time to come. (Hear, hear.)

"Little did the great king think as he walked along the wave-washed beach, with its limestone cliffs, that the sound of his footsteps would be echoed in succeeding centuries by the

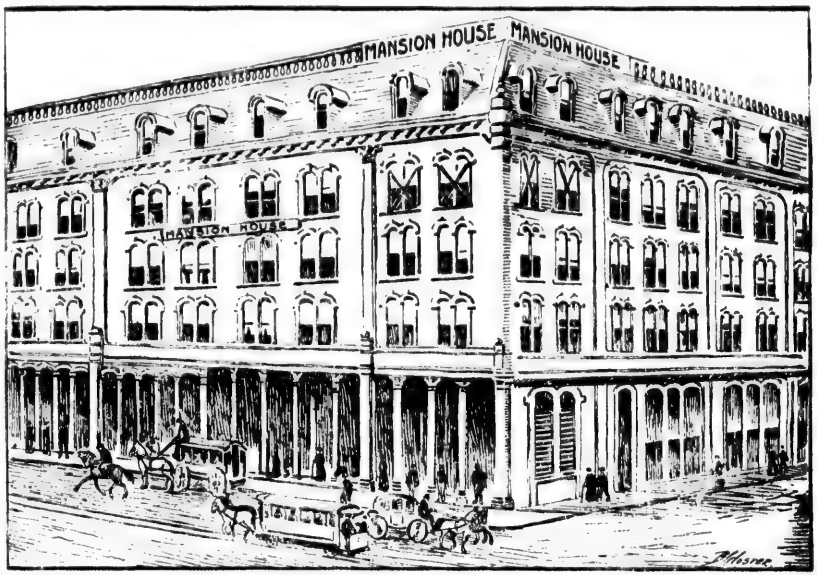
march of tens of thousands who celebrate as we do to-day, the victory at Drogheda, which emancipated the empire from the tyranny of the oppressor and secured civil and religious freedom to Britain forever and a day.

"England had to take her choice between the white horse of political freedom and the red bull of Papal despotism.

"Let us wear our fathers' hats on the glorious twelfth and let us wear their sturdy principles every day the year round. (Hear, hear.)

"We may not have sung a king out of a kingdom, but we have shown that when the Protestants of this country keep in step to the music of the old tune, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, they can send to the exile of private life many of the political kings who misrepresented the people. (Applause.)

"Of all the numbers in the history c the world no combination of figures can be made which expresses so much of civil good to all mankind as 1690. It stands for the



In this corner room (marked with the crosses) of the old Mansion House, now the Palmer House, met the District Lodge of Toronto, and most of the lodges that met in the old hall at King and Church streets.

"Let us sing our songs and march to the music that saluted their standard on the field of victory. The politician who once said 'Let me make the ballads of a people and I care not who makes their laws,' did not, of course, refer to some machine-made doggerel that the people in this country had to digest in the late campaign, but in 1688 when James II. was driven from the throne the author of the ballad entitled 'Lillibullero Dullinala' boasted that we have sung a king out of three kingdoms, and he did this to the tune of the 'Protestant Boys.'

year that William conquered a' the Boyne, and if my majority which East Toronto gave me had been 1,690, instead of 1,616, then indeed I would have felt that I had been elected by a better Protestant majority. (Laughter.)

"We have good reason in Canada to celebrate the anniversary of the Boyne, for the watchword of that day passed from mouth to ear in William's army was the greeting that recalls to us the days of the brave men who fought behind the bulwarks at Derry; of those who routed the Irish

Horse at Newton Butler; of the brave squadrons who fought for their lives at the red bog at Aughrim, and of the man who, by his victory on the Boyne, cut down the royal standard of James on the tower at Drogheda and gave us our lily as the freedom flower of Britain and 'the Boyne water' as the anthem of civil and religious liberty.

"In the deep darkness that preceeded the dawn of liberty the British people looked around for a man who would lead the forces of freedom against the sceptre of the titled tyrant.

"They had not far to look.

"They found a man who at 12 years of age had courage enough in resisting French invasion to open the dykes and flood his country, declaring he would die in the last ditch rather than witness the ruin of the Dutch republic. A man who at 18 sat with the fathers of the commonwealth in Holland; who at 25 was renowned in Europe as a soldier and diplomat, and who at 36 was a master spirit in the cause of liberty—a leader, as Macaulay says, who had the adamantine courage of a Cromwell.

"This man was William of Orange, the grandson of William the Silent, a statesman who made the first practical application in government of the principle of religious toleration.

"The fight in the Valley of the Boyne was a victory for the human race, for if William had been defeated there would be no free government on the earth to-day.

"It was the last battle in the long war between freedom and absolutism, a battle which his ancestor, William the Silent began, and to which his whole family consecrated their lives. Our battles are now fought with ballots, not with bullets, and with votes as our artillery, let us stand like Britains by the guns of freedom.

"In our day may we not also say that we have found men true, not the sons of royal households, but those of our own kith and kin, of our own tribes and families, men who marshalled the forces and led battalions to victory, and are now honored as Canada never honored men before.

"In the recent history of this country there was need of men, and the crisis developed men who were giants in the fight.

"These men were our own Clark Wallace and D'Alton McCarthy. (Great cheering.)

"By their work they have proved that the Orange institution is not the leagued ally of any party, but that standing by the crown and the open Bible it has proved itself a force in the land with which every political party will hereafter have to reckon.

"As long as there are Canadian political Derrys to be defended the Orange forces in the Dominion will prove true to the traditions of the order.

"Remember that it was the Orange that made the red, white and blue the glorious banner of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

"Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, and so with united action muster a force abundantly able to guard the principle of equal rights for ourselves and our children, and strengthen the links that now bind us to a mother land which will forever be enshrined in the hearts of those who see in the cross of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick the union of all that symbolizes freedom of speech and the unfettered right to cast the ballot of an honest man." (Applause.)

Bro. Alexander Muir was introduced as the author of Canada's national song, and was enthusiastically received.

"The Twelfth of July," he said, "was a day which every man, woman and child throughout the world should remember with joy and gratitude.

"The Orangemen have thrown off the shackles that have bound them to party," said Mr. Muir. "They followed blindly until they did not know where they were. (Hear, hear.) But they are thinking, not only thinking, but acting for themselves, and they have let it be known that they cannot be led by the nose any longer." (Applause.)

Mr. J. W. St. John, M.P.P., and W. Bros. John Hewitt, Dr. J. T. Noble, E. P. Reden and W. Johnston also spoke.

W. Bro. Louis P. Kribs, W.M., of McKinlay Lodge, presided over 275's festivities. The speech of the affair was that of R. W. Bro. E. F. Clarke, M.P. for West Toronto. As the oldest past master present he responded to the toast to the health of McKinlay Lodge. Ald. Hubbard and Cran-

spoke on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto. M.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, M.P., arrived later and was most heartily received.

People went back to 1888 to recall a demonstration like that of 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. By thousands did the brethren turn out to show their loyalty to their associations and their fealty to their Queen.

Victoria Hall was once more the place of assembly, and the chief marshal was Joseph E. Thompson, county director of ceremonies.

The County Master, W. D. McPherson, rode at the head in a carriage. The centre district was in the lead.

The Exhibition grounds were thronged. The athletic contests drew crowds of competitors, and it was 6 o'clock before the last event was run off.

McKinlay L.O.L., No. 275, and Brunswick L.O.L., No. 404, had special dining halls, and their latch-strings were always out to the brethren.

W. Bro. Charles Noble presided over the festivities of No. 275.

Bro. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., was first introduced. He did not know any body of gentlemen who were more appropriately entitled to rejoice in the glories, enthusiasm and honors of this year than the members of the Loyal Orange Lodges of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

He considered the occasion to be one of joyful hilarity, which should not be clouded with long speeches.

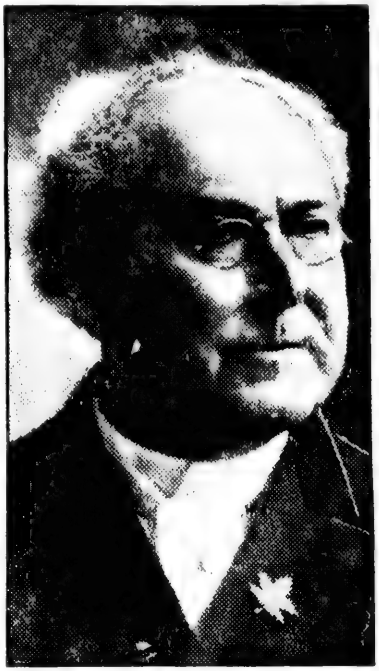
The chairman next introduced M W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, M.P. He said:—

"Brethren, there are red letter days in the calendar of British history, but if there be a day that glistens in the sunshine of political and intellectual freedom it is this anniversary when the fatherless and motherless—the God sent heir of the House of Orange—crossed the valley of the Boyne at Drogheda.

"This is the day we celebrate. This is the event we commemorate. This is the memory that we perpetuate—yes, to our children's children—as of a struggle for national freedom—the most heroic that the pen of the historian has ever recorded.

"We hail the memory of that July morning when with the golden sunrise a Protestant phalanx, born in many lands and speaking many tongues, with William at their head, crossed the water and swept from British soil the native levies of James and the trained bands of allied France.

"We mark the memory of the victory at the Boyne with the joy of music that sweeps through the air as a message of freedom from the 'Protestant Boys.'



ALEXANDER MUIR
Author of Canada's National Song, "The Maple Leaf."

"We mark it by the carrying aloft of banners that crowned with lilies preserve to us the features of William as he crossed the river, of gallant old Schomberg, whose last words rallied the Huguenot refugees, or of the pious and valiant Walker, the hero of Derry, who gallantly fell while exhorting the colonists of Ulster to play the part of men and fight for their hearths, homes and country at large.

"We mark it by the shoulder to shoulder march of the descendants of Protestant yeomanry, men of Enniskillen, who plunged into the Boyne, who pierced the Irish centre and routed a host that, disheartened by defeat, took refuge in flight and cleared the pathway of freedom from the meadowed brink of the Boyne at Oldbridge to the Gothic archway of the vestibule at Westminster.

"It was the last time that the lion of England and the lily of France were ever on one escutcheon in an holy alliance.

W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.
County Master, 1896.

"It was the birthday of a cause that gives us in this great province and in the six other provinces of the Canadian Confederation the right to wear our regalia, the right to play our music, the right to march with our banners, the right to speak aloud to the people and tell them, as I tell you now, that by that day's work at the Boyne, our fathers gained for themselves and for all of British birth an allegiance of freedom that is ours, without fear from either gowned or surpliced preacher in the pulpit of tonsured head at the altar or the robed and mitred bishop who sits in his palace. (Hear, hear).

"Yes, the Twelfth day of July stands out in the book of days with its Orange marker and leaf ever open at a page which says that since William reigned no British King has sold his country for the gold of France nor held himself as vassal to the Vatican at Rome.

"What we have we hold. This is the guide word of Britain to-day as her commerce cuts its pathway east and west in the march of men across the land, in speed of ships across the seas. The flag of freedom met the coming sun on that November morning when William touched on the little pier at Brixham. The sturdy peasantry took up that banner and in three kingdoms it won liberty for our forebears of the olden times. Shall we not preserve it for their sons who stand by it to-day? This legacy of freedom won for us by the men who planted the Protestant flag on the walls of Drogheda, who swore fidelity on the four gospels at Kenmare, who stood firm in the city of refuge, the God-graced town of Derry, and who swept the Irish host at Newton Butler and Aughrim, we have received as a sacred trust and are ready to defend as were the men who gave their blood for victory.

"The red rose for England, the Shamrock for Ireland, the thistle for Scotland, and the orange lily for the freedom of all.

"The orange lily is the perfect flower of British liberty.

"Some of us they say wear our fathers' hats. Well, we all wear our fathers' colors, and Protestant England will always escape as long as we wear our fathers' principles.

"British liberty has cost millions of lives and oceans of blood, but the lily fair as freedom's flower first blossomed on English soil when William stepped on the surf-worn shores of Devon.

"He was every inch a King. From his boyhood he was a hero. While raw with youth he routed the veteran marshals of France. He restrained the ambition of the grasping Louis and stood forth for liberty against despotism and as the champion of Protestantism from the rising to the setting sun.

"He was the greatest of our English Kings and down to the days of our own Victoria no such ruler ever held the sovereign sceptre. Many battles have been fought where more blood was shed, but what encounter of arms stands more for the triumphs of liberty over despotism than the march of the 30,000 who, ten abreast, crossed the Boyne and unfurled the standard that floats to-day as flag of Britain?

"We love liberty of speech, freedom of conscience and right of action for every man and woman in the land.

"We abhor despotism in any form whether the work of crafty priests or cunning politician.

"We demand for ourselves no more than we are willing to grant to others, for the acme of Orangeism is toleration to every color, class or creed and personal freedom for all mankind.

"I am not enrolled amongst the oldest inhabitants, but for 36 years I have marched to the tune of the 'Protestant Boys' and 'Boyne Water.'

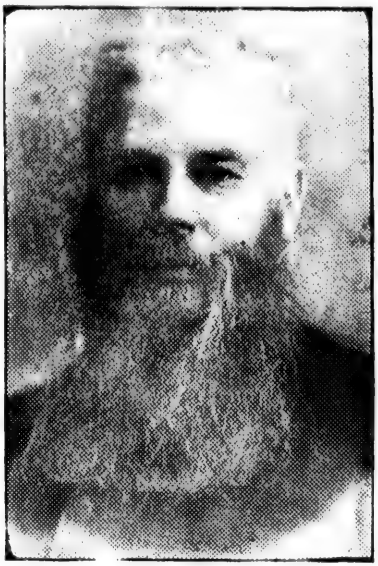
"I am glad to look at you all to-day, to see your wives, your sons, your daughters enjoying this, the great festival of the lily, and my earnest hope is that you may always look forward to the return of this anniversary on which you hold your heads erect in honor of one of the greatest kings of the very greatest empire the world has ever seen or will see." (Cheers).

Bro. J. Castell Hopkins followed. He reminded his hearers that they lived under a different dispensation from that of the day in which William of Orange lived. "We live to-day in a period," he said, "in which toleration and liberty are synonymous terms Our order has done much to create and maintain the unity of the Empire. As I understand the order, and as I understand its history, it has two great cardinal principles: one is the maintenance and propagation of religious truth and the other is maintenance and defence of unity."

The allegiance shown by Canada to the British throne and the part taken by the Dominion in the Jubilee celebration was in some measure due to the achievements and standing of the Orange body in Canada.

W. Bro. John Hewitt commented on the Separate school evil. So long as any class in a mixed community was enjoying the privilege that another class did not enjoy there would be a reason and excuse for friction. All differences should be effaced to let every man stand a free man before the law.

R.W. Bro. E. F. Clarke M.P., said in part: There is nothing inconsistent with the employment of the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty to have such a demonstration by Orangemen through the streets of Toronto to-day. This demonstration is not a menace against the minority, against their creeds or rights as British subjects;



JOHN IRWIN
Master of L. O. L. No. 375 in 1860.

it is a declaration of our principles and of our fealty to that constitution which was won for us two hundred years ago by gallant sires from those who would destroy our race and nation—(hear, hear)—and understanding Orangeism, as I hope we all understand it, as year after year comes up its principles will take a deeper hold upon the people of Canada and the Empire because we know, brethren, that the principles of Orangeism mean in the fullest acceptance the granting of the fullest measure

of civil and religious liberty to every British subject under the flag. We invite those who differ from us, who do not accept our faith, who do not believe in our principles, to come in under a broad banner of Orangeism, and we will assure them that under its fold we shall mete out to them every scintilla of justice. (Hear, hear).

Hanlan's Point and Centre Island instead of Exhibition Park were the gathering points after the procession in 1898. The route of procession was by way of Bloor, Jarvis, King, York and Lake streets.

JOHN HEWITT
County Master, 1898-9.

Three new lodges, Verral No. 1691, Ionic No. 1693, and Dominion were added to the line that year.

County Master John Hewitt had with him R. W. Bro. D. M. Jermyn, of Wiarton, Grand Master of Ontario West. W. Bro. Chas. H. Noble, County Director of Ceremonies, was in charge of the procession.

The banner of D'Alton McCarthy Lodge No. 1,034, was draped in memory of the distinguished champion of Protestant rights who had just died.

From Lake street the members and their friends boarded the ferries for the Island. McKinley and Brunswick lodges dined at Hanlan's Point, the former at the roof garden, and the latter in the ball room of the Toronto Rowing Club. The sports took place at Centre Island

The procession streets were thronged as usual in 1899, and the long line of lodges was longer than ever Hamilton brethren arrived during the forenoon, and were received by John Hewitt, County Master; Harry Lovelock, Deputy County Master, and a committee. A delegation from St. Catharines arrived by steamer at the Exhibition wharf.

Instead of going down Yonge street, from Grosvenor street, the procession passed along Wellesley street and down Jarvis street to Queen street, and west to Dufferin street and the Exhibition grounds.

The County Master was the chairman of the public meeting in the afternoon, and introduced from the platform Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Lt.-Colonel A. E. Belcher, of Southampton, P. C. M. of Bruce; Ald. Nicholson, of Hamilton, P. G. M. of Ontario West; and Dr. Pyne, M.P.P.

The send-off given the Canadian contingent, and the Pretoria celebration, accustomed Toronto to big things. The Orange procession in 1900 was to the populace an event that ranked with these. Tens of thousands lined the streets and cheered the processionists, who numbered several thousands themselves.

Khaki was the predominating color for the uniforms of the bands, and there were 25 of them in line.

John Croft, County Director of Ceremonies, marshalled the hosts in the Queen's Park, with the district directors as his aides. Harry Lovelock, as County Master, headed the most enthusiastic Orange procession that Toronto has seen.

Every Twelfth of July the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home are the guests of the Orangemen. During the regime of Harry Lovelock, as County Master, he made them his special charges.

In 1901 they had their usual annual dinner in a separate building. Kind friends took charge of them in the

afternoon, and they had the outing of their lives.

The procession was an hour late in leaving the Queen's Park, and arrived at the Exhibition grounds at 1.45.

The speakers during the afternoon were the following brethren: Mayor O. A. Howland, Rev. A. B. Chambers, D.D., Rev. E. C. Laker, E. F. Clarke, M.P., Rev. A. L. Geggie, Robert Birmingham and Frank Somers.

A tinge or sadness was given the walk of 1902. The five firemen killed in the McIntosh holocaust were all Orangemen. The banners of their lodges were all draped.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of the five brethren—David See, Walter Henry Clark, Walter O. Collard, Adam Kerr and Frederick George Russell were expressed during the afternoon for their devotion to duty which led them to death. Their funeral was on the following day, Sunday, July 13th.

"No Surrender" Lodge No. 357, of Buffalo, John Clark, W. M., and "Queen City" Lodge Lady True Blues, Mrs. D. Lee, Wor. Mistress, were welcome visitors. At the Exhibition grounds they were dined by McKinley Lodge, who also entertained the distinguished members who delivered addresses during the afternoon.

County Master Harry Lovelock, was chairman, and introduced the following brethren:—Rev. Dr. Wild, Mayor Howland, W. J. Parkhill, of Midland, P. G. M., of British North America, and G. T. of British America; Rev. E. C. Laker and E. F. Clarke, M.P.

The Twelfth was on Sunday in 1903, so the procession took place on Saturday in accordance with custom. "No Surrender" Lodge of Buffalo, William Rice, W.M., again came to Toronto to take part in the big walk. The visitors were entertained by McKinley Lodge, and Controller Joseph Oliver presided at the banquet in Webb's Dining Hall at the Exhibition grounds.

When he appeared on the platform in the afternoon, E. F. Clarke, M.P., was given a magnificent reception. The County Master, Frederick Dane, introduced him as "the white-haired boy of Orangeism." The applause was tumultuous, and the big-hearted member for West Toronto was deeply affected by the demonstration of good will. Mayor Urquhart spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Association. The other speakers included Rev. Dr. J. C. Speer, Rev. Ten Broeck Reynolds, and Rev. J. L. Gordon.

Had the rain continued on the Twelfth of 1904 the brethren would have walked to the Exhibition Grounds from Queen's Park direct. The downpour lasted till noon, and then the sun shone. The twelve o'clock whistles were blowing when the parade began to move along College street to Yonge

HARRY LOVELOCK
County Master, 1901-2.

street, instead of along Grosvenor street, which had become muddy after the rain.

County Director R. J. Armstrong had his instructions from W. Bro. Frederic Dane, County Master, to order the "walk" rain or shine

Brethren from Buffalo, Hamilton, Humber Bay and Mimico, joined in the procession. The orators at the Exhibition grounds were the following brethren: Messrs. J. F. Harper, County Master of Wentworth; John McMillan, Past Grand Master of Ontario West; and Rev. E. C. Laker. Mayor Thomas Urquhart, though not a member of the Association, was call-

en to the platform, and he made a spirited address.

During the day the County Master and a committee called on the widow of the late County Master John H. Pritchard, and presented her with a resolution of condolence expressing the sympathy of the Orangemen of Toronto.

Toronto Orangemen celebrated their Twelfth of July in 1905 under the shadow of a deep bereavement. On March 3 of that year E. F. Clarke died. Few men ever held the affections and inspired the devotion of his fellow Orangemen and of his constituents as did the late member of Parliament for Centre Toronto. His death was felt as a personal loss by nearly every Orangeman in Toronto.

Officially he was at his death the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West and editor and proprietor of the Sentinel, the organ of the association. He was urged more than once to accept the Grand Master's chair, and had he lived but a short time longer he would have certainly succeeded to the office. But the giving of these relations do not in any way adequately describe the personal standing he had in the association in Canada, and particularly in the county of Toronto. For thirty years before his death few undertakings of the association in Toronto were made without his assistance and advice. The erection of Victoria Hall, the county headquarters, was decided upon during his occupancy of the county chair in 1881 and 1882. He, with Francis Somers, was one of the main promoters of the project, and did much to arrange the financing of it. From its dedication in 1885 till the time of his death he was a member of the trustee board.

Thrice Mayor of Toronto and a member of the Legislature was he before entering the Canadian Parliament in 1896. Few men in his circumstances have had such a record for public service as had he when death called him in his fifty-fifth year.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE BOYNE, WITH THE OBELISK.

The topic of the Twelfth of 1905 was the death of the big-hearted brother, whom all loved and respected. The banner of his lodge, McKinley, No. 275, was deeply draped in black. The feeling of gloom was not dispelled by the weather. During the dull morning the rain began to fall. At the time when the lodges should have been mustering in Queen Park a pelting storm was in progress. But the Irish enthusiasm of County Master Dane was not checked by the downpour. Shortly before 12 o'clock he ordered that there be a parade, rain or shine. The lodges left their halls, and as they

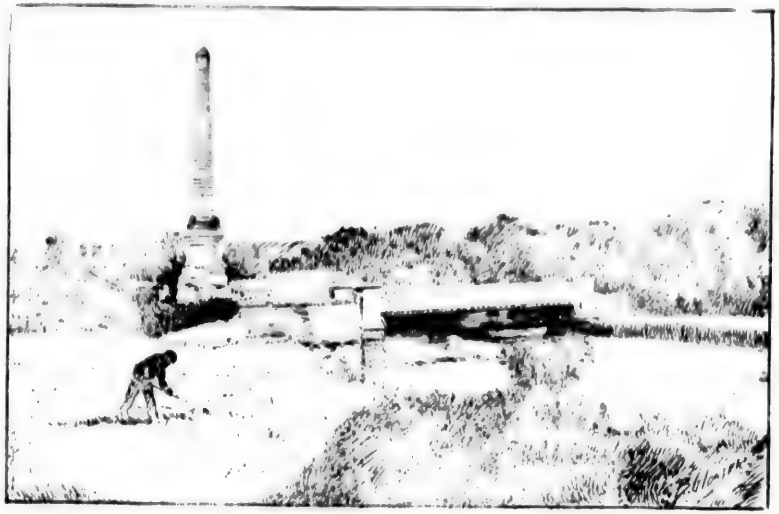
collected in the park the sun shone out and the afternoon remained bright. James Marks, county director of ceremonies, with his aides, Thomas Campbell, R. Nodwell, George Donly and T. Kingsley, directors of the northern, central, western and eastern districts respectively, had the brethren on the march to Yonge street at 12.15. The visitors that year were the brethren of Wentworth and Hamilton, under William Nicholson, Past County Master of Ontario West; William Hoey, County Master of Wentworth, and W. M. Clark, District Master of Hamilton.

From a band stand north of the Transportation building at the Exhibition Grounds the speaking took place in the afternoon. W. Bro. Frederick Dane, as County Master, was chairman. Addresses were given by H. C. Hocken, editor of the Sentinel; John McMillan, Past Grand Master of Ontario West; Rev. Canon Dixon, County Chaplain of Toronto, and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, of Walkerton, Grand Master of Ontario West.

The meeting of the Triennial Council in Toronto was responsible for the number of distinguished brethren who took part in the parade of the Twelfth of that year. James Rice, of Glasgow, Grand Secretary of Scotland and Imperial Grand Secretary of the Council; James Davidson, of Dublin, Assistant Grand Secretary of Ireland; Joseph Cloughley, Assistant Grand Secretary of Scotland; Baillie McCormick, of Glasgow, Grand Master of Scotland; Rev. G. Molyneux Black, of Newry, Grand Chaplain of Ireland and Imperial Deputy Grand Chaplain, and Edward Bradshaw, of Belfast, were guests of the County Lodge.

At the Exhibition grounds W. Bro. Fred Dane, County Master, introduced Bro. Mayor Coatsworth, ex-M.P., who extended greetings and congratulations on behalf of the corporation.

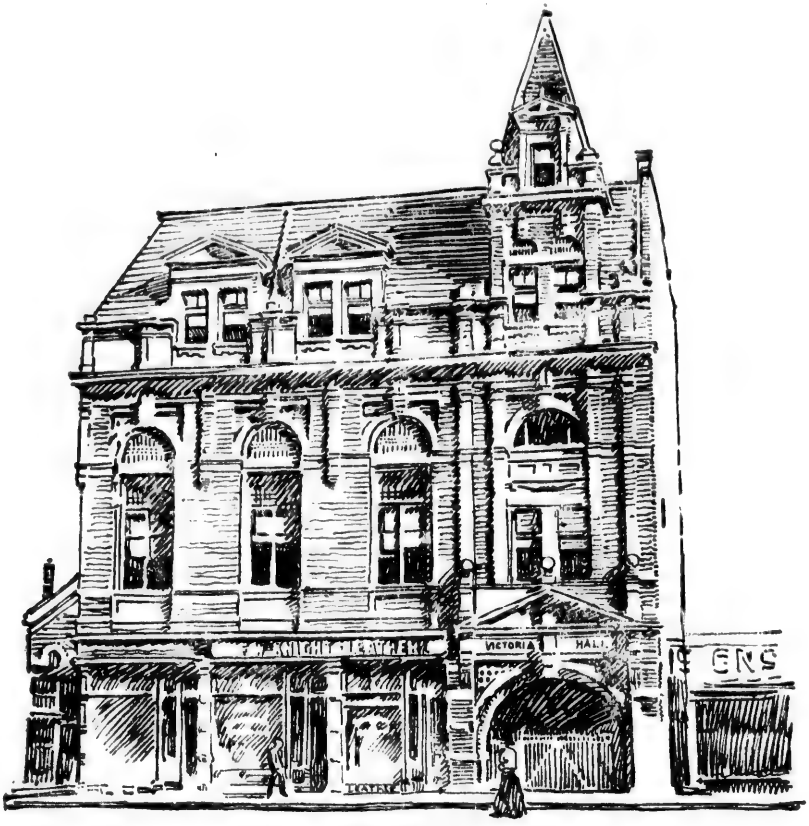
The other speakers included James Rice, the Imperial Grand Secretary; John McMillan, Past Grand Master of Ontario West; Rev. E. C. Laker, W.M. of Medcalf L.O.L; Rev. A. B. Chambers, D.D.; Mayor A. E. Belcher, of Southampton; Hon. Dr. Pyne, E. Bristol, M.P., and Thomas Crawford, M. P.P.



THE BOYNE OBELISK AT DROGHEDA.

The turbulent times of the sixties were recalled by the events of the parade of Friday, July the 12th, 1907. Mr. R. J. Fleming, as manager of the Toronto Railway Company, insisted that the street cars be run regardless of the fact that there was a procession. The Orangemen had been long

sensible of the fact that their parade was a source of inconvenience to many because of the blockades of car lines on streets traversed by the procession. As a result of negotiations between representatives of the County Lodge and the Railway Company the public were given to understand that the in-



VICTORIA HALL

Headquarters of the Orange Association in the County of Toronto.

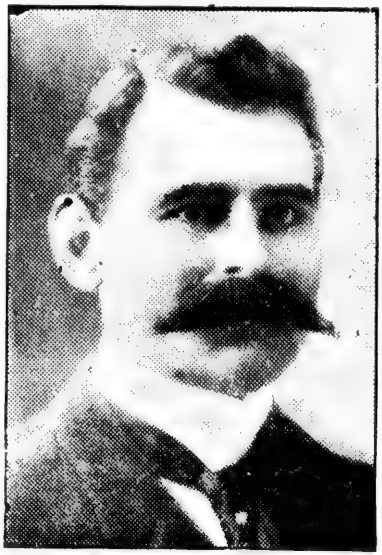
convenience caused at noon-day by a tie-up of the street car system, and the congestion caused by the presence of the procession on Yonge and Queen streets at such a busy time, would be avoided and relieved as much as possible. The County Lodge forsook its comfortable rendezvous, Queen's Park, and appointed the corners of Jarvis and Gerrard streets, and Jarvis street and Wilton avenue, as mustering points. The old route of procession down Yonge street and west on Queen street was abandoned. The line of march was down Jarvis street to Adelaide street, west on Adelaide street to Bay street, south on Bay street to King street, and west on King street to Dufferin street and the Exhibition grounds. Through gaps in the procession street cars were to be run, and representatives of the company and the Orangemen were stationed with the police at the railway intersections

JOHN PRITCHARD
County Master, 1903.

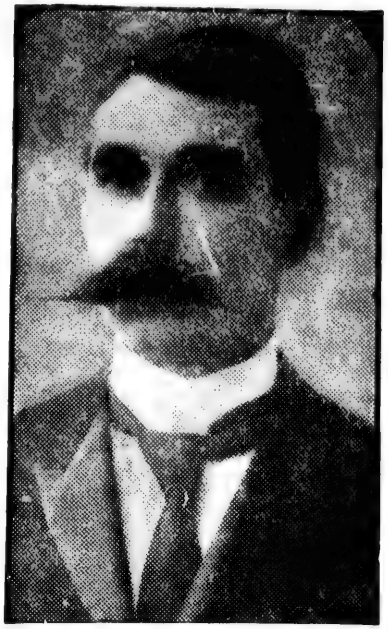
to see that the agreement was carried out. When arrangements had apparently been made whereby both the procession and the cars could use the streets together, the Orangemen were surprised by a circular issued by the general manager of the company to the motormen and conductors. In it Mr. Fleming said:—

"Motormen and conductors are notified that they must at all times bear in mind that the cars have right of way over all other traffic, and that no traffic, whether vehicular or pedestrian, has any right to stop or impede the proper operation of the cars. This is a matter with regard to which a large number of employes have for a long time evidently been acting under a wrong impression, and have allowed processions or parades to improperly delay the operation of the cars. It must be distinctly understood, both by motormen and conductors, that it is their duty to keep their cars in operation and on schedule time, regardless of any procession or parade which may happen to be upon the streets, no matter what the nature of it may be."

The conciliatory and compromising spirit of the Orangemen soon turned to resentment at these instructions issued by Mr. Fleming to the carmen. The Orangemen felt that they had been discourteously treated after having gone so far out of their way to oblige the railway company and assist the public. In this attitude they were suported by the great body of the citizens with whom this public service corporation was not any too popular. People lined the streets of the procession in thousands to see what the outcome would be. The first car lines crossed were those on Queen street on the way down Jarvis street. When cars were run through the procession the crowd tried to stop them, but the arrest of one or two disturbers had a quieting effect on the crowd. It was at Yonge street that the first real trouble arose. After the True Blues and junior associations had crossed an attempt was made to run some cars. The crowds on the sidewalks called on the Orangemen to march and block the tracks and keep the cars back. With the police and railway employes on the crossings were repre-



JOSEPH E. THOMPSON
County Master, 1907-8.



FREDERICK DANE
County Master, 1903-4-5-6.

sentatives of the County Lodge, who were detailed to assist the passage of the cars through gaps in the procession. But the crowd would have none of it. The spectators surged onto the street, lined along both sides of the crossing and surrounded the cars. Police, railwaymen and Orangemen were helpless. The parade was ordered to keep moving, and as lodge after lodge came up the crowd took special care to see no cars broke through its ranks. When a car would attempt to start, some spectator would promptly pull the trolley pole off the overhead wire.

The advance up King street was a series of clashes with the police, who made every effort to keep the way clear for the street cars. After leaving Bay street some of the Orange Young Britons walked on the car tracks to York street. Cars had to stop, and soon there was a blockade. The county director of ceremonies, R. W. Fugard, rode up from the Orange section of the procession and endeavored to have them allow the cars to pass. But he was not heeded. The County Master, Joseph E. Thompson, finally appealed to the young men and their officers, but he fared no better than his director of ceremonies. A motor car of the police was run through the crowd and along the tracks ahead of the west-bound cars. At Spadina avenue the Belt Line cars cutting through the lines to go north on Spadina avenue, or come south onto King street, caused trouble that kept the police busy. After a time the railway roadmasters stopped the cars till the procession passed.

The police auto came to grief at Strachan avenue, where one of the tires was punctured by some bystander with a jack-knife. At the King street subway the crowd scattered paving stones and bricks on the tracks from piles that stood on the roadway. Only after a stiff fight did the police, with drawn batons, clear the street at that point.

Toronto was without a street car

WILLIAM BUSH
County Master, 1909.

service for nearly an hour and a half on the hot Saturday afternoon of July 11th, 1908. When the parade reached the corner of Bathurst and Queen streets the crowd became so dense and so enthusiastic that the streets became blocked and the police were unable to clear a way for the street cars. Street railway officials telephoned to headquarters that the cars could not get through. Mr. R. J. Fleming, the general manager, forthwith ordered the power supplying the entire system to be cut off. This resulted in hardship to many. The service ended about 12.05, and was not resumed till long after 1 o'clock. The workers down town were hours getting to their homes. Patrons from suburban points and from all points missed trains and steamers, much to their chagrin. Some steamship companies delayed the sailings of their steamers for half an hour on account of the tie-up.

An angry controversy in the Toronto newspapers followed this incident, which led to no definite results then, but a year later the control of both traffic and processions was vested in the police with excellent results.

The route of the parade was the old one down Yonge street and west on Queen street. The turn down to King street was made at Bathurst street. Joseph E. Thompson, County Master, after consulting with the County Lodge Executive, relegated the Lady True Blues with their carriages to the rear, thus leaving the Orangemen following directly behind the Orange Young Britons, making the procession more compact and more easily directed.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Grand Master of British America, was the guest of the County Lodge, and with him were Capt. T. G. Wallace of Woodbridge, Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Mayor of Southampton, Grand Master of the Royal Black Chapter of Ontario West.

The speakers at the Exhibition grounds were: The Grand Master, Dr. Sproule; Hon. Thos. Crawford, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature; Rev. John Coburn, pastor of Parliament Street Methodist Church; W. D. McPherson, M.P.P. for West Toronto, Capt. Wallace, and Col. Belcher.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MAYORS OF THE CITY,

From Its Incorporation in 1834, for Seventy-nine Years — Portraits and Biographies.

Toronto was first incorporated as a city in 1834, with a mayor chosen from the two aldermen and two councillors representing each of the five wards into which the city was then divided, a municipal governing body of twenty members.

Full particulars respecting the names of the various mayors, alder-

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE
First Mayor 1835.

men and councillors of the city from 1834 until 1908 are to be found in Vol. V., pp. 271-278 Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, though there are no portraits of the various mayors or even biographical sketches given in that volume. It is with the intention of furnishing both of these latter that this article is published.

The first mayor of Toronto, William Lyon Mackenzie, attained in his long and stormy career far more distinction as a politician than as a simple municipal ruler. At one time he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the worst hated and at the same time

ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN
Mayor—1835.

most applauded men in the Province of Upper Canada, the one view or the other being, of course, dependent on the political leanings of the various parties.

Mr. Mackenzie was of Scottish birth, having been born in Springfield, near Dundee, in the county of Forfarshire, in 1795, coming to Canada when he was 25 years of age, and soon after doing so choosing the town of York, now the City of Toronto, as his residence. He soon turned his attention to politics, being elected in 1829 to the Provincial Legislature as member for the western division of the county of York, continuing to hold the seat against all comers until the memorable election of 1836, when, for the first time, he went down to defeat. Mackenzie worked hard to secure the incorporation of the Town of York as the City of Toronto. In recognition of his exertions the people elected him, on the formation of the first council, as one of the aldermen for St. David's Ward, the council subsequently choosing him as mayor. Mr Mackenzie held the mayoralty for one year only, and with that year his connection with municipal matters entirely ceased. On the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837, in which Mackenzie was one of the most prominent figures, after the skirmish and defeat of the insurgents at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street. The former quitted the country and did not return until the general amnesty granted all the political offenders of 1837 in 1849, during the time Lord Elgin was Governor-General of the then United Canadas, both east and west. In about a year after his return to Canada Mr. Mackenzie again sought and obtained a seat in the Parliament of Canada, which he retained until 1858. He died in Toronto in August, 1861.

The second Mayor of the city, Robert B. Sullivan, was, like his predecessor, one of the aldermen chosen by the electors of St. David's Ward, he, in a three-cornered contest being at the head, and the then Mayor W. L. Mackenzie, at the foot of the poll. The Council, acting subsequently on this very broad hint on the part of the electors, elected Mr. Sullivan as the second Mayor of Toronto.

Mr. Sullivan, who was of Irish birth, born in 1802, only occupied the Mayor's

THOMAS D. MORRISON
Mayor—1836.

GEORGE GURNETT
Mayor—1837-1848-9-50.

chair for one year, 1835—played a most important part in the history of the province, as he was not only a lawyer in extensive practice, but was also president of the Executive Council, the real governing body of the province. In addition to this, he was also Commissioner of Crown Lands, and agent for the sale of clergy reserves. He also held other public positions, those being the days when "plurality of office" was as well known in the civil service of Great Britain and her colonies as in the Established Church.

Subsequently Mr. Sullivan was raised to the justiciary, and died at his residence on Yonge street, just north of Edward street, in 1853. Judge Sullivan married a Miss De Laitre, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that his three daughters all became the wives of eminent lawyers, namely, Judges Thomas Moss, Charles Moss, and W. Glenholme Falconbridge.

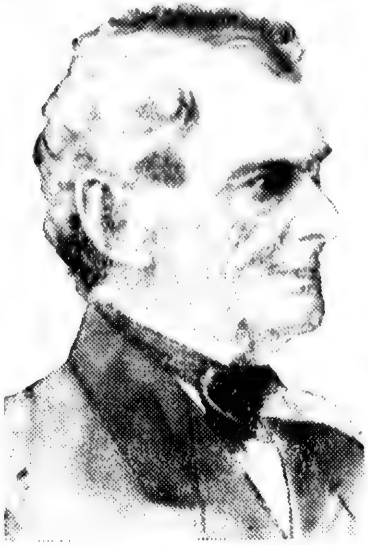
The third mayor of the city, Thomas D. Morrison, was, like the first mayor, a member of the first municipal council of Toronto, chosen by the ratepayers, he being one of the aldermen representing St. Andrew's Ward. He was a medical practitioner in the city and was widely known not only in that capacity, but as an active politician. Dr. Morrison was a supporter of the party headed by William Lyon Mackenzie, though it is claimed for him that he was strongly opposed to the armed insurrection which the former undoubtedly organized.

That is a matter which can never now be satisfactorily settled, while the fact remains that after the suppression of the rebellion in Toronto and the flight of Mackenzie Dr. Morrison was arrested on a charge of high treason, subsequently tried for that crime, and after long deliberation acquitted by the jury. Subsequently, hearing that the then Attorney-General of the province was preparing to formulate another charge against him, Dr. Morrison fled the country, but being pardoned, returned once more to Toronto in 1843, where he continued to reside until his death some ten years later.

One thing more in connection with the mayoralty of Dr. Morrison should be referred to, that is that he was the only medical man who has ever sat in the mayor's chair in the city of Toronto.

Toronto's fourth mayor, elected Jan. 1, 1837, was George Gurnett, who in

JOHN POWELL
Mayor—1838-39-40



GEORGE MONRO
Mayor 1841.

political opinions and in almost every other particular was the exact opposite of his predecessors in the mayor's chair. They were all Reformers, two of them most pronouncedly so, while he was a Tory among the Tories, a Church and King man first, last and every time. Mr. Gurnett was the proprietor and editor of the Toronto Courier, a newspaper published here in the early "thirties," and which ceased to issue not very long after the rebellion of 1837. The Courier was published on Nelson, now Jarvis street, and was a tri-weekly, coming out Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mr. Gurnett was a warm friend and supporter of Sir Francis Bond Head, and afterwards an equally warm admirer of the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, from 1847 until 1854.

To Mr. Gurnett belongs the honor of having had the longest period of uninterrupted municipal service on record in the history of the city. He entered the City Council as one of the councilmen for St. George's Ward in 1834 on the incorporation of the city. He was chosen as alderman for the same ward in the following and in the succeeding year until 1837, serving the office of mayor in 1837 and again in 1848-49-50. He resigned his position as alderman in January 1837 to accept the position of police magistrate, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until his death in 1861.

John Powell, who succeeded Mr. Gurnett in the mayor's chair in 1838, was a barrister practicing in the city, having his office on King street. Like his predecessor he was a Tory, though possibly not so strongly pronounced in all his views. He was first returned to the council as one of the aldermen for St. Andrew's Ward in 1837 and continued to sit for that ward until 1841. He was mayor for three years, namely in 1838-39-40, retiring from municipal life at the end of 1841.

Alderman Powell was the man who, hearing that the rebels had assembled at Montgomery's Tavern on Yonge street for the purpose of marching on and capturing the city, rode out to were they had gathered their forces to ascertain if the report was true. Finding that it was so, Powell turned his horse's head to ride back to the city to give the alarm. As he started

HENRY SHERWOOD, Q.C.
Mayor, 1842-43-44

WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON.
Mayor, 1845-46-47-1858.

on his ride he was suddenly intercepted by two of the rebel outposts who made him prisoner. It was a sad day for the man who captured Powell, for as the two rode together towards the rebel camp, the latter managed, unobserved, to draw his pistol and shoot his captor dead in his saddle. Powell then rode back to Toronto and conveyed intelligence of the rising to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. Powell, after retiring from the City Council, remained for but a short time in Toronto, but removed to St. Catharines, where he died 24th February, 1881.

John Powell, the fifth Mayor of Toronto, elected in 1838, was re-elected in the two following years, and in 1841 was succeeded by George Monro, who carried on an extensive business at the southwest corner of King street east and George street. Mr. Monro was a member of the first City Council elected by the people on incorporation in 1834, being one of the aldermen for St. Lawrence Ward. He sat for that ward, with but one year's exception, namely, 1836, uninterruptedly from 1834 until 1845 inclusive. During the mayoralty of Mr. Monro the birth of the late King (Edward VII.) occurred, and subsequently Mr. Monro was deputed by the Council to proceed to England and present a congratulatory address to Queen Victoria, his mother, on the auspicious event. Mr. Monro lived almost the whole of his life in Toronto, coming to Canada in 1814. He retired from business in 1857, and died here in his eighty-third year in 1882.

The ninth occupant of the Mayor's chair in Toronto was Henry Sherwood, Q.C., who was a son of Judge Livius Peters Sherwood, of Brockville. Very early in life Mr. Sherwood entered politics, first representing Brockville and then Toronto in the old Parliament of Canada. He was successively Solicitor and Attorney-General in 1842 and 1847 respectively. Mr. Sherwood died in Kissingen, Germany, in the late fifties. He occupied the Mayor's office for three years and sat without a break in the Council from 1842 until 1849 inclusive.

The successor of Mr. Sherwood in the mayoralty was William Henry Boulton, of The Grange, the front gates of which in 1912 face John street, through the entire property ex-

DAVID BREAKENRIDGE READ, Q.C.,
Mayor, 8th Nov.-31st Dec., 1858.

JOHN GEORGE BOWES
Mayor 1851-2-3—1861-2-3.

tends on the west to Beverley street and on the east almost to McCaul street. Originally it did extend to where the latter thoroughfare now runs, but its boundaries have been somewhat curtailed in later years. Mr. Boulton was an enthusiastic sportsman and was an ardent supporter of the old race track which was situated just to the west of the present Beverley street. He was also largely instrumental in building St. George's Anglican Church, the site of which was given by his mother. Mr. Boulton was Mayor of the city in 1845-46-47, and again in 1858. He also represented Toronto in Parliament continuously from 1844 until 1853, when he resigned his seat. He was alderman for St. Patrick's Ward from 1838 until 1842, again in 1844, Mayor for the three following years, and alderman again in 1852. Mr. Boulton, after an absence of some years from Toronto, re-entered the Council as alderman for St. Andrew's Ward in 1858, and was chosen for the mayoralty by the Council the same year. He resigned office and finally retired from municipal politics on November 8th, 1858. He died in Toronto February 11, 1874.

Mr. Boulton's successor in 1858 in the mayoralty was Mr. David B. Read, one of the aldermen representing St. Patrick's Ward. Mr. Read was a barrister in extensive practice in the city and was also, in later years, the author of many biographical works, his "Lives of the Judges" being a standard book of reference. Mr. Read did not obtain re-election to the Council of 1859, so only filled the office of Mayor a little more than one month. He died in Toronto 11th May, 1904.

In 1848-49-50 Mr. George Gurnett was Mayor of the city, he having previously filled the position in 1837. He was followed in 1851 by John George Bowes, who enjoys the distinction of not only being the only man who has ever been Mayor of Toronto for six years, but in those six years he was three times chosen for the highest office in the city by his colleagues in the Council, and three times by the people, he being the first Mayor to be thus chosen.

Mr. Bowes was Mayor for 1851 and the two following years, and again in 1861-62-63. He was of Irish birth, and came to Canada in 1840, settling in Toronto, where he carried on business as a wholesale and retail merchant on the south-east corner of King and

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD
Mayor, 1854.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN
Mayor, 1855.

Church streets. He represented Toronto in the Canadian Parliament 1854-8, retiring at the general election which was held in the latter year. He died in Toronto, aged 52 years, in 1864. During his first term of office the first sod of the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron, afterward the Northern Railway, was turned by Lady Elgin.

Joshua George Beard, who, with the exception of the years 1848 and 1853, had sat in the Council either as alderman or councilman for St. Lawrence Ward since 1834, the year of incorporation, was chosen Mayor for 1854, he having again been elected an alderman for St. Lawrence Ward. Mr. Beard was an iron founder, his first place of business being on the corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets, but later on Jarvis, near Front street. He had an interest in Beard's Hotel, and was a very considerable property holder in the city. He also for many years filled the position of clerk to the sheriff of York. His residence was on King street east, near the Don bridge. He retired from the Council after the expiration of his year of office as Mayor and never again sought municipal honors. He died in Toronto, 9th November, 1866.

Toronto completed its twenty-first year as a city in 1855, and the man chosen by the Council for the office of Mayor was one born and educated in Toronto, George William Allan, of Moss Park. Mr. Allan was a son of the Hon. William Allan, the first postmaster of York, and among the earliest of the infant town's residents. He was born in 1822, and was one of the first pupils in Upper Canada College, founded in 1829. Though but in his seventeenth year when the rebellion of 1837 broke out, and still a pupil at Upper Canada College, he was one of those who was enrolled in what was known as "The Bank Guard," a corps of special constables organized in the city for the protection of private property. In 1849 he was elected alderman for St. David's Ward, and again in 1855, the Council in the same year electing him Mayor. Mr. Allan did not seek to re-enter the council in 1856, as he was leaving the city temporarily. Returning to Toronto in 1858, he was elected by the county of York to the Legislative Council of Canada, which position he continued to hold until

JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Mayor, 1856.

JOHN HUTCHISON
Mayor, 1857.

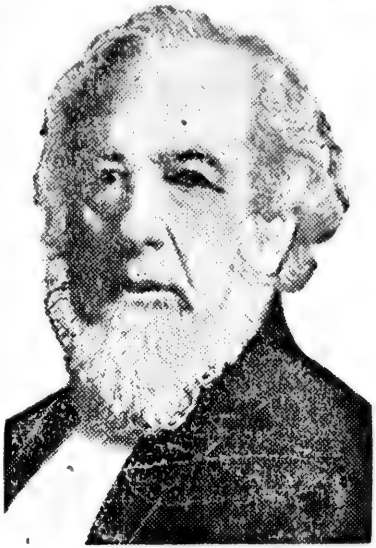
Confederation, when he was selected for the Senate of the Dominion, where he remained until his death on July 27th, 1901. Mr. Allan was for a great number of years chief commissioner of the Canada Company and chancellor of Trinity University from 1877 until 1901.

John Beverley Robinson, mayor of Toronto in 1856, was born here in 1820, being the second son of Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson. He was educated at Upper Canada College and afterwards studied law. During the rebellion of 1837 he acted as A. D. C. to the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francis Bond-Head. He was a member of the City Council in 1855, mayor in 1856 and was afterwards a member of the Parliament of Canada, sitting for Toronto from 1857 till 1858 and again for West Toronto from 1861 to 1862. After Confederation he sat in the House of Commons from 1878 until he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1880, which position he held until 1887. He died suddenly in June, 1895, while attending a political meeting in Toronto.

John Hutchison, who followed Mr. Robinson in the mayoralty, was an alderman for St. James' Ward in 1852-53-56 and 1857, in the last year the council electing him mayor. He carried on business as a wholesale grocer on Front near Church street. On the expiry of his year of office as mayor, Mr. Hutchison finally retired from municipal politics. He died in Toronto two or three years later.

William Henry Boulton and David B. Read who filled the mayoral chair in 1858, have both been previously referred to. Their successor in 1859 was Adam Wilson, who was the first mayor who had the honor of being elected by the people, the Act of Parliament changing the mode of election having been passed through Parliament during the session of 1858.

Mr. Wilson, as he was when elected, was one of the best known practising barristers of his time, he was afterwards raised to the judiciary as Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Wilson was a Scotchman, born in Edinburgh, but came to Canada when very young. He was first elected to the council as alderman for St. Patrick's Ward in 1858, then in the following year was chosen by the people as mayor. He occupied the



SIR ADAM WILSON, Q.C.
Mayor, 1859-60.

FRANCIS H. MEDCALF
Mayor, 1864-5-6—1874-5

chair for two years and in 1860 had the honor of receiving H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (late King Edward VII.), on his visit to Toronto. Mr. Wilson afterwards received the honor of knighthood, the title being conferred in 1888. He died December 29, 1891, Sir Adam Wilson's residence was on the north-east corner of Spadina Crescent, on the site occupied by the City Dairy in 1912.

John George Bowes was again in office as mayor during 1861-62-63, giving place in 1864 to Francis H. Medcalf who resided in the east end of the city in a large red brick house on the north side of King street east, just to the west of the junction of King and Queen streets. Mr. Medcalf was an iron founder by trade, carrying on business on the south side of King street east, slightly west of the Don bridge. The foundry passed out of existence about 1895, having been carried on for quite thirty years. Mr. Medcalf was a prominent member of the Orange Order and always a popular man with all parties. He was of Irish birth, having been born in Co. Wicklow, Ireland, 10th May, 1803, but spent the greater portion of his life in Canada. He first entered the City Council as alderman for St. Lawrence Ward in 1860, and was then absent from that body for two years, but appeared again in 1863 as representing St. David's Ward. Elected mayor in 1864, he filled the position for that and the two following years, but was not chosen by the council, (to whom the election of mayor had again been entrusted by Act of Parliament passed in 1866), in 1867. The electors though, of St. David's Ward, had again chosen Mr. Medcalf as one of their aldermen at the municipal elections of 1867. He held the p ition for two years. Once more was the Act of Parliament changed in favor of the mayor being elected by the people, consequently Francis H. Medcalf also once more, by the choice of the electorate, filled the mayor's chair, first in 1874 and again in 1875, he having been an alderman for St. Lawrence Ward in 1869 and for that of St. John in 1870 and 1871. After the expiration of Mr. Medcalf's last year of office as mayor he finally retired from municipal life. He died in Toronto, March 26, 1880.

The successor of Francis H. Medcalf in the mayoralty in 1867 was James E. Smith, for many years manager of the

JAMES EDWARD SMITH.
Mayor, 1867-8.

SAMUEL BICKERTON HARMAN, D.C.L.
Mayor, 1869-70.

British Empire Life Insurance Company. Mr. Smith was born in London, Eng., in 1831, and came to Toronto at an early age. He first entered the Council in 1857, representing St. John's Ward, and continued to sit for that ward until he was elected Mayor in 1867. He filled the latter office for two years; then again, in 1869, was elected one of the aldermen for St. John's Ward. He remained in Council until 1870, when he finally retired. He died in Toronto March 9th, 1892.

Samuel Bickerton Harman, elected to the mayoralty in 1869, was born in Brompton, in the west end of London, 20th December, 1819, coming to Canada in 1849. He was first elected to the Council as one of the representatives of St. Andrew's Ward in 1866, continuing to represent that constituency for the two following years. He was Mayor for 1869-1870, and again an alderman for St. Andrew's Ward in 1871-72.

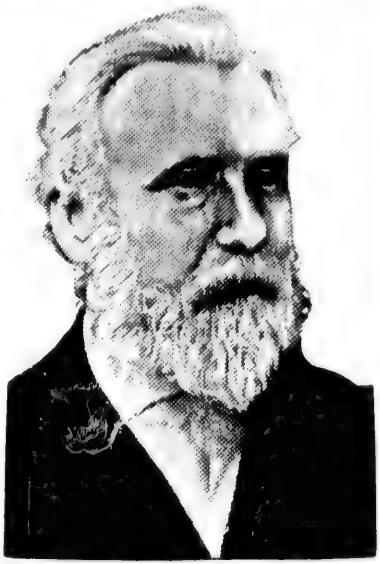
Mr. Harman spent a large portion of his earlier life in Antigua, B.W.I., where his father, Hon. Samuel Harman, was Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. After coming to Canada he studied law and was duly called to the bar. He practised for many years in Toronto, holding among other appointments that of Chancellor of the Diocese of Toronto.

Mr. Harman was appointed assessment commissioner in 1872, holding that position until 1874, when he became city treasurer, which position he resigned in 1888. He died at Toronto March 26th, 1892.

Joseph Sheard, who was Mr. Harman's successor as Mayor, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1813, coming to York, now Toronto, in 1832, where for many years he carried on business as a contractor.

Mr. Sheard first entered the Council as one of the aldermen of St. Patrick's Ward in 1851. He was re-elected the following year, but not in 1853. He sat for St. John's Ward as alderman in 1854-55, and in the same capacity for St. James' Ward in 1859 and from 1865 to 1870; then in 1871-72 was Mayor of the city. He was re-elected as alderman for St. James' Ward in 1873, and sat continuously until January 1st, 1887, when he retired. His death took place August 30th, 1883.

Alexander Manning, who was the Mayor chosen for 1873, had a long municipal career extending over very



JOSEPH SHEARD
Mayor, 1871-2

ALEXANDER MANNING
Mayor, 1873 and 1885.

nearly thirty years. He was first elected alderman for St. Lawrence Ward in 1856, continuing to sit for that constituency, though with several absences, until 1872. He was elected to the mayoralty in 1873, again in 1885, and then wholly retired from municipal life.

Mr. Manning was an Irishman, born in Dublin in 1819, coming to Toronto in 1834. He was for many years in business as a contractor or as contractor's foreman. In the early part of his career he was engaged in the erection of the Lambton Flour Mills, which are still standing on the northeast of the bridge over the Humber at Lambton. He was also engaged in the erection of the Normal school, Toronto, a portion of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, and in the construction (as a sub-contractor) of the Welland Canal in 1842-43. Mr. Manning died in Toronto October 20th, 1903.

Francis H. Medcalf was Mayor of Toronto for 1874-75, and was succeeded in 1876 by Angus Morrison, K.C., who was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1878.

Mr. Morrison was well known both in legal and political circles and was a most popular man both in the former and the latter. Before Confederation he represented North Simcoe and Niagara in the Parliament of Canada. He first entered the Town Council as alderman for St. James' Ward in 1863, and was re-elected the following year. Yet it was twenty-two years later before he was elected to the Mayor's chair. He died in Toronto 10th June, 1882.

His son, Curran Morrison, is in 1912 clerk in the Police Magistrate's office in Toronto.

James Beaty, who was elected to the Mayor's chair in 1879 and 1880, both times defeating Mr. Angus Morrison, was born in Halton County in 1831, and came to Toronto in 1849. He was a lawyer by profession and was elected to the Council as alderman for St. James' Ward in 1877. He did not obtain re-election in 1878, being indeed a defeated candidate for the Mayoralty, which office he obtained in the following year. On the expiration of his second year of office as Mayor Mr. Beaty finally retired from municipal life. Mr. Beaty was prominent in political circles, representing West Toronto in the Dominion Parliament, be-

ANGUS MORRISON, Q.C.
Mayor, 1876-7-8.

JAMES BEATY, JR., Q.C.
Mayor, 1879-80.

ing elected in 1880 and again in 1882. Beaty avenue, Parkdale, is called after his family.

Mr. Beaty died March 15, 1899.

Another barrister, William Barclay McMurrich, succeeded Mr. Beaty in the Mayor's chair in 1881. Mr. McMurrich was born in Toronto in 1842, being the eldest son of the late Hon. John McMurrich. He was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, and was called to the bar in 1866. For two years, commencing in 1879, he represented St. Patrick's Ward in the City Council, terminating his municipal life by occupying the Mayor's chair for two years. Mr. McMurrich, during his term of office, had the honor of receiving H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the latter then being Governor-General of Canada, on their first official visit to this city. Mr. McMurrich took an active interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, and was well known in his profession He died in Toronto 6th Sept., 1908.

Arthur Radcliffe Boswell, mayor of Toronto in 1883-84 is the son of the late George M. J. Boswell, judge of the County Court of Northumberland. He was born at Cobourg, Ont., on January 3, 1838, and was called to the bar in 1865. From 1877 until 1881, with the exception of one year he sat in the City Council, until he was elected Mayor in 1883.

Mr. Boswell, outside of his profession, is chiefly noted for his love for yachting, he being one of the most expert yachtmen on the lakes. He has been president of the Toronto Rowing Club and Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Mr. Boswell was twice chairman of the Public Library Board.

William Holmes Howland, eldest son of Sir William Pearce Howland, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, 1868 to 1873, was mayor of Toronto in 1886-87, being elected on the temperance platform. It was stated at the time that there were over 1,000 unlicensed places for the sale of liquor in the city, and Mr. Howland pledged himself to suppress them. Mr. Howland's term of office was notable in this respect that he was largely instrumental in starting the work of straightening the Don, which gave work to many unemployed men.

Mr. Howland took great interest in many kinds of religious and philanthropic work. He died in Toronto 12th December, 1893.

WILLIAM BARCLAY M'MURRICH
Mayor, 1881-2.

ARTHUR RADCLIFFE BOSWELL
Mayor, 1883-4

The mayor who followed Mr. Howland was Edward Frederick Clarke who was born at Ballieboro, County Cavan, Ireland, on April 24, 1850.

EDWARD FREDERICK CLARK
Mayor, 1888-9-90-91.

WILLIAM HOLMES HOWLAND
Mayor, 1886-7.

ROBERT JOHN FLEMING
Mayor, 1892-3-1896, part 1897.

WARRING KENNEDY
Mayor, 1894-5

After coming to Canada he learned his trade as a printer on the Globe, and achieved notoriety during the printers' strike of 1872, being arrested for intimidation.

He was elected mayor in 1888, 1889-90-91, the second time by acclamation, but had had no previous municipal experience.

Mr. Clarke sat for one of the Toronto constituencies in the Provincial Legislature from 1886 to 1894, and in the Dominion house as member for West Toronto from 1896 until his death.

Mr. Clarke was well known, not only as the editor of the Sentinel, but as D. G. M. of the Orange Order, British North America, to which position he was elected in May 1887. He died March 3rd, 1905.

Robert J. Fleming, who was next mayor in succession to E. F. Clarke, was born in Toronto November 23, 1854, and while still a very young man, entered the wood and coal business, afterwards becoming a real estate broker.

In 1886 Mr. Fleming entered the City Council as a representative of St. David's Ward. In 1892 he successfully opposed Mr. E. B. Osler for the Mayoralty, defeating him by a majority of 361. He was re-elected the following year, and again in 1896 and 1897. In August of the latter year he was appointed Assessment Commissioner, to succeed the late Nicholas Maughan, retaining that position until January, 1905, when he resigned to become the manager for the Toronto Railway Company, a position he still retains.

Warring Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, 1894-95 was another of the many Irishmen who have occupied the highest office in the city. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1827, and came to Toronto in 1858. In 1869 he established the wholesale dry goods firm of Sampson, Kennedy and Gemmell. In 1877 he opposed Angus Morrison for the mayoralty, but was defeated by 3,657 votes, but when he tried again in 1894, he defeated Fleming by 4,524 votes. In 1895 he succeeded in defeating the same candidate by the narrow margin of 14 votes. He died in Toronto 25th June, 1904.

Robert J. Fleming was again the occupant of the mayor's chair in 1896 and in 1897 until August 5, when, re-

ERNEST ALBERT MACDONALD,
Mayor, 1900.

JOHN SHAW
Mayor, part 1897-1898-9.

signing to accept the position of Assessment Commissioner, he was succeeded by John Shaw, who was born in Toronto in 1837. When a young man, he studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice Harrison, being called to the bar in 1870. For some years he practised in partnership with the late John Blevins, afterwards City Clerk. Mr. Shaw entered the City Council in 1884, and with the exception of one year was in the Council continuously until 1900. In 1896 he stood for Mayor but was defeated by R. J. Fleming. Re-entering Council in 1897, he was elected as mayor for the unexpired balance of Mr. Fleming's term, when the latter was appointed Assessment Commissioner. In 1898, and again in 1899, he was re-elected, his opponent on each occasion being the late E. A. Macdonald. Mr. Shaw retired from the practice of his profession some years ago.

He was elected as Controller in 1904-1905, and in 1908 was returned to the Provincial Legislature as member for North Toronto, a position he continues to occupy in 1909.

Ernest Albert Macdonald was born in Oswego, N.Y., 1858, and while very young came to Brockville, Ontario. Coming to Toronto in the early days of the expansion during the "eighties," he took an active part in the creation of the boom. In the district over the Don known as Chester, as well as in what is now Riverdale, he opened up miles of streets through market gardens, had them paved and sewered, and in many places erected expensive houses. When the boom burst his scheme fell to the ground. For some years he represented St. Matthew's Ward in the City Council, and made three unsuccessful attempts before he was finally elected Mayor in 1900. He served only one year, and died 18th Dec., 1902.

Oliver A. Howland, K.C., was the second son of Sir William P. Howland, and brother of W. H. Howland, Mayor in 1886-87. Mr. Howland was born at Lambton Mills on April 18, 1847, and was called to the Bar in 1875. In 1894 he defeated Sir Charles Moss in South Toronto for the Provincial House. In 1901 he was elected Mayor, and occupied the chair for two years. He was created a C.M.G. on the occa-

OLIVER A. HOWLAND, K.C., C.M.G.
Mayor 1901-2

THOMAS URQUHART
Mayor, 1903-4-5.

sion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1902. Mr. Howland was the author of both books and pamphlets on Canadian matters. He died in Toronto 9th Marh, 1905.

Thomas Urquhart was born in Wallacetown, county of Elgin, Ont., April 16, 1858, and in his early years was in business at that place. At the age of 21 he was township clerk of Dunwich. In 1882 Mr. Urquhart entered a law office in St. Thomas, was called to the Bar in 1886, and commenced practise in Toronto.

During the years 1900-1-2 he represented Ward Four in the City Council, and in 1903 defeated, in a three-cornered contest, Daniel Lamb and O. A. Howland for the position of Mayor. In 1904 he was not opposed, and in 1905 he defeated George H. Gooderham and W. D. Macpherson. He contested North Toronto for the Dominion House in the general election of 1903, but was defeated by Hon. George E. Foster.

In 1909 Mr. Urquhart continued his legal practice in Toronto.

Emerson Coatsworth, Mayor in 1906 1907, was born March 9, 1854, the son of the late City Commissioner Emerson Coatsworth. He learned his trade as a carpenter in his father's employ before studying law. In 1875 he was called as a barrister, and took his degree of LL.B. in 1886. From 189[illegible] to 1896 he represented East Toronto in the Dominion House, going down to defeat, with many other members, on the Remedial Bill. Mr. Coatsworth, in 1904, was elected to the City Council from Ward Two, and again in 1905. In 1906 he defeated Mr. F. S. Spence for the mayoralty, and in January 1907, defeated Mr. Lindala, the Socialist candidate. His second term of office expired on December 31, 1907, and since then he has not been in the Council.

Mr. Coatsworth was in 1909 appointed chairman of the Board of License Commissioners by the Provincial Government, and it fell to his lot to carry out the instructions of the Council to reduce the number of liquor licenses in the city of Toronto from 150 to 110.

Mr. Joseph Oliver, Mayor in 1908-11 is a native of the village of [illegible], Wellington county, but has lived in Toronto since he was three years

EMERSON COATSWORTH
Mayor, 1906-7.

JOSEPH OLIVER
Mayor, 1908-9.

old. Early in life he embarked in the lumber business, in which (in 1909) he is still engaged. He entered the School Board in 1885, and in 1895 was elected to the City Council, was again elected in 1901, and served until the end of 1904, being on the Board of Control during the latter year. After three years of retirement he was elected Mayor by the largest majority in the history of the city, and was again re-elected in 1909.

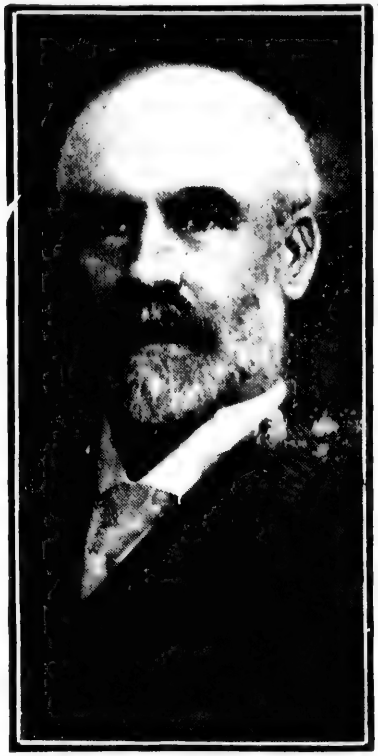
George Reginald Geary, K.C., Mayor in 1910, 1911 and part of 1912, was born at Strathroy, Ont., 12th August, 1873. He was the son of Theophilas Jones Geary, a druggist, who died when the subject of this sketch was but nine years of age. His widow, Mrs. Mary Goodson Geary, with the son removed to Sarnia. The latter was sent to Upper Canada College, Toronto, and at the age of 11 years passed the entrance examination. He completed his education at the University of Toronto. On the conclusion of his course he studied law, was called to the bar, became a K.C. in 1908, and successfully practiced his profession in Toronto in the firm of Macdonell, McMaster & Geary. In the insurance investigation ordered by the Dominion Government Mr. Geary was appointed to represent the province of Ontario.

His first success in public life was when he was elected public school trustee by Ward Four in 1903. He was returned for the City Council as alderman for Ward Three in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. In 1908 he was a candidate for Mayor, but was unsuccessful in a contest in which four others took part. The following year Mr. Geary ran for controller and was elected by a large vote. He succeeded in reaching the Mayor's chair in 1910, an office to which he was re-elected in 1911 and 1912. In 1910 he attended as representative of the city the funeral of his late lamented Majesty King Edward VII., and in 1911 the coronation of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary at London. In 1911 he was appointed by the City

GEORGE REGINALD GEARY, K.C.,
Mayor 1910-12

Council as a member of the Toronto Power Commission. He resigned the mayoralty on October 21st, 1912, to accept the position of corporation counsel, to which the City Council had appointed him on October 14th. Mr. Geary is an Anglican, a Conservative, an Orangeman, and a member of the Sons of England. He is unmarried.

Horatio Clarence Hocken was elected Mayor by the City Council on Oct.



HORATIO CLARENCE HOCKEN
Mayor 1912-13.

21st, 1912, following the resignation of Mr. G. R. Geary, who had been appointed by that body to fill the position of corporation counsel. Mr. Hocken was re-elected to the office by the people on Jan. 1st, 1913. The present Mayor was born in Toronto, of English parents, on Oct. 12th, 1857. He attended the Public schools, and later learned the trade of compositor at the Globe. He joined the staff of the Evening News, and rose to the rank of foreman in 1883. He became municipal reporter in 1893, and managing editor in 1895. Mr. Hocken purchased an interest in the St. Thomas Journal in 1902, but returned to the Toronto News in 1903. In June, 1905, he bought the Orange Sentinel, which he has managed since that time. He was unsuccessful in a contest for the mayoralty in 1910, but was re-elected controller the following year. It was when he was serving his fifth year in this capacity that the mantle of Mayor fell on his shoulders.

Mr. Hocken is the author of "Twenty-five Years of Protestant Progress," and also of a political pamphlet entitled "The Duty of the Hour," which created some excitement in the Dominion elections in 1908. He is Deputy Grand Treasurer of the Grand Orange Lodge, B.N.A., and was president of the Borden Club from 1906 to 1909.

He is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

GAZETTES OF UPPER CANADA.

Extracts of Current News Concerning Niagara, York and Other Places 1793-1832.

One finds it hard to realize that the press of to-day in Ontario—the old province of Upper Canada—had such small and humble beginnings. It is a far cry to 1793, when in the old town of Niagara, so famed in Canadian history, Louis Roy the "father of Ontario journalism" published the Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle.

In 1759, Fort Niagara, at the eastern entrance to the Niagara River, was taken by the British from the French. At the time it was the centre of military life in that part of the country. From then until the opening of the Revolutionary War, with the exception of Pontiac's conspiracy, there is but little public history in connection with the fort.

The Revolution resulted in victory for the Colonies, and the passing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. One of

the provisions of the Treaty was that protection should be given to, and time allowed the colonists who had aided England, to dispose of their property, and it was also agreed that Britain retain possession of Fort Niagara, with four other western forts, conceded to be in American territory, until the conditions regarding the United Empire Loyalists were fulfilled. At the end of the "hold-over period" in 1796 Fort Niagara passed finally into the hands of the United States.

The influx of settlers into the country after the war and the division of the old province of Canada, with the seat of Government of the west at Niagara (Newark), opposite Fort Niagara, prompted Louis Roy, who had worked for many years in the office of The Quebec Gazette, to issue a journal there. On 18th April, 1793, appeared the first number of the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle.

Roy was a practical printer and an excellent mechanic. With the assistance of a couple of compositors and an apprentice, whom he had brought from the office of Samuel Neilson, at that time printer of the Quebec Gazette, he turned out a well printed sheet, folio in size, 15 x 9 inches. He had every hope that his journalistic enterprise would be a financial success. He devoted considerable of his time to the business end, canvassing personally for subscriptions and for general advertising. It was one of the conditions of his undertaking the founding and publication of the paper that he should have all the official announcements of the Provincial Government.

But the pioneers of the old capital and those resident in the county of Lincoln did not patronize the subscription list to any great extent, and the few merchants at Niagara could not grasp the idea that "advertising was the life of trade," consequently Roy became disheartened, and in 1794 sold out his office and its equipment to Gideon Tiffany, who continued the venture, with the assistance of his brother, Sylvester. Roy went to Montreal, where he took charge of the Montreal Gazette, which had been published by the late Mr. Fleury Mesplet and was now being revived by Mr. E. Edwards.

The Tiffanys were both printers. They improved the plant of the Gazette, and while Gideon looked after the mechanical department Sylvester had charge of the business office. They continued publication until 1797, when they sold out to Titus Geer Simons. The latter for a few months remained in Niagara, taking into partnership William Waters. On 4th October, however, under their proprietorship, the Gazette first appeared in the new capital of York (Toronto). In the meantime the Tiffanys did not leave Niagara, but issued a new paper, the Canada Constellation, on 20th July, 1799. The real cause of the withdrawal of the Tiffany brothers from the publication of the Gazette was, that while they planned to conduct the paper as a medium for Government announcements and advertisements, they also desired to be independent of Government influence in the management of the journal, and finding this was impossible, sold out. The Tiffanys were loyal to the interests of Niagara as against those of York. They had no love for the new capital.

In 1800 the style of the Gazette was slightly altered. Although it remained a folio sheet of three columns to a page, the columns were longer, 13½ x 7¾ inches to a printed page. The heading also was changed somewhat.

Until the War of 1812 the Gazette was issued with more or less regularity. From 1801-7 John Bennett, who in 1803 used the imprint, "By the authority of his Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor," was proprietor, then followed John Cameron, who later took Bennett into partnership. Cameron was the first to style himself "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." He retired from active work in May, 1815, and in the following November died at Forty-Mile Creek (Grimsby).

After the death of John Cameron the Gazette appears to have become dormant until 1817, when Dr. Robert C. Horne, who had been surgeon to the Glengarry Light Infantry, revived the publication. He continued as publisher until 1821. During his proprietorship Dr. Horne became involved in a difficulty with Parliament

owing to imperfection in reports of debates in the columns of The Gazette. In defence he offered apology, stating that the notes of debates had not been taken by himself.

Dr. Horne in 1822 transferred The Gazette to Charles Fothergill, who changed the name to The Weekly Register.

Other journals, owing to political discussion, were springing into existence, such as The Upper Canadian Guardian and Freeman's Journal, 1807, the Observer, 1820, The Colonial Advocate, 1824. The Weekly Register, however, pursued the even tenor of its way until 1825, under Fothergill. Two years later the name disappeared and The U. E. Loyalist was annexed to The Gazette.

In 1828 Robert Stanton assumed proprietorship, which he held until 1843, then followed Watson & Stanton and Richard Watson.

On the 10th February, 1841, the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united for legislative purposes. In September of the same year Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats were appointed jointly His Majesty's printers, and law printers for the Province of Canada, and the first issue of The Canada Gazette was made 2nd October, 1841 as Vol. 1, No. 1. The Upper Canada Gazette ran concurrently with the Canada Gazette until 1st May, 1845, when the former ceased publication. As far as Lower Canada was concerned, however, the Quebec (official) Gazette continued until 1848. No reason is given for the continuance of the latter after the issue of The Canada Gazette.

The Canada Gazette was published uninterruptedly until December, 1869, while the Canada (Dominion) Gazette was first issued 29th June, 1867, continuing to the present. Charles H. Parmelee is (1913) King's Printer at Ottawa.

In this account the excerpts from The Gazette are quoted. In order to give the reader of to-day a better knowledge, not only of the official and general news, but of the names of persons and the location of places mentioned, J. Ross Robertson, the compiler and publisher, has added where necessary, information from old records in his collection of Canadian manuscripts.

THE FIRST IN UPPER CANADA.

In November of 1792 the order for type was sent to England, and it arrived in Upper Canada in time for use in the first issue of the Gazette, on the 18th April, 1793. Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, (Vol. ii. p. 743). The record is from the Archives Department at Ottawa.

THE FIRST ORDER FOR TYPE IN UPPER CANADA.

"Requisition Type for Printing Offices, U.C.

1 font of Brevier Roman, 250 lbs.
1 font of Brevier Italic, 100 lbs.
1 font of Long Primer Roman, 350 lbs.
1 font of Long Primer Italic, 250 lbs.
1 font of Pica Roman, 300 lbs.
1 font of Pica Italic, 200 lbs.
1 font of Great Primer Roman, 150 lbs.
1 font of Great Primer Italic, 100 lbs.
1 font of Double Pica Script, 200 lbs.
1 font of Small Pica Black, 100 lbs.

Also the following alphabets of two-line letters.

5 alphabets of 5 line Pica.
7 alphabets of 2-line English.
8 alphabets of 2-line Small Pica.
10 alphabets of 2-line Long Primer.
12 alphabets of 2-line Brevier.
9 alphabets of 2-line Pica.
8 alphabets of 2-line Great Primer.

"N.B.—The letter founder is requested in casting these new fonts to cast figures, braces, rules, fractions, references, small capitals, etc., and also signs of the zodiac, planets, aspects, etc., and a complete assortment of flowers, King's coat-of-arms, for folios and for quartos, besides some ornamental fonts and woods, quotations, etc.

THE FIRST ORDER FOR PRINTING PAPER IN UPPER CANADA.

"Stationery—

40 reams of crown paper.
80 reams of demy.
20 reams of foolscap.
20 reams of printing post.
6 reams of 4th gilt post.

3 reams of wrapping post.
1 ledger and day book.
2 barrels of ink."

SUPPLY OF NEWS PRINT.

A supply of paper was sent for 1792, which was of good quality, but for the Gazette bundles of demy were ordered, and accordingly a second requisition was sent to England for a supply. The old manuscript reads—

"Requisition for stationery for the Government printing office of Upper Canada, for the year 1793—
6 bundles of printing demy.
8 reams of printing crown.
10 reams of printing post.
8 reams of folio foolscap, plain.
9 reams of quarto post, plain.
4 reams of quarto post, gilt.
6 reams of quarto post, black edge.
(Signed). LOUIS ROY, Printer."

THE GAZETTE IN 1793.

The Gazette was a folio sheet 15x9½ inches, that is, four pages, double column matter each column being 3½ inches in width. Over the title, as is shown in the reproduction of the first page, was the "Royal Arms" with "G.R." on each side, indicating that it was in the reign of George III. "No. 1, Vol. I." is at the top, and the date, 18th April, 1793.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The first page contains a copy of a "proclamation for the suppression of vice, profaneness and immorality," by his Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The second column gives the speech of King George to the Imperial House of Parliament, delivered on the 13th December, 1792. The second page gives "interesting European news as extracted from a Philadelphia paper of the 25th February, 1793," and following that, on the fourth page, is an extract from the Quebec Gazette of the 14th February, 1793, relative to a fire which broke out and destroyed the house of Mr. Andrew Cameron in the Lower Town Market Place.

THE U. S. AND THE INDIANS.

There are also the following notices: "Niagara, 18th April—We understand that Commissioners from the United States for the desirable purpose of establishing a permanent peace with the Indians will come to this place on their way to Sandusky very early in next June."

The Commissioners were Gen. Lincoln, John Randolph and Timothy Pickering

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

"We have reason to believe that the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province will be assembled upon Wednesday the 28th of next month."

MILD WEATHER IN 1792.

"We have had a remarkably mild winter. The thermometer in the severest time has not been lower than 9 degrees above 0 by Fahrenheit's scale. Lake Erie has not been frozen over and there has been very little ice on Lake Ontario."

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOONER.

"On Monday evening arrived in the river His Majesty's armed schooner the Onondaga, in company with the Lady Dorchester, merchantman, after an agreeable passage of 36 hours. The following Gent. came passengers:—J. Small, Esq., Clerk to the Executive Council; Lieut. M'Can of the 60th Regt.; Capt. Thomas Fraser; Mr. J. Denelon (Denison); Mr. Joseph Forsyth, merchant; Mr. P. Smith, merchant; Mr. L. Crawford, Capt. Arch M'Donell, —— Hatheway."

The Onondaga was an armed vessel of the Provincial Government, and plied between different ports on the lake. In official papers it was called "His Majesty's armed schooner Onondago." It was a cutter pierced for twelve guns, 80 tons burthen, but in time of peace only carried six guns. The Lady Dorchester, called after the wife of the Governor at Quebec, was a merchant vessel, the property of private owners.

Mr. (Major) John Small, who came to Canada in 1792, filling the position of first Clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada (1793-1831), was grandfather of the late John Small, Collector of Customs, Toronto. Mr. J. Denison was the great-grandfather of Colonel G. T. Denison, the Toronto Police Magistrate of to-day (1913). Mr. Forsyth was an extensive shipper, of the firm of Forsyth, Richardson &

Co. of Niagara, Kingston and Montreal.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Then follows a notice "To the Public." It is an announcement in connection with the publication of the Gazette, and is as follows:

"The editor of this newspaper respectfully informs the public that the flattering prospect which he has of an extensive sale for his new undertaking has enabled him to augument the size originally proposed from a demy quarto to a folio.

"The encouragement he has met will call forth every exertion he is master of, so as to render the paper useful, entertaining and instructive. He will be very happy in being favored with such communications as may contribute to the information of the public, from those who shall be disposed to assist him, and in particular shall be highly flattered in becoming the vehicle of intelligence in this growing province, of whatever may tend to its internal benefit and common advantage. In order to preserve the veracity of his paper, which will be the first object of his attention, it will be requisite that all transactions of a domestic nature, such as deaths, marriages, etc., be communicated under real signatures.

ADS. COST 4d A LINE.

"The price of this Gazette will be three dollars per annum. All advertisements inserted in it and not exceeding 12 lines will pay 4s. Quebec currency, and for every additional length a proportionable price.

"Orders for letter press printing shall be executed with neatness, despatch and attention and on the most reasonable terms."

FIRST SALE BY A SHERIFF.

Mr. W. B. Sheehan was sheriff of the County of Lincoln in those days and patronized the advertising columns of the Gazette by announcing that "By Virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the said county, at the suit of Mr. George Forsyth the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Stephen Secord were to be sold on the 2nd day of August, 1793."

Descendants of the Sheehans reside in Dunnville (1913). Walter Baker Sheehan, Sheriff of Lincoln County, 1793, married a daughter of Captain Andrews of the Lake Ontario Navy. Col. James Givins married a daughter of Capt. Andrews.

FIRST BREWERY IN NIAGARA.

A more important item, however, is the concluding announcement on the last page to the effect that a brewery is to be erected and that his Excellency had sanctioned the enterprise, for it reads as follows: "(Notice is hereby given, that there will be a brewery erected here this summer under the sanction of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and encouraged by some of the principal gentlemen in this place, and whoever will sow barley and cultivate their land so that it will produce grain of a good quality, they may be certain of a market in the fall at one dollar a bushel on delivery. W. Huet, Niagara, 18th April, 1793."

No 2—Thursday, April 25, 1793—Vol. I.

OPENING OF LEGISLATURE.

The first page of this issue contains a proclamation proroguing the Legislature of the province from the 25th of April till the 28th day of May at the town of Newark.

This page also contains intelligence relating to the King of France, extracted from an Albany Gazette of the 24th March, and includes the proceedings of the French National Convention ,and an account of the final judgment and execution of King Louis XVI.

This is followed by paragraphs "gathered from a paper of the United States of the 11th February last," in which the proceedings of the Conporation of London are given, as also some military orders from "a New York paper of the 30th March," while a Philadelphia paper of the 23rd February gives proceedings of the French National Convention.

ROCHEFOUCALD ON THE INDIANS

Then follows an extract of a letter from Rochefoucauld, dated October 9th, 1792, which reads as follows:—

"I congratulate you on the agreement of the council of the confeder-

ated tribes to listen to proposals of peace from your Government; but on the express conditions that you shall not only make your foolish young men honest, but that your Government shall be so, and not aim at depriving the Indians of their lands as heretofore, or at 'sole and absolute sovereignty' over them, as claimed at your former treaties. I am fully of opinion that it will be your own faults if you do not establish an advantageous and permanent peace and commerce with all the Indian nations. But, to secure these, you must employ and trust those who know how the business ought to be conducted; for an error in judgment may be as fatal to you as your former errors in Indian politics have been. I shall commit this letter to the Rainbow, a Seneca chief, who has promised to forward it to you from Fort Franklin."

The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, 1747-1827, was a prominent man in France. Owing to his loyalty to Louis XVI, he was compelled to leave his country. He spent several years in England and America, returning to France under the Consulate, and was created a peer in 1814. In travelling through America he and his party visited Governor Simcoe at Niagara in June, 1795, receiving a warm welcome at Navy Hall. The Duke, however, lacked the predominant characteristic of a French gentleman, and judging from personalities in which he indulged, evidently forgot he was a guest in Governor Simcoe's household. D. W. Smith, Surveyor-General, Upper Canada, as an "Anglo-Canadian," severely criticised that part of Rochefoucauld's work "Travels in the United States of America" referring to his "Tour Through Upper Canada."

PRIMITIVE PASSENGER VESSELS.

Then a budget of local news is given under the heading of:—

"Niagara, April 25th,—On Tuesday last at six o'clock in the morning, his Majesty's armed schooner Onondago sailed for Kingston, with a light breeze, having several gentlemen passengers on board. Also the Lady Dorchester, merchantman, for the same place, with several gentlemen passengers."

ABUNDANT HARVEST IN 1792.

"We have every appearance of a most abundant harvest, the wheat in the vicinity of this place promises better than for some seasons past; this probably is in a great measure owing to the favorableness of the spring, having had no frosty nights nor unusually hot days."

WONDERFUL NIAGARA FALLS.

"From a person who lately visited the wonderful falls in our neighborhood, which are now ascertained to be near one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular, we learn that the ice was not dissolved at the bottom, and formed a conical or pyramidal appearance of some extent and height; this added considerably to the majestic and marvellous prospect that this prodigy of nature always seems to have; the rainbow also, which of a fine sunshiny day is ever conspicuously visible, materially enhances the value of this unparalleled view; this gentleman, who has frequently for some years past minutely investigated these cataracts, further acquaints us that the table rock, over which the immense sheet of water which comes from the upper lakes, falls down, is considerably excavated. This is unaccountable; as one would imagine, such a mass of water rolling over it would prevent this and counteract the vapor or spray below, which is the only reason that can be assigned for this phenomenon."

PIONEER BUILDER AT NIAGARA.

Mr. Samson Lutes, an enterprising carpenter of Niagara, also advertises, and "begs leave to inform all persons who propose to build houses, etc., in the course of the summer, that he hath laths, planks and scantlings of all kinds to sell on reasonable terms. Any person may be supplied with any of the above articles on the shortest notice. Applications to be made to him at his mill near Mr. Peter Secord's."

No. 3.—Thursday, May 2, 1793.—Vol. I.

This issue contains on its first page insertions of the two proclamations before referred to, while the second, third and part of the fourth pages are devoted to British and continental news. Then follows, under the heading of 'Niagara, May 2nd, 1793," the

following extract from the Quebec Gazette of March 28th:

A COURT-MARTIAL at QUEBEC.

"General Court-Martial. On Monday, the 25th inst., were published the sentences of the general court martial on the soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers, tried for exciting a mutiny in the said regiment, and knowing an intended mutiny without revealing it; each of which crimes are declared capital by the Mutiny Act. Joseph Draper, found guilty of the charges exhibited against him, was sentenced to death by being shot. Wm. Rose, found guilty, sentenced to five hundred lashes. James Landrigan, for want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. Timothy Kennedy, found guilty, sentenced to seven hundred lashes. Sergt. Thomas Wigton, who had been released (perhaps from an idea that the evidence then obtained might not be sufficient to convict him), demanded and insisted on a trial; he was found guilty of a knowledge of an intended mutiny, and sentenced to be reduced to serve as a private soldier, and to receive four hundred lashes. The court also recommended to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to send Rose, Kennedy and Wigton to Europe by the first convenient opportunity, to be disposed of in the service of his Majesty, as his Majesty may please to direct. Joseph Draper was ordered for execution on Tuesday, the 2nd of April, as near to the place of public execution as the state of the ground may permit, and in presence of the garrison, but having made application for a week's respite, we hear that his Excellency has been pleased to grant it. In the course of the trial it appeared that a plot was formed for breaking out of the barracks and—confiding in their power of persuading a very considerable number to join them—they proposed getting the Prince, the General, and as many officers as they could together in the Chateau, and if they did not consent to the demands that were then to be made, they were to be put to death, and the mutineers to endeavour to get into the United States by crossing the river and forcing the captains of militia to give them guides. It is difficult to say whether the folly or atrociousness of the plot was greatest, for the smallest reflection might have satisfied them of the impossibility of effecting their escape, yet it can hardly be doubted that had they once taken the first step their desperate situation would have led them to the commission of as much mischief as in the moment might have been in their power."

A STORM ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Then a paragraph with reference to one of his Majesty's vessels, which reads as follows: "On Sunday morning early his Majesty's sloop the Caldwell arrived here from Kingston, which place she left on Thursday, but was obliged to anchor off the bar of this river part of Saturday night; and, on Monday, also arrived from Kingston the Onondago, in twenty-three hours."

FIRST "LOST AND FOUND" ADV.

This is followed by an announcement in regard to a sum of money which had been found:

"Queenstown, May 1st—Whereas a sum of money has been found in the vicinity of this place, whoever has lost the same and can prove the circumstances thereof may receive it upon application to the headquarters of the Queen's Rangers at Queenston."

The Caldwell was a schooner similar to the Onondago, and was named after Dr. Caldwell, who was later connected with the naval establishment at Penetanguishene.

No. 4—Thursday, May 9, 1793.—Vol. I.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This issue contains the usual proclamations, also British and continental news on the second and third pages, and local news under the heading of—Niagara, May 9th, 1793—Agricultural Society—"On Saturday, the 27th of April, a very respectable number of the subscribers to this laudable institution attended their monthly meeting. A letter from his Excellency, the Lieut.-Governor, directed to the secretary of the society, was read, wherein his Excellency, as patron of the society, was pleased to inform them that while he shall continue in the administration of the Province, he intends to send annually ten

nineas to be disposed of in premiums or improvements in agriculture.

"On a motion made and seconded, it was ordered that the thanks of the society be presented to his Excellency by the vice-president, for his liberal donation, which will be applied as directed; and his Excellency's letter was ordered to be entered upon the journals of the society. The society means to appropriate a certain sum annually to be disposed of in premiums for the encouragement of agriculture. At dinner the society was honored with the company of his Excellency and suite."

This was the first agricultural society formed in the Province of Upper Canada.

YORK (TORONTO) THE CAPITAL.

In May, 1793, Governor Simcoe paid a visit to Toronto for the purpose of selecting a site for the town. He left Niagara on "Thursday last," the 2nd May, 1793, as is recorded in the Gazette. The diary of Mrs. Simcoe confirms this statement; so that the date on which York (now Toronto) was selected as the capital of Upper Canada is assured. It was the first official visit the Governor paid to the north side of the lake. The Gazette says:—

SIMCOE'S FIRST VISIT TO TORONTO

"On Thursday last his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied by several military gentlemen, set out in boats for Toronto, round the head of the Lake Ontario by Burlington Bay; and in the evening his Majesty's vessels, the Caldwell and Buffalo, sailed for the same place."

On Sunday morning arrived in the river his Majesty's schooner the Sophia, and the Lady Dorchester, merchantman, from Kingston. The Sophia came in 18 hours. Yesterday arrived at Fort Erie from Detroit the vessels Felicity, Speedwell and Saguina," The Sophia was called after a daughter of Governor Simcoe.

This trip of the Governor and suite to Toronto, was made in large rowboats, furnished with sails.

No.5—Thursday,May 16th,1793—Vol. I.

This issue contains the formal proclamation with regard to the war with France, also British and continental news. On the fourth page there is an item of local new

SIMCOE RETURNS TO NIAGARA.

"The Governor returned from Toronto on the 13th May. The next issue of the Gazette says:

Niagara, May 16th. "On Monday, about two o'clock, his Excellency, the Lieut.-Governor and his Suite arrived at Navy Hall from Toronto, they returned in boats round the lake. On Saturday morning his Majesty's schooner Mississauga arrived from Kingston. On the same day arrived at Fort Erie his Majesty's armed vessel the Chippewa, from Detroit, which place she left the 1st of May."

FIRST OFFICIAL PLAN OF YORK.

On his return to Niagara the Governor gave orders to Mr. Alexander Aitkin, Deputy Surveyor, to have a survey and plan of the proposed town made, showing the site comprising ten blocks, five south and five north of King street, the west boundary being George street, the east Parliament (Berkeley), the north Duke street, and south Palace (Front) street. Although the streets were not marked, the plan shows the location of the present George, Frederick, Sherbourne (Caroline), Princess, Ontario and Berkeley (the first Parliament street), all running from the south to the north, and Palace (Front) street, King and Duke, all running from the west to the east.

This plan, made in June, 1793, had been missing for many years. The Governor, who retained it with other official documents, sent it to the war authorities in London, on his arrival in England from Canada in 1796. Many times during the past century search was made for it in the war office, in the colonial office, and in the British museum, but without avail.

In October of 1900 Mr. J. Ross Robertson was in London, England, making some historical researches in connection with "The History of Freemasonry in Upper Canada." He was delayed in his quest; and while awaiting information from Canada he looked through the valuable collection of Canadian documents in the Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, England. An index book had been handed him for his Masonic research, and while examining it he

found an index referring to a "Map of York, Upper Canada." He applied in due form for permission to see the map, and, much to his gratification, found it to be in original form, the first official map of York, now Toronto.

It was photographed and copied, and published in Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. V., p. 300.

No. 6—Missing.

No. 7—Thursday, May 30, 1793—Vol. I.

This contains the first proclamation by Governor Simcoe with regard to the conduct of the Land Office Department of Upper Canada, followed by European news from the New York Daily Gazette of the 1st of May, while the 2nd, 3rd and 4th pages are devoted to British and continental news. Under the heading of Niagara, May 30th, is as follows:—Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 13th of May, 1793:—

"General Custine is besieged in Metz by the King of Prussia, who has refused any surrender but—at discretion. Dumouriez was defeated by the allied armies on the 18th of March, who pursued the French till night; the latter lost 32 pieces of cannon and near ten thousand men, and on the 19th the allied armies were in pursuit. The French on their retreat were refused admission into Dunkirk."

"In Paris and all over France they are stirring, and placards have been fixed up in Paris—'No Republic,' 'A King and Limited Monarchy.' The people have obliged the Convention to pay seven millions of livres for the flour they are collecting, and one of themselves is obliged by terms to attend to each bakehouse to distribute equally and prevent tumult."

FIRST LEVEE OF GOV. SIMCOE.

The following is Niagara news:—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will have a levee on Tuesday next, the 4th of June, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Council Chamber. In the evening there will be a ball, it being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday. His Excellency will likewise have a levee during the sitting of the Legislature on every Sunday morning at the same hour and place."

This was the first levee or reception of which record is made. It will be noted that during the meetings of the Legislature levees were held on the Sabbath.

EARLY OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

John McGill was a resident of York, as early as 1797. He had served under General Simcoe in the war of the American revolution. In 1805 he was Inspector-General of the Provincial Accounts, and in 1818 he was the Receiver-General of the Province. Mr. McGill was at one time the owner of the square on which the Metropolitan church, Toronto, stands. A sister of John McGill married a McCutcheon. Their elder son, Peter, was the inheritor of a greater part of the property in Upper Canada of his uncle, who made it a condition of his will that McCutcheon should assume the name "McGill," which he did by authority of an act of Parliament. The Hon. George Crookshank, father of Mrs. Stephen Heward, Toronto, was a brother-in-law of John McGill.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments: — John McGill, Esq., to be a Master in Chancery; Jno. Small, Esq., Clerk and Registrar; James Clarke, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, vice Peter Clark, Esq., deceased."

AMERICANS AND THE INDIANS.

"On Saturday last General Lincoln arrived at Navy Hall from Oswego on his way to Sandusky to meet the Indians with the other commissioners from the United States, as mentioned in our last week's paper."

"Several vessels arrived here from Kingston, the Speaker and some other members of the House of Assembly came passengers in them."

THE FIRST THIEF AT NIAGARA.

Some articles have evidently been stolen, for an advertisement to that effect reads as follows:—"Ten guineas reward is offered to any person that will make discovery and prosecute to conviction the thief or thieves that have tolen a grindstone from the King's Wharf at Navy Hall, between the 30th April and the 16th instant." Jonn Mc

Gill, Com. of Stores, etc., etc., for the Province of Upper Canada, Queenstown, 16th May, 1793.

No. 8.—Thursday, June 6, 1793, Vol. I.

ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE.

The first article is the address of Governer Simcoe to both Houses of the Legislature, assembled at Newark, delivered on the 31st May, 1793, which was followed by the address in answer to his Excellency's speech, delivered on the 3rd of June by the Honorable Legislative Council, and signed by Wm. Osgoode, Speaker. This was also followed by the answer to the address from the House of Assembly, signed by J McDonell, Speaker.

Hon. Wm. Osgoode was the first Speaker of the Legislative Chamber, appointed in September, 1792, and the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Mr. John McDonell was the speaker of the first House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and was the first "County Lieutenant' of the County of Glengarry. The latter office was subsequently discontinued.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The third and fourth pages contain British and foreign news, and under the heading of Niagara, June 6th:—"On Tuesday last, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, had a Levee at Navy Hall. At one o'clock the troops in garrison; and Queenston fired three volleys; the field pieces about Navy Hall, under the direction of the Royal Artillery and the guns of the garrison fired a royal salute; his Majesty's schooner the Onondago at anchor in the river, likewise fired a royal salute; in the evening his Excellency gave a ball and elegant supper at the Council Chamber, which was most numerously attended."

DEATH OF MRS. BUTLER.

"On Wednesday, the 29th of May last, died Catharine, wife of John Butler, Esq., first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Niagara, Lieutenant Colonel of the old Rangers and chief agent for Indian affairs for Upper Canada, etc., etc. Few in her station have been more useful, none more humble. She lived fifty-eight years without provoking envy or resentment and left the world as a weary traveller leaves an inn to go to the land of his nativity." A marble tablet to the memory of Colonel Butler is in St. Mark's church, Niagara-on-the Lake.

WATER POWERS RESERVED.

"Council Chamber, Navy Hall, April 16th, 1793. Present, His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

"His Excellency directed the Eighth Article of the Rules and Regulations framed by the Governor and Council of the late Province of Quebec, bearing date the 25th April, 1789, for the conduct of the Land Office Department, to be read, whereby the several boards are restricted from granting such spots as contain conveniences for Mills which are to be reserved in the hands of the Crown, and upon a due consideration of the increase of population and wealth within the Province, it appearing to His Excellency and the Council that the reasons assigned for laying such restraint no longer subsist; it would therefore not be conformable to His Majesty's Gracious Intentions of Promoting the Welfare and Prosperity of his subjects in this Province should these restrictions continue to be imposed.

NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

"Resolved,—That all proprietors of land having thereon conveniences for the erection of Mills are hereby permitted and authorized to make use of such advantages, provided they do not thereby prejudice the navigation or obstruct the passage of fish in those waters where they usually resort; provided always that this permission does not extend to any part of the river above or below the Falls of Niagara forming the Military communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which is reserved for the purposes of the Crown."

"Extracted from the Minutes, John Small, Clerk of the Council."

CROWN LAND ISLANDS LEASED.

Then follows an advertisement, which reads as follows:—"Notice is hereby given that the islands in the lakes and rivers of this province belonging to his Majesty are to be let on leases of seven years. All persons inclinable to treat for the same are desired to give or send their proposals in writing, sealed up, to the Receiver-

General, at his office, near Navy Hall, in the county of Lincoln, that their offers may be taken into immediate consideration." Peter Russell Receiver-General, Upper Canada. Receiver-General's office, May 23rd, 1793.

Mr. Russell was the first Receiver-General of the province. On the departure of Governor Simcoe, in 1796, Mr. Russell administered the affairs of the province until the arrival in 1799 of Mr. Peter Hunter, the successor of Governor Simcoe.

No. 9—Thursday, June 13, 1793—Vol. I.

This issue contains no official news or proclamations, and its first, second and third pages are devoted to "Extracts from the General Advertiser, Philadelphia, May 20th," from the New York Daily Advertiser, and from British papers. The first item on the fourth page is an extract from the Quebec Gazette, on May 16th, giving the proceedings of the House of Assembly of that province, and the speech of his Excellency Gen. Clarke proroguing the General Assembly of Lower Canada.

Sir Charles Alured Clarke was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, 8th October, 1790. He received his commission as Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada, 12th September, 1791, remaining in office until January, 1796. During the two years' absence of Lord Dorchester, he acted as Administrator of the province.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE NOTICE.

Then follows the first record of a marriage notice in the Gazette:—"On Wednesday, the 5th instant, was married in this town, by the Rev. Robert Addison, Ensign Lemoine, of the 24th Regiment, to Miss Susan Johnson, of Kingston, in this province."

The Rev. Robert Addison, missionary sent to Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was the first incumbent of St. Mark's church, Niagara. Susan Johnson was the fourth daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant.

THE NIAGARA FERRIES.

On the 13th of June, 1793, Edward Baker Littlehales issued a notice establishing three ferries on the Niagara River, the first below the rapids of Fort Erie, the second at Queenston, and the third at the Garrison. The notice provides that "No person will be permitted to cross the river from this province without a passport, and no inhabitant will receive a pass unless previously recommended by a magistrate."

The advertising column announces that "The members of the Agricultural Society are requested to attend in Freemasons' Hall early on Saturday next for the despatch of business. By order of the Society. Fs. Crooks. Secretary."

Major (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) E. B. Littlehales, military secretary to Governor Simcoe during his residence in Canada, returned to England on the latter's recall, and was from 1801-20 Under-Secretary of the Military Department in Ireland.

The Freemasons' Hall stood on the north side of the lower end of King street, Niagara.

Mr. Francis Crooks was a merchant of Niagara. He died at St. Thomas, U.C., on the 8th February, 1797.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

The Gazette closes with the following Want Ad. in the Blacksmith line, which reads: "Wanted, two apprentices for the blacksmith business from 14 to 16 years of age. Those who may wish to become apprentices will be informed of the conditions by applying to James Wilson at the Head of the Lake Ontario."

Mr. James Wilson was a pioneer of Ancaster, a U. E. Loyalist from Pennsylvania He kept a general store at Burlington Bay, or, as it was known, "The Head of the Lake."

Nos. 10 and 11 of the Gazette are missing.

No. 12—Thursday, July 4, 1793—Vol. 1.

The issue contains on its first page an extract from an Albany paper with proceedings of the House of Lords and House of Commons in connection with the war with France, while the second and third pages are devoted to British and Continental news. The fourth page has a message from Governor Simcoe in connection with the establishment of a fund for paying the salaries of the officers of the Legislative

Council and Assembly. This is followed by a reply from the Speaker of the House and by the proceeedings of the Legislative Assembly of the 2nd July

Then follow a number of local paragraphs:—

AMERICANS AND THE INDIANS.

"The Commissioners from the United States left Nav: Hall on Thursday last, and we understand were to proceed to Fort Erie, to embark on board his Majesty's ship, the Dunmore, which is ordered to attend them to the object of their mission."

A SOCIAL FUNCTION.

"On Saturday last the Agricultural Society of this province dined together at Freemasons Hall. Several gentlemen were invited, which with the members of this laudable institution assembled, formed a very numerous party. The utmost cheerfulness and convivialty prevailed on this occasion."

"His Majesty's armed schooner, the Sophia, sailed for Toronto on Friday."

N.B. — The entertaining Eastern Tale having so lately appeared in print, we are obliged to postpone inserting it in our paper."

REWARD FOR RUNAWAY SLAVE.

A curious advertisement then follows, which is headed "Five Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday, the 25th of June last, a negro manservant, named John. Whoever will take up the said negro man and return him to his master shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges. Thomas Butler. N.B.—All persons are forbid harbouring the said negro man at their peril. Niagara, 3rd July, 1793."

It will be noted that the word "Toronto" is used, for it was not until 26th August, 1793, that the name was changed to "York," the original name being again adopted in 1834. Also, slavery was in vogue at this period.

No 13—Thursday, July 11, 1793—Vol. I

A SHIPLOAD OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

The first and second pages are devoted to foreign intelligence. The third page gives under the heading of Niagara, July 11th, the following:—"On Friday last his Majesty's ship Chippewa, arrived at Fort Erie from the Miami River; near fifty Indian chiefs came passengers on this vessel as a deputation from the Confederated American Indians to the Commissioners of the United States (these gentlemen, as mentioned in our last paper were detained at Fort Erie by contrary winds), the Indian deputation soon afterwards came to Niagara and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last three separate Councils were held in the presence of his Excellency, the Commissioners and the officers of the garrison, etc., the results of which were that the Indian deputation gave the Commissioners a belt of wampum to conduct them to the place of treaty at Lower Sandusky." This is followed by an address to the Crown by the Legislative Council, also an address by the Legislative Assembly to the Crown and a list of the acts passed by these bodies, with the speech of the Governor on prorogation.

LARGE DELEGATION OF INDIANS.

The only paragraph of local news was the following:—"On Tuesday last his Majesty's ship the Mississauga, arrived here from Kingston with near three hundred Indians of the Seven Nations of Canada, who are going to attend the Grand Council at Lower Sandusky; having, we are informed, received a belt of wampum last winter from the General Indian Confederacy."

The Indians referred to were no doubt some of those who were deputed to act in what was known, somewhat prematurely, as the "Miami Treaty," by means of which the Indians fondly hoped to have the Ohio declared the boundary between the United States and Indian territory. As might have been expected the United States commissioners refused to accept the proposed terms, as appears from their final answer: "To the chiefs and warriors of the Indian nations, assembled at the foot of the Maumee Rapids." This document was dated Aug. 16th, 1793, and is quoted in Albach's Annals of the West, p. 631, and in Ziesberger's Diary, vol. ii. p. 323.

Then follows in English and French an advertisement in connection with the estate of the late George Lyons,

signed by James Allen, Curator at Detroit.

No 14—Thursday, July 18, 1793—Vol I

THE FIRST ASSIZE CIRCUIT.

This number contains a copy of "An Act to provile for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within the Province," followed by foreign intelligence from the New York Daily Advertiser of June 5th. Then follows, on the fourth page, under the heading of Niagara, July 18th: "We hear the Chief Justice has appointed the circuit to be holden as follows: Midland Circuit, Wednesday, 7th August, at Kingston; Eastern Circuit, Wednesday, 14th August, at Johnstown."

This is the first notice regarding the court circuits of Upper Canada.

THE FIRST REPORTED ACCIDENT.

An accident to a child is recorded thus: "Some time last week a child of John Row, on the Mountain, was killed by the wheels of a wagon running over him. The thoughtless driver suffered a parcel of children to ride, and, running against a stump, shook them all to the ground, and unhappily the little innocent sufferer fell under the wheels and was crushed to death on the spot."

Then follows a list of the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, printed in French.

No. 15—Thursday, July 25, 1793.—Vol. I.

FIRST COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The first page contains "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the House of Assembly." Three pages are given up entirely for this purpose, while half of the fourth page is devoted to foreign intelligence. Some unimportant advertisements fill up the remainder of the fourth page.

No. 16—Thursday, Aug. 1, 1793.—Vol. I.

This issue contains extracts from a New York paper, with the usual British and continental news. The fourth page contains, under the heading of Niagara, Aug. 1st:

QUEEN'S RANGERS AT TORONTO.

"Ship Arrivals at Quebec," and this is followed by the announcement that "a few days ago the first division of his Majesty's corps of Queen's Rangers left Queenstown for Toronto, and proceeded in batteaux round the Bay, and shortly afterwards another division of the same regiment sailed in the King's vessels, the Onondago and Caldwell, for the same place."

SIMCOE LEAVES FOR YORK.

"On Monday evening, his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor left Navy Hall and embarked on board his Majesty's schooner the Mississauga, which sailed immediately, with a favorable gale, for York with the remainder of the Queen's Rangers."

"We are given to understand that his Majesty's sloop the Felicity, which lately arrived at Fort Erie, spoke the Dunmore (having on board the Commissioners of the United States to the Indians) near the entrance to the Detroit River. This vessel also saw upon Lake Erie his Majesty's armed ship the Chippewa or Ottawa."

PINCHBECK WATCHES IN 1793.

Four lines of an announcement tell us that cheap watches were in evidence in those days as well as in ours, for the advertisement reads: "Lost or left on Mr. Johnston's premises, a Pinchbeck watch, with a large gold seal marked with the initials "J. M. K." Whoever will bring it to the printer shall receive 'Half a Joe,' without any questions being asked."

PINCHBECK METAL.

Pinchbeck, so called after the inventor, Christopher Pinchbeck, a London watchmaker of the eighteenth century. Pinchbeck metal, an alloy of three or four parts copper and one of zinc, much used in cheap jewellery.

"HALF A JOE."

The Johannes was a Portuguese gold coin, worth $16; a half Johannes was, therefore, worth $8. These coins were designated by the terms "Joe" and "half Joe." The latter was a popular coin.

No. 17—Thursday, Aug. 8, 1793—Vol. I.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN U.S.

The first three pages contain extracts from the London papers, while on the fourth page is an extract from the Quebec Gazette of July 11th with

regard to the Church of England. It reads as follows:

"The Church of England (commonly called the Protestant Episcopal Church) in the United States continues rapidly to increase. The Episcopal power is now exercised by gentlemen consecrated agreeable to Act of the British Parliament by the Archbishop of Canterbury. More than one hundred clergymen have been ordained within eight years, 'according ing to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, omitting the oaths in the English office. Many new parishes are organized and new churches erected in New England. Vermont contains twenty Episcopal congregations. One-third part of the people of the States are computed to be professors of the Church of England, and are under the superintendency of five bishops, highly venerated for their piety, learning and zeal."

The editor makes the following observations:—"We suppose the correspondent who favored us with the above communication to be well informed, but had not before imagined the proportion of Episcopalians in the neighboring States to be so great."

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

Then follows a list of the ship arrivals at Quebec, and after that a list of passengers arriving at Quebec, as follows: "List of the passengers arrived at Quebec in the ship Everetta, George Featonby, master, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Elice of London, and servant; Major Duke of 26th Regiment; Ensign Forth, ditto; Messrs. Joseph Perinault of Montreal; George Phyn, jr., of London; John Forsyth, of Montreal, and servant; Atkinson Pattinson of ditto; Alexander Duff of London; John C. Beck, surveyor of the Customs of Montreal."

Major George Duke was in October, 1793, in command at St. John's and Isle-aux-Noix, Lower Canada.

"List of passengers on board the Caroline — Capt. Parr and Ensign Barilow of the 60th Regiment; Doctor Green, Royal Fusiliers; Ensign Parker, 24th Regiment; Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hunt."

Capt. Parr, of the 60th, was son of John Parr, governor of Nova Scotia in 1782. In 1785 Capt. Parr was commanding officer at Kingston.

"Passengers on board the Indian Trader — Colonel Despard, R. F., and lady; Major Campbell, 24th Regiment, and lady; Capt. Hewges, R. F.; Lieut. Herdley, R. F.; Lieut. Patterson, Royal Artillery, and lady; Mr. Thomas Grant, Mr. Matthew Ball, Mr. Abraham.

"Passengers on the ship Nancy—Col. Harris, 68th Regiment; Capt. Pritchard, ditto; Mr. McTavish, Mr. Singer, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. McGillvery." The last named on the list is that of Simon McGillvray, of the well known Northwest company.

"Passengers on the ship Adriatic—Mr. Spritsbury, Mr. Shepherd."

"Passengers on board the ship Diana — The Hon. Major Elphinston, 60th Regiment; Major Romer, 60th Regiment; Mr. Francis Badley, Mr. Wm. Murray."

"Passengers on board the Lillies—Lieut.-Col. Bothweek, R.A.; Andrew Rivert, Esq."

CHIEF JUSTICE ON CIRCUIT.

Under the head of Niagara, 8th August, is the following:—"On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, his Majesty's armed vessels, the Onondago and Caldwell, sailed from this place, the former for Kingston: the Hon. Wm. Osgoode, Chief Justice of this Province, and John White, Esq., Attorney-General, who are going to hold the Circuits at Kingston and Johnston, being on board. Major Littlehales sailed in the latter for York, to join his Excellency's suite."

THE FIRST ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The first Attorney-General of Upper Canada was John White, an English barrister, who was appointed to that office when the Government of the new province was established in 1792. He came out to this country with Chief Justice Osgoode in June of that year, and, after being sworn in at Kingston, took up his residence at the seat of Government, Newark or Niagara. Here his time was fully occupied in attending to the ordinary duties of his office, and, as well, in the issue of land grant certificates, a business which entailed upon him an immense amount of work with comparatively small remuneration.

Through the influence of Governor Simcoe he was elected to represent Addington in the First Parliament of Upper Canada but at the second general election in 1797, he was defeated by Mr. Christopher Robinson. On July 17, 1797, with nine other members of his profession, Mr. White established at Newark the Law Society of Upper Canada. The meeting establishing the Law Society was held in Wilson's Hotel, Newark. Shortly afterwards the seat of Government was removed to the town of York, at which place the court officials consequently established themselves. Mr. White had been granted part lot 4, just outside the town, being the lot running from King street to Bloor street, immediately east of what is now Sherbourne street. Here he built a residence, in which he lived until the time of his death, which occurred not many years after. In January, 1800, a difference with Mr. Small, Clerk of the Executive Council, led to a challenge, the result of which was a duel, in which Mr. White received a mortal wound. He died two days later, and his remains were interred at the rear of his lot.

Nos. 18-41 inclusive, Vol. I., are missing.

No. 42, Thursday, July 10, 1794, Vol. 1.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

The first page contains a proclamation by the Governor with regard to certain non-commissioned officers and privates of the 5th Regiment of Foot, who are reported to have left the garrison in boats, presumably containing contraband goods; offering a reward of £50 for the information which will lead to their conviction.

FIRST MENTION OF NEWARK.

Under the heading of "Newark" (which is the first time this place is mentioned in the Gazette) is the announcement of the assent of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to certain acts passed by the Legislature; the House is prorogued until the 15th of August. Gov. Simcoe re-named Niagara as "Newark." Both names were used until 1798, when by Act of Legislature the name again became "Niagara."

The second page contains extracts from New York and London papers, while on the third page, under the heading of Niagara, July 17th, is the following announcement:

A PIONEER ATTORNEY.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Davenport Phelps, Esq., to be an Attorney and Advocate in His Majesty's Court of Justice in this Province. Thomas Ridout, Gentleman, Notary."

Davenport Phelps was a well known resident of Niagara. He afterwards became an Anglican clergyman and was rector of Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y. He died in 1833.

Thomas Ridout was the father of Thomas Gibbs Ridout of the old Bank of Upper Canada. He was the Surveyor-General of Upper Canada in 1810, and in 1824 a member of the Upper Canada Legislative Council. In the autumn of 1796 he was appointed Registrar for the County of York, and the following year took up his residence in York (Toronto).

YORK'S FIRST PARL'T BLDGS.

The first Parliament Buildings at York were at the east end of the town, at the foot of Berkeley street, on the site of the Toronto gas works, on the south side of what is now Front street. The site is marked with a tablet on the wall of one of the Gas Company's buildings.

Then, under the head of "Wanted," is the first announcement in connection with the Parliament Buildings at York, which reads: "Wanted—Carpenters for the Public Buildings to be erected at York. Application to be made to John McGill, Esq., at York, or to Mr. Allan McNabb at Navy Hall."

Mr. Allan Macnab served with General Simcoe in the Revolutionary war, at the conclusion of which he settled in Canada. He was subsequently Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Assembly. His son was the late Sir Allan Macnab of Hamilton, first Queen's Counsel appointed in Canada.

MILITARY RECRUITS WANTED.

Then on the fourth page:—"His Majesty's Garrison of Niagara, 1st of July, 1794—Ten guineas bounty money will be given to all gentlemen volun-

teers who are willing to enlist themselves in his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, now in the Garrison of Niagara, on their being approved of at the headquarters of the regiment. They will be clothed, accouted, victualled and paid agreeably to his Majesty's regulations. Active men, such as are fit for service, not less than 5 feet 5 inches high, between 16 and 40 years of age, will receive every encouragement at the garrisons at Forts Erie and Chippewa, at Queenston (Landing) and at the drum head. God Save the King."

QUEEN'S RANGER RECRUITS.

"To All Loyal and Gallant Subjects —Recruits wanted for his Majesty's 1st American Regiment, or Queen's Rangers, of which his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe is Colonel Commanding. Fifty active young men. Gentlemen volunteers shall receive ten guineas bounty money each on their approval at the headquarters of the regiment; enter into free quarters, be cloathed, accoutred, victualled and paid agreeably to his Majesty's regulations. None need apply to Lieut- Brooking at Niagara but such as are perfectly fit for the most active service, at least five feet four and a half inches high, healthy and stout."

"PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION."

The editor in this number appeals to the subscribers to pay their annual subscriptions, for a notice to that effect reads as follows:—"The subscribers to this paper are requested to pay their annual subscriptions to the Printer, Newark; Mr. John Cox, merchant, at York; and Doctor Plummer, Kingston. Those at Detroit and the distant part of the province are desired to send their subscription the first convenient opportunity."

THE FIRST MASONIC MEETING.

Then follows the first Masonic notice in the columns of the Gazette:—"A meeting of the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 19, to be held in the lodge room, Newark, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., of which all concerned are desired to take notice. By order. Ralph Clench, Secretary. 14th July, 1794."

This lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge at Quebec in Lower Canada before the arrival of Wm. Jarvis, the Provincial Grand Master of Upper Canada in 1792.

Robertson's History of Freemasonry in Canada, Vol. 1, page 501, says that Ralph Clench was an old resident of Niagara. He was a colonel in the militia in the time of the war of 1776, and a U. C. Loyalist. He was superintendent of public buildings in Newark in 1793. His youngest son, Mr. F. A. B. Clench, was county clerk of Lincoln County and at Niagara in 1887. Mr. Johnson Clench, the present (1913) county clerk of Lincoln, is his grandson.

The first, second and third pages contain British and American news.

Davenport Phelps was in mercantile as well as legal life, for in this issue of the Gazette he makes a commercial announcement as follows:—"To be sold, a quantity of Rum, Brandy, Geneva Wine, etc., with a small assortment of English goods, Green and Bohea Tea; the whole of which will be sold together very low for prompt payment. They are now opened for retailing at the House of D. Phelps, in Newark, till disposed of in the above way. Newark, 2nd June, 1794."

A NEW PUBLISHER—ROY RETIRES

A proclamation dated 24th of May, relative to the settlement of lands in the province, occupies a whole column in this issue. This is the first number of the Gazette that has six pages. On the 5th page is an official notice from the Secretary's office, signed by Wm. Jarvis, Secretary of the Province, in conection with the duty on liquors. The 6th page is a replica of the 4th page. The reason for duplicating the same is not given Following the previous issue is a supplement dated Friday, August 29th, 1794, which contains extracts from the London Gazette announcing the defeat of the French fleet. This supplement of the Gazette is the last number that we find printed by Louis Roy, and subsequent issues are missing up to Wednesday, 10th December. The new publisher was Mr. Gideon Tiffany.

Mr. Gideon Tiffany, who succeeded Mr. Louis Roy, was a brother of Sylvester Tiffany. They were sons of Dr. Gideon Tiffany, of Attleboro, Mass.

They were directly descended from Humphrey Tiffany, the founder of the American branch of the family, who came from England about 1660, settling at Massachusetts Bay. In 1801 Gideon Tiffany decided to abandon journalism for the art of agriculture. He purchased a fine tract of land in Middlesex county, on the east bank of the River Thames, which he successfully operated until his death at Delaware, in that county, in August, 1854.

Their grand-nephew, Mr. G. H. Tiffany, resides (1913), at Alexandria, Ont.

Vol II—Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1794, No. 2, Newark—Printed by G. Tiffany.

SIMCOE GOES TO QUEBEC.

The change of publisher was announced in an issue that is not on file. The heading reads — "Newark — Printed by G. Tiffany."

"Newark, December 10th—"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor left this town on the 14th ult., on his way, via York, to the eastern part of the province, where it is expected he will spend the winter."

FIRST JEWELLER AT NIAGARA.

It appears that a jeweller had opened business at Newark, for under the head of "Jewellery, etc.," is the following announcement — "The subscriber has for sale on moderate terms a small assortment of jewellery, together with articles in the Silversmith's line, such as Soup Ladles, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Watch Trinkets, etc. E. Whiting. N. B.—He will pay cash for old gold, silver, copper and pewter. Newark Dec. 10th."

FIRST LEATHER DEALER.

Sole leather was at a very low price, for there was—"To be sold by Samuel Marler a quantity of excellent Sole Leather at the very low price of 2s. and 9d. per lb. Newark, Dec. 10th."

The fourth page contains an officiil proclamation proroguing the House.

All the numbers after No. 2, Dec. 10th, 1794, and up to June 10th, 1795, are missing, and the next issue is headed—

Vol. 2—Wednesday, June 10, 1795—No. 28.

"Newark—Printed by G. Tiffany"

This is a small folio, the pages measuring only 7 x 11 inches. It contains the usual British and foreign news, while the third page contains a few notices of "Lands for Sale."

FIRST COURT HOUSE AT NIAGARA

On the 4th page is the following advertisement: "Wanted immediately —About four hundred weight of rails of different kinds for the use of the Gaol and Court House. Whoever will, on the most reasonable terms, supply that quantity will apply to Ralfe Clench, Superintendent of the Public Buildings. Newark, April 20th, 1795."

The jail and courthouse here referred to was destroyed when the Americans burned Niagara, 10th December, 1813. The Western Home for Girls, Niagara, is the second court house, built in 1817. After the new court house was built in 1847 it remained vacant for many years. In 1869, however, it was purchased by Miss Rye, altered and beautified, and adapted to its present use.

THE FIRST TANNERY.

George Adams sells tan bark, for he advertises—"George Adams continues to pay cash for Barks delivered at his tan yard in Queenston, at the following prices, viz.—Hemlock, well saved, 30s N.Y.C. per cord; Red and Black Oak, well saved, 30s N.Y.C. per cord; also for green hides, 6d per lb.; for good calkskins 8s each. An active lad, from 14 to 18 years of age, is wanted by said Adams as an apprentice to the tanning and currying business. April 22nd, 1795." Thirty shillings New York currency, would be equivalent to $3.75.

Geo. Adams was one of the active business men of the Niagara district. He was a personal friend of Chief Brant, and was prominent in Masonic circles at Niagara. His granddaughter lives in Toronto and is the wife of Mr. K. J. Dunstan of the Bell Telephone Company. There is an excellent oil of Adams in the possession of Mrs. Dunstan, which is reproduced in "Robertson's History of Freemasonry," vol. 1, page 453.

Vol. II.—Wednesday, June 17, 1795, No. 29.

ARRIVAL FROM YORK.

On Tuesday evening his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and family arrived from York. We are informed his Excellency will have a levee to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the council chamber.

Both Governor and Mrs. Simcoe had been away from Niagara for some time. War between Canada and the United States had been feared, and for that reason Mrs. Simcoe had left Niagarain September, 1794. Late in the fall the Governor started out on a tour of personal inspection of different parts of the province. In March following Mrs. Simcoe joined her husband at New Johnstown (Cornwall). They then repaired to Kingston where Simcoe became ill, and was unable to travel for several weeks. On 15th May they left for York, remaining there until June 15th. The following day the party arrived at Navy Hall.

Vol. II.—Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1795.—No. 37.

Niagara (Upper Canada), printed by G. Tiffany.

FIRST HOUSE FOR SALE "AD."

This is also in a small folio, with three columns instead of two, being 7½ x 9½ inches. The first, second and third pages are devoted to English and American news. This is followed by an announcement of a sale which reads:—"For sale—Lot No. 28, together with a convenient dwelling house, four rooms on the lower floor, a commodious kitchen adjoining, and a good cellar. The terms of the sale may be known by applying to Elizabeth Thompson, on the premises."

A NEGRESS FOR SALE.

Then follows an advertisement of a peculiar nature:—"For sale, for three years from the 29th of this present month of July, a negro wench, named Chloe, twenty-three years old, understands washing, cooking, etc. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or employ her by the year or month is requested to apply to Robert Franklin, at the Receiver General's."

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

Louis Roy, when he left Niagara, went to Montreal, and as will be seen by this notice proposed to revive the Gazette, which is still published in that city. The Gazette had been published by Mr. Fleury Mesplet, and apparently was to be revived by Mr. Edward Edwards, who had purchased Mesplet's plant, with Mr. Roy as the printer.

Louis Roy issued his notice of the new publication in Quebec, for we find a notice to the pub" concerning the first publication of the Montreal Gazette, as follows:— "To the Public—At this time when the conduct and wisdom of the Parliament of Great Britain, which extends its care to the most distant parts of its vast empire, has granted to us a constitution, whose advantages have not escaped the notice of the most enlightened politicians and celebrated writers, and in which both the one and the other have proved to us the union of all kinds of true liberty, an union of which the British subjects have remained long the sole possessors; now that the system of Government in this colony promises every encouragement in arts and literature, and that the free communication of ideas and sentiment is regarded as the true means to enable the subject to discharge his duty honorably, as a member of society, as well as to form the strictest union among the inhabitants.

"The subscriber, late printer in Upper Canada, desirous of rendering his slender abilities useful to the public, gives notice that having purchased a printing office, he proposes at the request of several persons of respectability in Montreal, to settle there, with a design as soon as he shall obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, to publish a periodical paper, under the title of Montreal Gazette."

CONDITIONS.

"1. This Gazette shall be published every Monday in English and French, on good paper, folio Crown, and with a good type.

"2 Each number shall contain the most interesting news of the different parts of Europe and the United States, etc.

"3. He will also admit with pleasure and insert with exactitude essays, poems, literary productions and articles of intelligence, from all parts of the province.

"4. Every advertisement not exceeding ten lines and required to be printed in one language only, will cost 5f. for the first insertion and 1f. for every subsequent week. Those inserted in both languages to pay for the first insertion 7s. 6d and 2s. 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

"5. The subscription to be three dollars a year.

"The subscriber flatters himself that, seconded by the favorable disposition of an enlightened public, he shall be able to put his design in execution by rendering his Gazette as useful as amusing. And the better to answer these ends, he will always receive with pleasure productions of genius as well as those which shall have the public good for their object, which may tend to the instruction of individuals, or to amuses the one or the other sex, without prejudice to virtue. This is the rule to which he proposes rigidly to adhere.

"If this undertaking meets with that encouragement from the public he presumes to expect, the subscriber is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense to render his work as useful and interesting as possible; and as soon as he shall have a sufficient number of subscriptions, which will be received by Mr. Francois Saro, Montreal; Mr Samuel Sills, Three Rivers; Mr. Louis Aime, Berthier, and at the printing office, Quebec, he will immediately remove to Montreal with all the materials necessary for the impression, in order to execute the above conditions, and his principal care shall be at all times to prove to the public how much he is their most humble and devoted servant.

"Louis Roy.

"Quebec, 8th July, 1795,

"Subscriptions will be received at this office."

REVIVAL OF MONTREAL GAZETTE

A further notice concerning the Gazette appears in this issue: "Printing Office, Montreal, 13th July, 1795—The subscriber, having purchased the printing office which belonged to the late Mr. Mesplet, and since his death has carried on the printing business, purposes immediately to revive the Montreal Gazette, lately printed by the deceased; to be published in English and French, every Monday, on Folio Crown, the subscription to be three dollars a year, to be received at Mr. Andrew Cameron's auctioneer and broker, Quebec; Mr. S. Sills, Three River; Mr. Louis Aime, Berthier; Mr James Sawyer's, William Hendrie and this office, he will do his endeavor to conduct it on so extensively useful a plan as to deserve the encouragement of the public, and is with great respect their

"Obliged humble servant,
Edw. Edwards

Mr. Fleury Mesplet's death took place on 24th Jan., 1794.

Vol. 2—Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1796—No. 50, "Niagara, Printed by G. Tiffany."

PUBLICATION CEASES FOR A TIME

It appears that the publication of the Gazette had been suspended since the 10th of August, 1796, for an announcement reads: "To the Public—The long and tedious illness of the printer and that of his family is humbly tendered by him to his friends and patrons for the suspension of the Gazette so long as since the 10th of August, on which day was his last number. The degree of restored health they now enjoy, is so flattering that he has this week ventured to resume the duties of his profession.'

"THE HYMENEAL JOURNAL."

The first page is devoted to British and continental news. Then follows, under the heading of "Hymeneal Journal," the following marriage notices:

"Married—Lately, Lieut. Usher, of the 5th Regiment, to Miss Street, daughter of Samuel Street, Esq., of Queenston, Mr. Wm. McKay, of this town, to Miss Tipple, of Montreal.

ROY WANTS HIS MONEY.

Some of the subscribers are evidently indebted to Mr. Roy, for they have a reminder as follows:—"All persons indebted to Mr. Louis Roy for printing are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same." The second page contains an official proclamation, including a list of lands for which patents had been issued.

Mr. Andrew Heron was the father of the late Mr. Andrew Heron, of Toronto, who for many years was active

ly connected with and interested in the marine of Ontario.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT YORK

Another announcement is made with reference to the public building at York under the heading of "Wanted immediately—For the public buildings at York, a few good house carpenters, to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

"John McGill,
"Commissary of Stores, etc.
"York, 23rd July, 1796."

The public buildings referred to were those erected at the east end of Toronto, on the site of the present gas works, just east of foot of Berkeley street, on south side of Front. They were the first brick buildings constructed in Toronto.

(This issue and the two following numbers only contain two pages instead of the usual four).

Vol. 2, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1796, No. 52

HE TAKES IT ALL BACK.

The first page contains the usual British and continental news. Then appears the following advertisement—

"Schenectady, 18th Aug., 1796.—For the breach that was laid to Samuel Carsedey, to the best of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning my money that was stolen. I have no demands on the said Samuel Carsedey. Signed by me, John Cain. Witnesses present: James Whelan, Seth Johnson."

A new volume is commenced in the next issue.

Vol. 3, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1796, No. 1.

A UNIQUE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following announcement is made—"To the patrons of the Gazette—With this paper commences the third volume of the Gazette. The printer remembers with gratitude the support afforded by many of his friends and patrons at all times, and more particularly for contentment under disappointments in the regular publication, always occasioned by his ill state of health. He hopes, as he frequently has done, that a short time more will confirm his health, by forming his constitution to the climate.

"To steadily pursue the publication is his aim, notwithstanding the infancy of the country lays him under many embarrassments, and yields but a bare support to it. On the increasing population and wealth of the province and the advancement of useful learning among its inhabitants, he builds his expectations of reward of many present and past services; only to advance with these and by merit is all he can pretend to.

"The total of his numbers complete but one year, or fifty-two papers, and it is by the numbers and not the time that newspapers are computed. This explanation may serve to ease the minds of those who have conceived it otherwise."

"To those who have made payment he is much indebted for the favour, and hopes the gentlemen who are deficient in that respect will soon lay him under the same obligation."

Printing Office, October 29th.

A GIRL AMBITIOUS TO BE A BOY

Some young woman at Newark was evidently enamoured with the idea of wearing male attire, for the following lines appear addressed "To a young lady who is fond of dressing herself in boy's cloaths":—

"I know the magic of your charms,
I've felt those anxious fond alarms
Which every faithful swain endures
Who looks on beauty such as yours.
I've felt the pang, I've felt the dart
Of love inflame my veteran heart.
Yes, Mary, what I write is true,
That pang, that dart, they came from you.
But would you know the unerring skill
To bind each lover to your will
To these brief counsels pray attend,
They're written by a faithful friend.
Would you the very tyrant play,
And make the haughtier sex obey,
Let gentle looks adorn your face,
And Nature, all your manners grace;
To make the youth around you bow
And breathe the fond eternal vow;
To make the bravest of the brave
Proud to avow himself your slave.
Chaste words, soft looks and tender speeches
Are better than ten pairs of breeches."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1796.—No. 2.

FIRST REGISTRAR OF CO. YORK.

We have an announcement that a large assortment of books has been received and is for sale at the printing office. Then follows the usual British and foreign news. The local news is as follows:—"Niagara, Nov. 2, 1796.—His Honour, the Administrator, has been pleased to appoint Thomas Ridout, Esq., Registrar for the County of York, in this Province."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1796.—No. 3.

This number contains the usual official announcement, with an advertisement of an assortment of books just received and for sale at the printing office. The issue concludes with an advertisement of a

YONGE STREET FARM FOR SALE

"To be let.—A farm on Yonge street, together with a team, cows, hogs, geese, poultry, farming utensils, etc. The improvements are two fields, one of six acres, the other of five acres, put in wheat and in good order, and sowed also with timothy and a mixture of white and red clover. One other field of upland pasture, four acres, timothy and red clover, one year old. One other field of six acres, three of which are wheat stubble and potato land. The rest wanting a few days of log-rolling to make it a good piece for corn. Five acres more not fenced in, ready for rolling, and is suitable for oats, potatoes, etc."

"A good supply of provisions will be left on the premises, excepting beef and pork. Winter feed for twelve or fourteen head of cattle, etc., etc. The rent will be taken in building a barn and clearing a little more land. For further particulars apply to

"William Bond."

"None need apply but a married man of good recommendations.

"N.B.—As the above subscriber intends going to New York in order to embark for England, he wishes all those indebted to make payment on or before the 20th of December next; and all those who have demands against him will please to prepare their accounts, which will be discharged on or before the above time."

This farm was on the east side of Yonge street, near the Oak Ridges (lots 62, 63). Bond had the first nursery garden in York.

Vol. III.—Niagara, Nov. 23, 1796—No. 5.

THE FIRST ALMANAC.

This issue has amongst announcements of the usual nature, the following—"Now preparing and will in a few days be committed to the press The Upper Canada Calendar for the year 1797. Being a pocket almanack containing besides astronomical calculations, lists of the legislative, executive and military officers, times and places of holding courts, etc., etc. Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this province the publisher most respectfully solicits the assistance of every gentleman who possesses the means of promoting the design, by furnishing him with articles, properly arranged, such particulars as may be in their power. Printing Office, Nov. 16th."

This was the first almanac of Upper Canada. The first book printed in Upper Canada was named "St. Ursula's Convent, or the Nun in Canada," at Kingston, in 1824. The first book printed in Canada was the "Catechisme de Diocese de Sieurs," at Quebec, in 1765.

Vol. III.—Niagara, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1796—No. 6.

FIRST EVENING SCHOOL.

This number contains a repetition of the business announcements with official proclamations, continental news and an announcement of an educational nature to the effect that—"An evening school will be opened on this town on Monday next. Terms—Writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping 4s. per week. For teaching any particular branch, either in practical or speculative mathematics, eight dollars. N. B.—The hours of attendance from 6 to 8 o'clock. Richard Cockrell Nov. 28th."

Vol. III.—Niagara, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1796—No. 7.

This issue has a number of announcements, including one by the

sheriff of the home district relative to a court being held on the 3th day of December. Then an advertisement offering a second hand calabash, a Province of Quebec vehicle, for sale. Then another advertisement offering "For sale at the Printing Office a few copies of the Laws of Upper Canada, comprising five sessions."

HOME OF WM. JARVIS BURNED.

Then, under the heading of "Niagara, Dec. 7th.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening last the dwelling house of Wm. Jarvis, Esq., of this town, was discovered to be on fire, which had made such progress as to render all attempts to extinguish it almost abortive, notwithstanding which the assembling of the people was so speedy and their exertions so well directed that the province records, the most valuable house furniture, and the right wing of the buildings are saved. The conduct of several, of Miss Vanderliep in particular, in rescuing two of Mr. Jarvis' children, is spoken of with much applause, and credit in general is due. We are authorized to mention with gratitude the friendly exertions of the officers of the United States Garrison, and other strangers who rendered essential service."

"We hear from Albany that two houses belonging to Mr. John McDonald, printer and bookseller, of that city, formerly the Rev. J. McDonald, were lately consumed by fire, with all their contents of books, printing materials, etc. The public much regret the misfortune of a worthy man and an able and instructive editor and publisher of the Albany Chronicle. We are also informed that considerable damage has been sustained by fire lately in Quebec."

THANKS FROM SECRETARY JARVIS

Mr. Jarvis thanked his friends for their assistance and suggested a return of household articles missing since the fire.

"Mr. Jarvis takes the earliest opportunity of returning in this public manner his sincere thanks to the gentlemen and others who so gallantly exerted themselves in the preservation of his family and property, at the fire on Saturday evening last. He assures every individual that the uncommon solicitude shown on the occasion has made the most lasting impression on his feelings. He will thank those whose goodness induced them to carry articles to their houses to inform where to send for them. Newark. 5th December."

William Jarvis was a cornet in the Queen's Rangers, and was engaged in the Revolutionary War. In 1791 he received the commission of captain in the Western Regiment of Militia of the County of Middlesex, England, and in 1792 was appointed Secretary and Registrar of Records of the Province of Upper Canada.

Vol. III.—Niagara, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1796—No. 8.

FREEMASONS TO CELEBRATE.

It contains the usual commercial announcements, also one from the Attorney-General's Office, signed by John White, Attorney-General, with regard to deeds for lands. Then follows on the second page the notice of the meeting of St. John's Lodge of Friendship as follows:—Notice.—St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, will meet at Wilson's Tavern, Town of Newark, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the festival of St. John, of which all concerned will take notice.

"By the Lodge.

"Ralfe Clench, Sec'y.'

"Newark, Dec. 10th."

SEC'Y JARVIS TALKS PLAINLY.

Mr. Secretary Jarvis had lost some beaver blankets at his fire, for an advertisement reads as follows:—"Five Guineas Reward.—Taken away. On Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., from the subscriber, during the fire, two beaver blankets—one very large, the other small. Whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

"Newark, Dec. 14."

"Wm. Jarvis.

DEATH OF MRS. HAMILTON.

The death of a prominent resident of the town is recorded:—"Niagara, Dec. 14th, 1796.—With sorrow we announce the affecting news that on

Saturday morning last departed this life, much lamented, the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, consort of the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston and this day her remains were interred by a large concourse of relatives and friends, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Mrs. Hamilton possessed those virtues that adorn humanity, rendering her a pattern to her sex, endearing her as a wife, a mother, daughter, sister, friend, and all to whom she was thus related knew well the affection and diligence with which she discharged their several duties, and now sympathize with each other in the irreparable loss."

Mr. Hamilton married about 1786, Catherine (Askin) Robertson, widow of John Robertson. There were five children by this marriage: Robert, of Queenston; (Hon.) George, who in 1812 moved to Burlington Bay, where he became the founder of the City of Hamilton; James, of London; Alexander and Samuel. Hamilton took as his second wife, Mary (Herkimer) McLean, widow of Neil McLean, and had issue, Joseph, Peter Hunter, and (Hon.) John, of Kingston, one of whose sons, Clark Hamilton, was formerly collector of the port of Kingston; while another was the late Judge J. M. Hamilton, County Judge of Halton.

THE PRINTER APPEALS AGAIN.

The printer on this occasion is again asking his subscribers to meet their subscriptions, for the notice reads:—"The printer informs his customers that he is desirous of settling his accounts, as far as may be, whether for the Gazette or otherwise, and for that reason requests all who are indebted for thirteen papers or more, making full quarters, to make payment. Such persons as live at a distance will find them at the places where they receive the papers, and to the holders of the bills payment may be made."

Vol. 111—Niagara, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1796.—No. 9.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The usual business announcements are contained on the first page, followed by two Masonic notices as follows:—"The members of the Grand Master's Lodge are requested to attend at Thompson's Hotel at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 27th inst., in order to celebrate the Festival of St. John. By order, John McKay, secretary, Dec. 21st."

Notice—"St. John's Lodge of Friendship No. 2 will meet at Wilson's tavern, town of Newark on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the Festival of St. John, of which all concerned will take notice.

"By the Lodge, Ralfe Clench, Secretary, Newark, Dec. 21st."

The local news is as follows:—Niagara, Dec. 21st—"Tuesday next being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, a sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dunn at the Presbyterian meeting house in this town. On Monday last ended the term of his Majesty's court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery in this town, before which came the following persons.

THE MAN FREE, THE WOMAN NOT

"George Wilson and his wife, on an indictment of feloniously taking a watch from Nicholas Klengenboomer, the wife only found guilty, the verdict reversed on error."

"The same George Wilson for feloniously shooting at said Klengenboomer; verdict, not guilty of the felony."

The Klengenboomers were a well-known pioneer family in Niagara and York (Toronto). The name is also rendered "Klinkenbrumer," "Clinkenbroomer," and "Clinger." The grandfather of Nicholas was a soldier and served with Wolfe at Quebec 1759-60. After the war Nicholas married. He had a son of the same name. This son, a blacksmith, settled at Niagara about 1790, and at York in 1815. He had a son Charles, who followed the trade of watchmaker, and lived in York as early as 1820. His shop in 1833 was at the south-east corner of King and Church streets, and subsequently on the north side of Richmond street, a hundred feet from Nelson street. His son Charles was a grocer, about 1866 on the north-west corner of Queen and William (Simcoe) streets. Descendants still (1913) live in Toronto.

"William Havens, for bestiality, verdict guilty of the attempt, sentenced

to be imprisoned one month, stand within the pillory three times within the month, viz., on Monday next (the 23th inst.), at the jail in this town on the Monday following (Jan. 9th), as near as possible to the place of committing the crime; pay a fine of £20 to his Majesty, and stand committed till paid. James Lymburner and John Kelly; no prosecutors appearing, were discharged from their recognizance."

HARD TIMES AT NIAGARA.

Hard times had evidently struck Niagara, for the following is published "From a Correspondent" :—

"Our money is growing daily more scarce; formerly the army, etc., supplied us with more than a sufficiency of circulating cash; these means are now reduced, and the country increasing in population, as well as scarcity, what mode or modes can be adopted to introduce specie ?"

"The printer being favored with the papers containing the speeches of Mr. Fox and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they will be commenced in the course of our next.

JARVIS STILL AFTER HIS FURS.

In this number, Mr. Jarvis refers to another loss he had experienced in addition to that of his blankets as he advertises :—

"In the loss sustained by Mr. Jarvis was also a buffalo skin, which, if returned, with or without the beaver blankets, will be thankfully received and no questions asked."

Vol. III.—Niagara, Dec. 28, 1796.—No. 10.

THE SCHOOL MASTER RESIGNS.

This issue contains a proclamation by Peter Russell, Administrator, and is dated Government House, Newark, 13th December, 1796. On the third page, under the heading of Niagara, Dec. 28th, is the following card:—"A Card.—Mr. Cockrel takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Newark and its vicinity for their polite attention and patronage during the time he acted as schoolmaster. But, having resigned, he is happy in announcing to the public that the Rev. Mr. Arthur has been prevailed on to be his successor; and from a knowledge of his ability and conduct, there is not the least doubt of his rendering the greatest satisfaction to those who may think proper to place their children under his care. The school lately taught by Mr. Richard Cockrel will be opened on Tuesday next under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Arthur. The pupils will be instructed in reading according to the most approved method, and English grammar, writing and arithmetic, the Latin and Greek languages, geography and the mathematics, to which will be added, if required, an introduction to the other sciences. N.B.—If any number of boys offer, and books can be procured, a Latin class will commence immediately."

APOLOGY FROM EDITOR.

The printer apologizes for delay in delivery of his paper. "N.B.—The inclemency of the weather of last week, together with other unavoidable causes, prevented our attention to customers served by post. Nothing other than necessity ever causes a delay of the kind."

Vol. III.—Niagara, Wednesday, Jan. 4th, 1797—No. 11.

HOTEL GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

The first item is an announcement as follows: "To the Public—As the subscriber is about to decline public business in this town he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past favours; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it in order to their being paid; likewise all those who are indebted to the said subscriber are requested to discharge the same immediately, either by calling on Alexander Stewart, Esq., Attorney at Law, or on the subscriber, Thomas Hind, King's Arms Hotel, Newark, Dec. 13th."

THE EDITOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

Niagara, Jan. 4th, 1797.—"The editor congratulates his kind patrons in particular and the public in general on the season of the year that they

may be really happy in the enjoyment of this and many New Years, is his ardent wish."

MASONS ON ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The following Masonic notice appears:—"Tuesday, the 27th ult., being the anniversary of the Festival of St. John, Lodges No. 2 and 4, of Free and Accepted Masons, and a number of visiting brethren from other lodges, clothed in the respective badges of their Masonic honours, and preceded by a band of music playing Masonic airs, walked in procession to the Presbyterian meeting house of this town, where the Rev. Mr. J. Dunn delivered a most excellent and philanthropic discourse, suitable to the occasion, calculated no less to instil the unalterable principles of piety and sound morality than affection and reverence towards the royal craft; nor is it more than justice to observe that the deep attention paid by a crowded audience marked in the most unequivocal manner the merits of the discourse and its effect upon the hearers."

December 27th, 1796.

The preacher to the Masons was honoured as follows: "Lodges No. 2 and 4, of Free and Accepted Masons, take the earliest opportunity of thus publicly offering their thanks to the Rev. Mr. John Dunn for his excellent and liberal discourse delivered this day. By order, Thomas Clark, Secy. L. No. 2, Richard Cockrel, Secy. L. No. 4."

Vol. III., No. 12, is missing.

Vol. III.—Total No. 177.—No. 10.

Former date lines read Newark. This issue is dated Niagara, Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1797.

This issue is of two pages only, with three columns each, and contains an official notice concerning the militia, some English news and advertisements.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1797. —No. 14.

INOCULATION FOR SMALLPOX.

This is a two-page issue, as are also the subsequent four numbers. It contains an anouncement in connection with an outbreak of smallpox, and reads as follows—"Smallpox—As the inoculation for the smallpox is this day commenced at Queenston, and the season of the year very favourable, the subscribers propose inoculating immediately in the town of Newark and throughout the County of Lincoln on the most reasonable terms. The poor inoculated gratis. Robert Kerr, James Muirhead. Newark, Jan. 25th."

Dr. Robert Kerr was a well-known surgeon and physician at Niagara. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Johnson by his Indian marriage with Mary (or Molly) Brant, sister of Capt. Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). Dr. Kerr was a prominent Freemason in the County of Lincoln.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1797.—No. 15.

INOCULATION GENERAL.

This contains the usual proclamations and advertisements. The local news is as follows—"Niagara, Feb. 1st, 1797—We learn from every settlement the determination of a general inoculation for the smallpox. This resolution is highly commended by every person of prudence. This country being young, and growing more exposed to that disorder, a general inoculation every one or two years will forever render its prevalence in any way of very little concern or injury to the community, there being then none, or but few, excepting young children, to be affected by it. This season of the year is highly favourable to it; to defer it until warm weather or summer is highly dangerous; the blood is in a state then easily to become putrid, fevers may set in with it, and besides these, and to place it in the most favourable situation, the harvests must sustain infinite injury. To enact a law to enforce general inoculation looks arbitrary, but the writer of this, who can in no wise be interested by himself or friends, is of opinion that such a law in any country, more particularly in a new one, would operate to the greatest possible benefit of the country, and be justifiable on the principles of public and private good. But so beneficial a law expects never to see, so long as there remains a blindness in so many to their own safety and welfare; and a delicacy in our rulers to compel a man to throw off old prejudices and to do those things that are taught by the

simple and natural laws of self-defence."

DEATH OF A U. S. GENERAL.

Then follows a "Death Notice." "Died—At Presq Isle, the Honorable Anthony Wayne, Esq., Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States.'

Gen. Wayne, called "Mad Anthony," entered the American army in 1775, distinguished himself at Brandywine, marched against the Indians at Fort Miami, in August, 1794, and destroyed everything within sight of the Fort.

THE PRINTER DETERMINES TO BE IMMUNE.

Then a notice by the printer in reference to the smallpox—"To remove any apprehension of danger from the smallpox, the printer assures the public that there is not, and will not be, in or about the family or office any infected person; and the utmost care will be taken that such persons do not frequent us, and thereby business be done at the office with all former safety."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, February 8th—No. 16.

The term West Niagara was used to distinguish it from Fort Niagara, which was often simply called Niagara.

FIRST RECORDED FIRE AT YORK.

This contains nothing of any importance but the following notice, under the heading of West Niagara, February 8th:—"About six o'clock in the evening of the 26th ult., the new dwelling house of his Honour the Administrator, lately built at York, and in considerable forwardness, took fire by some accident, and was entirely consumed."

This house was on Palace street (Front), near Princess street, on the north side of the street. It had not been occupied by President Peter Russell who had succeeded Gov. Simcoe. It is claimed that the house built on this site after the fire was "Russell Abbey," a good looking one-storey building erected by Mr. Russell and occupied by his sister after his death in 1808.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, February 15th, 1797.—No. 17.

This issue contains a few proclamations, advertisements and no local news of any interest.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, February 22nd, 1797.—No. 18.

West Niagara, Feb. 22nd.—"The mails for Detroit and Lower Canada will be closed at the post-office on Monday next, the 27th inst., at six o'clock in the evening. Joseph Edwards, P.M."

ISSUE OF ALMANAC DELAYED.

Then a notice by the printer, as follows:—"The printer returns his thanks to the gentlemen who have furnished him with the returns of the times and places of holding courts, and of the officers of the Queen's Rangers, designed for the calendar, and is sorry to add that these are the only assistance he has received towards prosecuting his design, and that the want of time and opportunity to collect all the matters necessary to the work of himself, is compelled, notwithstanding the forwardness of the common parts, unwillingly to relinquish the valuable design until he shall have had time himself to collect the materials. The calendar page of each month will be published in the Gazette."

Vol. III.—West Niagara, Wednesday, March 1st, 1797.—No. 19.

REAL ESTATE IN QUEENSTON.

The issue has now resumed its original form of four pages, and contains the following announcement in regard to Queenston. It reads:—"Queenston—So well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon—being at the head of navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be styled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province. Lots may be had by applying to Clark & Street, in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove (near Chippawa) from twenty to sixty pounds currency per lot. As an encouragement to tradesmen, a number of lots will be leased for 900 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on

the price and ten per cent. purchase money, with the privilege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within twelve months from the date of the lease. S. Street.

"Jan. 1st, 1797."

Mr. Samuel Street, a mill owner, was one of the wealthy men of the province.

Volume III.—Wednesday, March 8th, 1797.—No. 20.

FIRST BOARDING SCHOOL.

This number is only a two-page issue. It contains commercial announcements, a list of grants made by the Government, and a boarding school advertisement, as follows:—"Boarding school—Mr. Arthur takes this mode of announcing to the public that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness on the 1st of May now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education. Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay the behaviour, religious instruction and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and other parts of an useful and ornamental education. Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person or by letter at the school house in Newark. March 8th, '97."

THE PRINTER BUSY.

A special note from the printer intimates that "Several requests from correspondents will be attended to without delay; Governmental advertisements this week have delayed the appearance of some particularly interesting articles, among them 'Duels, what are they?' which shall appear in our next."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DINE.

There is also a notice in connection with the Agricultural Society, which reads as follows:—"The members of the Niagara Agricultural Society are requested to meet at Thompson's tavern in Newark, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their consideration the affairs of the society, and to direct as to the disposal of some parts of their funds now in the hands of the subscriber. Such members as have any of the books belonging to the society are requested to send them to the Hon. D. W. Smith, Esq., who has prepared a place in his office for their reception. Dinner on the table at four o'clock. R. Hamilton, formerly president.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, March 15th, 1797.—No. 21.

PRINTER WARNS SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the usual four-page paper, and contains some official notices and British and continental news. The printer again makes an urgent request to subscribers as follows: "The printer once more calls on those indebted to him to make payment, nor longer calculate that as the sum from each individual is small that many such sums are of no importance to him; but on the contrary that the whole amount is considerable and scattered, and that it is better for them to pay one just six or twelve shillings' debt than for him to lose one hundred such. Payment at any rate or notes for payment must speedily be made him to avoid trouble."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, March 22nd, 1797—No. 22.

FLOUR WANTED FOR THE TROOPS

This number contains British and foreign news and some local advertisements. There is a public notice signed by John McGill, agent, for purchases for the military forces, asking for tenders for "flour and pease" for the military posts at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburg.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, March 29, 1797—No. 23.

WORD ABOUT LATE GOVERNOR.

Contains commercial notices, English and continental news and some local news as follows:— West Niagara, March 29th, 1797.—"By a vessel lately arrived at New York we are informed that his Excellency Governor Simcoe has been appointed to the government of and safely arrived at St Domingo."

GRAIN AND OATS IN PAYMENT.

The publisher calls attention to the

act that "Subscribers served by post will notice that with No. 20 of this volume ended their half year. From those in arrear of payment, any kind of grain and oats at a reasonable price."

Vol. III.—No. 25, is missing.

Vol. 111.—(Total number 130) Wed., April 19th, 1797.—No. 26.

FIRST HOTEL AT FORT ERIE.

Besides the usual notices and advertisements appears the following advertisement by a hotelkeeper, who is about to open his house at Fort Erie:—"Entertainment for Man and Horse.—From the encouragement the subscriber has received from several gentlemen of the County of Lincoln, he has been induced to open a house near the rapids below Fort Erie, where gentlemen travelling to or from the United States, or going over the lake, may depend upon meeting with the best entertainment and accommodation by their attentive and humble servant. James Burley."

Vol. 111.—Wednesday, April 26th, 1797. No. 27.

DEATH OF MR. CROOKS.

This contains extracts from official papers regarding the negotiations for peace between European countries. The local news is as follows:—"Died.—At St. Thomas, the 8th of February last, Francis Crooks, Esq., merchant of this town; a gentleman much respected while living, and his death is greatly lamented by his numerous relations, friends and acquaintances.

AN OFFICER DROWNED.

"At Amherstburgh, near the mouth of the Detroit River, in the beginning of March last, Captain Mayne, Ensign Pierce and one Bliss, a private, all of the Queen's Rangers, in passing a river on the ice, which, giving way, they fell in; the captain and Bliss were fortunate enough to get out, but Mr. Pierce perished; a few days after his body was taken up and interred. Bliss soon perished by the severity of the weather."

Vol. 111.—Wednesday, May 3rd, 1797. No. 28.

Contains foreign and continental news. On the third page is given the local news under the heading of West Niagara, May 3rd, 1797.

HINTS OF WAR WITH U. S.

"Several reports of a disagreeable nature are in circulation respecting the public concerns of the United States; but as we have no direct information we are to judge of them as uncertain; but it seems reduced almost to a certainty that war with them is inevitable."

U. S. TROOPS MAKING ROADS.

"The day before yesterday a detachment of the United States troops commenced at the garrison of Niagara the cutting and making the road from there to the Genesee River. The number employed is such as promises a speedy completion of that very desirable object, and which is also of importance to this part of the province. Another detachment marched this day for Fort Staufer, at which place they are to do garrison duty."

TWO NEW VESSELS.

"On Saturday last arrived from Kingston his Majesty's armed vessel, the Mohawk, and on Monday last the Governor Simcoe, being their first voyage."

QUEEN'S RANGERS FOR YORK.

"It is said that the 2nd Battalion of Canadian Volunteers are to relieve this and the neighboring posts and that the Queen's Rangers are to be stationed at York."

ANOTHER MARRIAGE.

"Married.—Yesterday, in this town, Capt. Abraham Nelles, of Milltown, (Forty-Mile Creek), to Miss Caty Ball, daughter of Jacob Ball, Esq."

Milltown, at the Forty-Mile Creek, is now known as Grimsby.

ADMINISTRATOR GOES TO YORK.

Then follows an official proclamation by Peter Russell that Parliament will meet on the 30th May, followed by the announcement that the Receiver-General's office will be removed to York on the 30th May.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, May 17th, 1797. No. 30.

MR. TIFFANY RESIGNS.

This issue contains extracts from American papers, also continental

news and announcements. The printer informs the public that he has resigned his office, as follows:—"To the Public—The printer, having resigned his office, will be but a short time longer therein, and gives notice that all indebted to him must make payment by the 30th day of June next at furthest, as a longer delay cannot be expected, and those whom he is indebted to may then expect payment."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, May 31. 1797. No. 32.

WATCHMAKER FROM LONDON.

Contains the following announcements:—"J. Goodfellow, Watch and Clockmaker from London, informs the public that he makes, cleans and repairs all kinds of clocks and watches in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. He trusts from his knowledge of the business (which he acquired in the City of London) to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to employ him. A few gold and silver, watches, chains, seals, keys, ladies' chains, etc., etc., for sale. Newark, May 25th, '97.'

A RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

Apprentices ran away a century ago just as they would to-day. A notice reads:—"Ran away from the subscriber on the 4th inst., an apprentice boy named John M'Bride, between 16 and 17 years of age. He had on or took with him a clouded nankeen coat, brown cloth waistcoat, fustian trousers, etc. All persons are strictly forbidden harbouring or trusting said runaway; and whoever will return him to his master shall have ten dollars reward. Samuel Marther."

Mr. Marther many years later resided in Toronto, and kept an hotel on King street east.

Then follows the announcement that another school is to be opened in Niagara:—"The subscriber intends opening a school in this town on the 1st day of June next for the purpose of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and the various branches of the practical mathematics. James Blayney."

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR YORK.

"West Niagara, May 31, 1797.—On Saturday morning last sailed in the Mohawk, for York, his Honour the Administrator and several members of the Parliament of this province. On the same day arrived here a deck boat built and owned by Col. John Van Rensselaer, of Lansingburgh, on the North River, nine miles above Albany. This enterprising gentleman last year built and completed this and one other of the same bigness (50 barrels burthen), and conveyed them by high waters to Oswego, and arrived there without injury this spring. They are to ply continually between Oswego and this place and Kingston."

Lansingburgh is in Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Waterford.

Vol. III.—No. 25 is missing.

Vol. III.—Wednesday, June 14.—No. 34. 1797.

The old "Yellow House," known formerly as the King's Arms Hotel, is advertised to let.

THE MASONS MEET.

Then follows a Masonic notice:—"Lodge No. 2.—St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, will meet at Wilson's Hotel in Newark at eleven o'clock of the 24th inst., where and when the members are requested particularly to attend."

THE LEGISLATURE AT YORK.

Under the heading of West Niagara, an article dated "York June 6," gives particulars of the opening of the Legislature in the town of York.

The meeting was held in the first Legislative Buildings, on Palace (Front) street, at the foot of present Berkeley (Parliament) street, Toronto.

THE FIRST ELOPEMENT.

A peculiar advertisement appears in this issue. It is headed "Elopement." "Whereas Deborah, my wife, eloped from my bed and board, and improperly resides with Charles Wilson, of this town, innkeeper, and refuses to return to the duties of her family, all persons are, therefore, strictly forbidden harboring or trusting her, as I will pay no debt that she may contract or occasion."

Vol. III.—No 35, is missing.

Vol. III.—Total No. 140—Wednesday, June 28th, 1797.—No. 36.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

We have the first notice of a Board or Committee of Benevolence in connection with Masonry in the province. It reads:—"Philanthropy Lodge, No 1 —At a meeting of the lodge in their room in Newark it was resolved that a fund should be established for the benefit of Freemasons' widows, the education of orphans and indigent brethren's children. Those of the fraternity who are desirous of encouraging this laudable institution are requested to attend at the above lodge room on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The chair will be taken precisely at 8 o'clock by Brother Danby."

Pro. Christopher Danby was one of the most active Masons in Niagara.

RACING AT NIAGARA.

"Niagara Races—Will be run for over the new course on the plains of Newark (West Niagara) on the 6th day of July next, a purse of twenty guineas; on the 7th one of ten guineas, and on the 8th the entrance money, be it more or less. The best of three heats, twice round to a heat, making one mile, more or less. Free for any mare, horse or gelding, carrying not less than 150 lbs., which shall be entered with either of the stewards on or before Monday, the 3rd of July, together with the dress of riders, as no one will be permitted to ride unless dressed in a short round jacket; caps not being to be had, a black handkerchief must be worn as a substitute.

"No person will be allowed to enter horse, mare or gelding without first becoming a subscriber, and the sum of four dollars, being the entrance money, must at the time of entering be paid in hand.

"The races will begin at 11 o'clock a.m. of each day, and it is requested that no dogs be brought on to the course.

"N.B.—At a meeting of a number of the subscribers Ralfe Clench, Alexander Stewart and Peter Talman, Esquires, were appointed stewards.

"Newark, 26th June, 1797."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, July 5th, 1797.—No. 37.

This issue contains foreign and continental news, but nothing else of importance. All the issues between July 5th and September 27th are missing.

A NEW PUBLISHER.

The next issue reads:—Vol. III., No. 143, and it was printed by Titus G. Simons, Gideon Tiffany, having retired from the business.

Titus Geer Simons, son of Titus Simons, who after the Revolutionary war settled first at Kingston and then at Niagara, afterwards published the first newspaper at York. He commanded the volunteer armed militia at the burning of Black Rock, 29th December, 1813, and at Lundy's Lane was severely wounded. In 1824 he became Colonel of the 2nd Gore Militia. Mr. H. H. Robertson of Toronto, son of the late Judge Thomas Robertson, is, on his father's side, a great-grandson of Col. Titus G. Simons.

Vol. III. No. 143.
West Niagara, printed by Titus G. Simons, Sept. 27th, 1797.

PUBLISHER TALKS TO PATRONS.

This issue is only of two pages of a smaller size than usual. In the first column the new editor makes the following announcement:—

"The editor having been appointed to succeed the late printer most respectfully presents the public with his first number of the Gazette, and humbly solicits their patronage, to whom his endeavors will be constantly directed to please, and will continue it, provided the number subscribed for, and regular payments made, be sufficient to defray the expense. It will be delivered in town immediately on publication, and to those who live at a distance sent in the manner the most convenient and safe as may be directed, or by post if the encouragement given him be sufficient. The Gazette has hitherto laboured under the greatest possible disadvantages from the want of a regular receipt of intelligence, but it is with pleasure he assures the public that a mail is established to run to the United States Garrison at Niagara, and the contracts being completed for its conveyance, the measure is daily expected to be

put into execution, which opens a correspondence with every part of the United States and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., and which will be a continual source of new and interesting intelligence. To improve the important advantage to the rendering the Gazette useful, will be his particular attention. He declines an elaborate essay on the utility of such a publication. Man, ever inquisitive, has acknowledged it, when rightly directed, instructive and entertaining, and suffice it for him to say, as to the mode in which he shall conduct it, that he shall endeavor to convince the candid patrons that his intention is faultless, while his youth and inexperience may commit an error. From the respectability of the characters honouring his subscription lists he feels a confidence that candor and every friendly assistance will be afforded him to a degree fully equal to his merit: to those and to other gentlemen he need not hint how much he will be obliged in receiving extracts and articles of foreign and domestic intelligence, and well-written essays on useful subjects. He sincerely returns his thanks to these gentlemen who have honoured him with their patronage."

THE FIRST TALLOW CHANDLER.

This notice is followed by a proclamation concerning a treaty with the United States, and another one in reference to the division of Prince Edward County into townships, also foreign and British news. A tallow chandler had arrived in Newark from England about this time, and we have his announcement as follows:—"Harry Lingwood, Tallow Chandler, lately from England, has commenced the business in this town, which he intends to prosecute with unceasing assiduity. It will constitute his ambition to render his candles equally as profitable and pleasant to the consumer as those which are imported. He hereby humbly solicits the public to favour his patriotic plan by their encouraging custom. The candles will be sold at Mr. Dunn's store at 2s per lb. in retail and 1s 8d wholesale."

Vol. III.—Wednesday, Oct. 11th, 1797.—No. 145.

This issue has Parliamentary proclamations and a notice to the effect that the offices of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province are about to be removed to York. Then follows a notice with regard to the United States mails.

MAIL FACILITIES IN 1797.

"The United States Mail — Has commenced running between Canandaigua and this place; it will arrive on the 18th inst., and every other Wednesday successively. Mr. McClellan has taken charge of the post office until a postmaster shall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters, etc., for the province will be left with Mr Edwards, West Niagara. It is necessary that those which are to be forwarded should be left with him every other Thursday by 12 o'clock, preceding the arrival of the mail.

"J. J. Ulrich, Rivardi,
"Major Artil. and Eng. Commanding.
"Fort Niagara, Sept. 11th."

"Proposals for contracting will be received by the Quartermaster of Fort Niagara, until the 1st of December next, for supplying the Garrison with fuel for the year 1798."

A NEGRO GIRL WANTED.

Then follows another advertisement:—"Wanted to Purchase—A negro girl from 7 to 12 years of age, of good disposition. For further particulars apply to the subscribers. W. & J. Crooks."

THE FIRST UNITED STATES MAIL.

West Niagara, Oct. 11th, 1797.—"On Wednesday evening last the mail for the first time arrived at Fort Niagara and on Friday morning returned. The subscription for that purpose mentioned in our last is withdrawn, and the expense wholly borne by the Post-office Department of the United States. The line of stages has been lately extended from Fort Schuyler to Geneva, on the Genesee, and large sums of money are raised and raising for improving and extending the roads to that place.

"The mail being appointed to arrive on Wednesday, and during the winter season may be unavoidably delayed until Thursday, and that we may have proper time to give our readers the latest intelligence, we are obliged to alter our day of publication to Satur-

day, and on that day next week the Gazette will next time appear."

Vol III.—Saturday, October 21st, 1797. No. 146.

LISTS OF U. E. LOYALISTS.

This issue contains the usual proclamation and notices, also a notice regarding the U. E. Loyalists as follows:—"The magistrates of the Home District will meet in adjourned sessions every Saturday during the present month and on Tuesday, the 3rd of the same at their court house in Newark at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of entering the names of such persons as are entitled to be put in the list of U. E. Loyalists, and that no application for this can be received after the last day of this months. By order of the Court Ralfe Clench, C.P. Session House, Newark, 11th Oct. 1797."

NO LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

A proclamation is also contained concerning the sale of liquor to the Indians, also a notice that the office for the registry of deeds is to be removed from West Niagara to Stamford.

Vol. III.—Saturday, Nov. 4th, 1797.—No. 148.

In addition to the usual notices there is under the heading of West Niagara, Nov. 4th, the following:—

ADMINISTRATOR SAILS FOR YORK

"Yesterday morning his Honour, the President of the province and family, sailed in the Mohawk for York; on his departure he was saluted with a discharge of cannon at Fort George, which was answered with three cheers from on board."

NO NEWS—GOOD NEWS.

"The mail arrived on Thursday and brought 'no news,' which very aptly introduces the following observation in a late States paper that, no news is good news. Which may appear at first blush somewhat paradoxical, but upon the smallest investigation the mystery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a newspaper unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence; but let us consider a moment, does not ninety and nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures? And if so, no news is comparatively good news."

Vol. III.—Saturday, Nov. 18th,—No. 150. 1797.

THE PRINTER LOSES HIS COW.

This issue contains, besides the British and foreign news of the day, the information that the printer had lost his cow, for he advertises:—"Two dollars reward—Strayed, from the subscriber, about one month since, a large red cow, with the letters 'T.S.' branded on her horns; any person who will give information of, or returning to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and all necessary expense. Titus Simons."

Vol. III.—Saturday, Nov. 25th,—No. 151. 1797.

This contains the usual announcements, with a notice to the effect that Mr. Dunn has received a large assortment of books, which he offers for sale."

Vol. III.—Saturday, Dec. 2nd.—No. 152. 1797.

This contains, besides the usual proclamations and advertisements, the following announcement:— West Niagara, December 2nd, 1797 "Died — On his passage from St. Domingo to London, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Baker Littlehales, formerly Secretary to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province."

This notice is entirely wrong, for the death of Major (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) Littlehales did not take place until 1825. At that time he was known as Sir Edward Baker Baker, having by royal license, in 1817, assumed the name of Baker in lieu of that of Littlehales, on inheriting the property of Ranston, in Dorsetshire, England.

VESSELS IN DANGER.

"Fears for the fate of the Mohawk are entertained by several persons. It is said minute guns were distinctly heard through most of Thursday last, but we hope she has suffered no fur-

ther than being driven back to Kingston. The Onondago, which was aground in Hungry Bay at our last intelligence was in a fair way to being gotten off."

MASONS ON ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Then the following Masonic notice:—"Notice—The members of St. John's Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, will meet at their new lodge rooms at Queenston on Wednesday, the 27th inst., precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the Festival of St. John and to do the business of the day, of which visiting brethren and those concerned are desired to take notice. By order of the Master, Geo. Adams, Sec., Queenston. December 2nd, 1797."

ADS. MUST BE ON TIME.

Then a notice by the printer:—"The publication on a Saturday being attended with many inconveniences, advertisements not left as early as Friday mornings will not be insured a place."

Vol. III.—Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1797.—No. 153.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SAFE.

This contains the usual announcements. The local news is as follows: West Niagara, Dec. 9th, 1797—"Since our last arrived here the Simcoe from Kingston, by which we learn that the Mohawk had returned there after having her bowsprit and a considerable part of her sails carried away in the storm. The Onondaga had gained that port without material injury sustained in Hungry Bay."

LATE PUBLISHER THREATENS.

The subscribers of the former printer were not paying up; hence the following notice:—"G Tiffany once more and for the last time requests in this manner, all indebted to him to make payment. He proposes a journey into the United States, and all accounts not settled before the first of January next will be settled by an attorney."

Vol. III.—Nos. 154 and 155, are missing.

Vol. III.—Saturday, Dec. 30th, 1797.—No. 156.

This contains a proclamation with regard to depredations on the Mississauga Indians, warning the people not to do any injury to the fisheries or burial grounds of the Indians.

No. 157 is missing. It should be the first number of Vol. IV.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, Jan. 13th, 1798.—No. 158.

In addition to the usual English and foreign news, proclamations, etc, is the following copy from the extracts of the minutes of the Council:—

RULES FOR LAND GRANTS.

"Council Chamber, York, Dec. 22nd 1797.—Ordered by the President in Council that all petitions read in Council after this day, except those of U E. Loyalists and their children, and the officers and soldiers of the troops disbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of Government may have been pledged in specific quantities of land by the promises and regulations of 'Lord Dorchester' or by his Majesty's instructions, shall be considered as coming within certain new regulations recommended to the adoption of this Government, by His Grace the Duke of Portland, and read in Council on the 20th inst., and liable to such additional expense as may be incurred in consequence, leaving it, however, to the option of the respective petitioners to come forward or not when these regulations shall be made known; and their petitions are to remain filed in the Council office for that purpose.

"John Small, C. C."

AN ESTATE ADMINISTERED.

Then an advertisement as follows.—"All persons having claims to the estate of James Latham, deceased, are requested to exhibit them before the 1st day of April next, properly authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay to John Young, Adm'r.

"Newark, Dec. 29th, 1797."

Vol. IV.—Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1798—No. 159.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY IN 1798.

Under the heading of "West Niagara, Jan. 20th."—"Thursday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, at one o'clock a grand salute

was fired from Fort George and answered by volleys of musketry from the battalion under Lieut.-Col. McDonell commanding, and in the evening a ball was given at Hind's Hotel on the happy occasion."

PRINTER WANTS GOOD TIME.

The printer evidently wanted to have a good time on the King's birthday. He apologizes for taking a holiday thus—

"The important subject of this paper has induced us by common exertion to anticipate the day of publication, and in which we feel the happiness of unsolicited forgiveness from those who may have suffered any temporary inconvenience thereby."

Vol. IV.—Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1798.—No. 160.

SECURING LAND TITLES IN U. C.

The following official announcement is made—Home District—Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Newark, Upper Canada, Jan. 9th, 1798.—Whereas, his Honour the President has by virtue of an Act passed at the first session of the second Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada entitled, 'An Act for securing the titles to lands in this province,' issued his commission to the Hon. John Elmsley, Esq., our Chief Justice, with other commissioners therein named, for the purpose of carrying the said act into effect, be it therefore known that the said commissioners will proceed to the business on Monday, the 19th day of Feb. ensuing, of which all concerned will take notice. The Clerk of the Peace at the same time informs the public that his office is now kept in the room, commonly called the jury room, in the Court House, where attendance will be given on the usual days of business from ten o'clock in the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon. Ralfe Clench, C.P."

Vol. IV.—Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1798.—No. 163.

FIRST REGISTRY OFFICE.

This issue of the Gazette begins a smaller size, the printed matter occupying a space of 9 x 7½ inches, the usual four pages, having three columns to a page. It contains the usual proclamations, and also a notice as follows—

"The Registrar's office for the County of York is opened in the town of York for the public enregistering of deeds, conveyances, wills, etc., pursuant to an act of the Legislature. Thomas Ridout, Registrar. York, Jan. 25th."

The first registry office in the town of York was in the Legislative Buildings on Palace (Front) street. The documents housed there were all saved from the fire of 1813. The first deed registered was from George Playter to John McGill, 4th July, 1797, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. Mr. Ridout had been appointed registrar in November, 1796, but did not remove from Niagara to York until the following summer. Both Capt. George Playter and Capt. John McGill were pioneers of York. The former emigrated from the states after the Declaration of Independence, and the latter had served under Simcoe in the Revolutionary War.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, March 3rd, 1798.—No. 165.

PRINTER'S MOTHER DIES.

Proclamations and British news, but no local news. On the third column of the third page is the following death notice:—"Departed this life on Monday morning last, after a few days' severe illness, Mrs. Jerusha Simons, wife of Mr. Titus Simons, of this town, and mother of the printer of this paper."

JARVIS' RESIDENCE AT NIAGARA.

Secretary William Jarvis had removed to York in February, and offers his former residence for sale. The site is not given.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, March 10th, 1798.—No. 166.

There is nothing of importance in this issue. One advertisement reads as follows:—"Taken up—"Some time last fall in the mouth of the Niagara River by the subscriber a three-hand Schenectady boat. The owner by proving his property and paying the expense, may have her by applying at Mr. Forsyth's store in this town.

Samuel Hurst, Newark, March 8th."

A Schenectady boat was a rowboat of large size, on which sails could also be used.

A SCHENECTADY BOAT.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, April 6th, 1798—No. 170.

AN ESCAPED DEBTOR.

The father of Allan Napier (Sir) Macnab was having a hard time. Imprisonment for debt was allowed by the law at this period, and unfortunately Mr. Macnab owed quite a sum of money, and as he was unable to meet his obligations he was confined in the gaol, from which, however, he escaped, as will be seen by a notice offering $200 reward for the apprehension of an escaped prisoner from the gaol, when appears in this issue as follows:—"Home District, Upper Canada, 200 Dollars Reward. Newark, April 2nd, 1798. Broke the gaol of this district on the night of the 1st inst., Allan MacNab, a confined debtor:—He is a reduced lieutenant of horse, on the half pay list of the late corps on Queen's Rangers; aged 38 years or thereabouts, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, red beard, much marked with the smallpox, the middle finger of one of his hands is remarkable for an overgrown nail, round shouldered, stoops a little in walking, and although a native of the Highlands of Scotland affects much in speaking the Irish dialect. Whoever will apprehend the said debtor and deliver him into the custody of the gaoler of this district, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses. Alexander McDonald, Sheriff."

SETTLEMENT REQUIRED.

The brother of the late printer, Gideon Tiffany, inserts the following advertisement:—"All persons indebted to G. Tiffany, late printer of this paper, are requested to call at the printing office to make settlement, and save costs. Silvester Tiffany."

No Gazette was issued April 29th, 1798. An apology for the omission constitutes the whole of the editorial of the number for May 5th. It says:—"The printer having been called to York last week upon business, is humbly tendered to his readers as an apology for the Gazette's not appearing."

Vol. IV.—Saturday, May 12th, 1798.—No. 175.

THE SIX NATIONS' VOLUNTEERS

The following news is given:—The Oracle, West Niagara, May 12th, 1798 "On the first of May the volunteer company belonging to the Six Nations of Indians, assembled at the Mohawk village, on the Grand River, amounting to 400, when they performed the various evolutions in a manner which met with the plaudits of a surrounding multitude, among whom were several veteran officers. The firing was conducted with such exactness as was thought not to be exceeded by the best disciplined troops.

THE WHITE MILITIA.

"Capt. Docksteder, Lieut. Nelles with other officers, attended with the company of militia raised at the Grand River, composed of white men, who performed their annual exercises, etc., with such order as to give credit to themselves and satisfaction to the spectators.

CAPT. BRANT GIVES A DINNER.

"Capt. Joseph Brant gave a public dinner at his own house, after which many loyal toasts were drunk, among the number after the King, etc., Capt. B. gave "The colonels of the different militias, in this province; together with all those loyalists, who were fellow sufferers with the Six Nations during the late American war." The day was spent with the greatest convivialty and finished with several Indian dances at the Council House.

MESUAGUA INDIANS.

"The Mesuagua Indians attended by particular invitation. The day following a council was held by their chiefs and those of the Six Nations, when belts of wampum were exchanged as a token of lasting friendship. The council lasted three hours and was conducted with the utmost harmony and solemnity."

A YORK WIFE ELOPES.

Then follows a notice of a domestic nature:—"Elopement — Whereas Mary, my wife, has eloped from my

bed and board, and notwithstanding my soliciting her in this public manner to return to her duty, she still persists in her elopement I therefore forbid all persons harboring her or trusting her on my account, and I shall not conceive myself bound to discharge any debts she may contract. Samuel Backhous. York, April 26th."

MAIL SERVICE IN 1798.

Then follows a notice in connection with the Post Office:—"Post Office, Fort Niagara, May 7th, '98. The post will arrive on the afternoon of every second Wednesday (accidents excepted), immediately after which the letters, etc., for Upper Canada will be sent to Mr. Edwards'. When the post does not get in too late in the evening to return before the next morning, he will go back without delay after the mail is made up, which is here generally done in an hour and a half. All letters, therefore, intended for the mail should be left with Mr. Edwards by Wednesday noon. It is hoped this notice will prevent future disappointments. J. G. Coffin, P.M."

Mr. Coffin was the postmaster at the Fort, on the American side of the river.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, May 26th.—No. 176, 1798.

NIAGARA AND CHIPPAWA STAGE

The following notice appears in connection with the running of a stage: "Stage.—J. Fairbanks and Thos. Hind acquaint their friends and the public in general that their stage will continue to run between Newark and Chippawa on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to start from Newark at 7 o'clock a.m. of each day, and return the same evening, provided four passengers take seats by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; otherwise, to start from Chippawa the following morning at 7 o'clock and return the same evening. Each passenger is allowed 14 lbs. baggage, and to pay one dollar; way passengers to be taken up at sixpence N. Y. C. per mile. Will stop at Queenston each way 20 minutes. Good horses and careful drivers are provided, and that attention and despatch which are necessary to the ease, satisfaction and convenience of the passengers may always be expected. Letters 4d each."

"Sixpence, New York currency," would equal six and a quarter cents. Each letter cost 4d. or seven cents. To-day the same letter would cost two cents.

Then another advertisement by the commander of the American fort:—

DAMAGE BY STRAY HORSES.

"Fort Niagara, May 26th. A number of stray horses are destroying the pasture ground near Fort Niagara. The owners of them are hereby informed that unless these horses be removed within four days from this date they will be taken and sold to indemnify the U. S. for the damage done by them. J. J. U. Rivardi, Maj Com. Niagara."

Vol. IV.—Saturday, June 2nd.—No. 177, 1798.

This contains a repetition of the former advertisements, and also an auction sale notice in connection with a farm out Yonge street.

This farm was two miles south of Thornhill on Yonge street. There is no record of the result of the sale. Its value in 1798 would probably be a hundred dollars an acre. If sold in 1913 the eight acres would bring about $3,000 an acre or $24,000.

To be sold at public auction on Monday the 2nd July next at John McDougal's tavern in the town of York, a valuable farm situate on Yonge street, about twelve miles from York, on which are a good log house and seven or eight acres well improved. The advantages of the above farm from the richness of its soil and its being well watered, are not equalled by many farms in the Province, and above all, it affords an excellent salmon fishery, large enough to support a number of families, which must be conceived a great advantage in this infant country. The terms will be made known on the day of sale—May 24.

There was no issue of the Gazette between June 2nd and June 23rd.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, June 23rd, 1798.—No 178.

The printer makes a remark to the effect that the non-appearance of the Gazette for two weeks was unavoidable. This issue contains foreign news, an account of the opening of the Legis-

lature at York, also copy of the addresses to both Houses and the answers to the President's speeches.

Vol. IV.—Saturday, June 30th, 1798.—No. 179.

MASONIC JUNE FESTIVAL.

There is a dearth of local news, but the following Masonic note is interesting:

"The Oracle, West Niagara, June 30th.—The anniversary of the festival of St. John falling on a Sunday, the celebration of the day was deferred to the 25th inst., when the Grand Lodge and the other lodges in town walked up to Wilson's tavern to meet their brethren from Queenston and the Mountain. About 1 o'clock a procession was formed of the following lodges, viz.:—The Grand Lodge, the Grand Master's Lodge, Lodge No. 2; Lodge No. 4 and Lodge No. 12. They walked to Hinds' hotel, and as soon as the business of the day was over they sat down to an elegant dinner. Many loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk and the brethren parted at 8 o'clock in the evening with the greatest harmony."

Vol. VI.— No. 180.

WATERS AND SIMONS, PUBS.

West Niagara, printed by W. Waters and T. G. Simons, Saturday, July 6th, 1798. 4 dols. per an.

The skip from Vol. IV. to VI. is probably due to the re-numbering of the volumes, probably done when W. Waters went into partnership with T. G. Simons. The issue contains European news, American news, and a proclamation by the President of the United States.

At first the name Niagara applied to the fort on the east side of the river, which in 1759 had been taken by the British from the French, and in the war of the American Revolution, lost by the former. When the U. E. Loyalists, under the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, began to pour into Canada, the village (now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake), on the west side of the river, was called West Niagara, to distinguish it from the former British-controlled fort. At the end of the "hold-over period" in 1796, five western forts, including that of Fort Niagara, conceded to be American territory, were evacuated by the British.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, July 21st, 1798.—No. 182.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the heading of "West Niagara, July 21st," is the speech delivered to the members of the House of the Legislative Assembly, by the President, Peter Russell, when he prorogued that body.

Vol. VI.—Aug. 11th, 1798—No. 185.

This paper contains a notice in reference to lots on Yonge street and in the Township of Vaughan and Whitchurch.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Aug. 25th, 1798.—No. 187.

SIXPENCE REWARD FOR A BOY.

Official notices, American and European news, but no local news of interest. On the fourth page appears the following advertisement—

"Sixpence Reward—Ran away from the subscriber, about four weeks since, an apprentice boy, 17 years old, stout for his age, fair hair, dark complexion short, flat nose, broad face, grey eyes and flat feet; had on when he went away striped overalls and shirt, a short brown coat and a white handkerchief about his neck. Any person returning the said boy shall receive the above reward. Geo. Adams."

Vol. VI.—York, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1798—No. 188.

FIRST "GAZETTE" AT YORK.

This is the first issue of the Gazette at York. There is no reason given for the lapse of more than a month in the dates of publication. It contains European news, a list of land grants, but nothing local.

The press upon which this and succeeding issues were printed, a century later came into possession of J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of The Evening Telegram, Toronto. It is the oldest printing press in Canada. Mr. Robertson presented this press to the Ontario Government, in 1906, and it now stands in a large glass case in the Normal

School building, Gould street, Toronto. A history of this old press may be found in Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. V., p. 175.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1798.—No. 190.

MAN DROWNED AT YORK.

The usual foreign news and proclamations. The local news is as follows: —"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1798.—On Sunday last Mr. Cornwall, an inhabitant of this town, unfortunately fell out of a boat into the lake, and before the persons in the boat could possibly assist him he was drowned, leaving behind him a wife and a number of helpless children, who are objects of public commiseration. We cannot avoid mentioning the benevolence which a number of our gentlemen have exhibited in subscribing so liberally to the assistance of the widow and fatherless."

Vol. VI.—"The Oracle," York, Saturday, Oct. 27th, 1798.—No. 191.

MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Local news as follows—"On Monday last the body of Mr. Cornwall who was unfortunately drowned on the 14th inst., by falling out of a boat into the lake near the garrison, was taken up at Toby Cove. The coroner's inquest sat on the body and brought in their verdict—accidental death."

"Toby Cove" doubtless means "Toby Cook," the name by which Etobicoke was originally known. Its etymology is uncertain, although it is generally conceded to be Indian, Wah-do-be-kaung. A memorandum on a map, dated Newark, 1793, by Abraham Iredell, Assistant Deputy Surveyor, states that: "The River Toby Cook is a rapid stream of water. The land in the bottom good, but much cut to pieces with the high water. On the rear boundary line from the river Toby Cook to the large stream of water on lot 15, the land is very good. In 1811 the name was given as now spelled.

There is a list of letters published as remaining unclaimed in the post office, Fort Niagara, Oct. 27th, 1798, signed by David Thompson, postmaster.

Postoffice, Fort Niagara, Oct. 1, 1798 —List of letters remaining with Joseph Edwards, Esq., of Newark, for the convenience of the persons to whom they are directed. David Thompson, Post Master.

It was at one time thought that the Post Master above named was David Thompson, the "father of Scarboro," near Toronto, but he never lived in Niagara or Fort Niagara, and, moreover, was in Scarboro' in 1798.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Nov. 3rd, 1798—No. 192.

THE FIRST SCHOOL AT YORK.

In addition to the usual foreign news, proclamations and business announcements there is the following advertisement of the opening of a school:— "William Cooper begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he intends opening a school in his house in George street on the 19th inst., for the instruction of youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. Those who choose to favour him with their pupils may rely on the greatest attention being paid to their virtue and morals. York, Nov. 3rd, 1798."

This is the first notice of a school in the town of York. The house was on George street north of King street.

ROUGH ON A BRIDES PARENTS.

Then the following:— "Advertisement — Whereas my wife Nancy refuses living with me without any manner of cause, she being influenced by her vile parents to pay no regard to her marriage covenant, but violate the laws of God and man, therefore I forewarn all persons not to credit her on my account, or to harbour or employ her on any pretence whatsoever; if otherwise they shall be dealt with as the law directs. John Anderson. Barton Township, Oct. 24th, 1798."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1798.—No. 193.

This issue contains proclamations, British and foreign news, but nothing local of importance.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Nov. 17th, 1798.—No. 194.

OLD-TIME PENALTIES.

In addition to the British and foreign news is the following local news:

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Nov. 17th, 1798.—Last Monday a commission of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery for the Home District was held in this town, at which the Hon. Chief Justice Elmsley presided, who after an excellent charge to the Grand Jury, adjourned the court to next morning at ten o'clock, when the following persons were brought to court and put on their trial, viz:—Michael Dunn, James McLean, William Hawkins and Joseph McCarthy, for robbing the camp or temporary hut of Mr. Elisha Beamen, erected on the beach opposite Messrs. Allen & Wood's store, on the 26th of July last, of several articles, his property. Witnesses being examined on both sides, the jury withdrew and after deliberating for about half an hour, brought in the following verdict: Michael Dunn and James McLean, not guilty; William Hawkins, guilty of petty larceny. Hawkins received sentence to be publicly whipped in the town of York on Monday, the 26th inst. Joseph McCarthy, being indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and received sentence to be burned in the hand. James Williams, who was also indicted for being concerned in the above robbery, turned approver and was pardoned."

This law as to branding was part of the old Criminal Code of England adopted in Canada, on the formation of the province.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1798. No. 195.

ASHORE AT NIAGARA.

Contains British and foreign news and some proclamations. The local news is as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Nov. 24th. During the late heavy gales of wind which we have had, a vessel loaded with sundry goods was drove on shore at the Mississauga Point at Newark, and another vessel belonging to this town was drove on a place called the 'Ducks,' where she received considerable damage."

Duck Islands, called Real Ducks, in Lake Ontario, between Wolfe Island, near Kingston, and Point Traverse; False Ducks, northeasterly of Point Traverse.

MILLS ON THE HUMBER RIVER.

The government grist or saw mills on the Humber had been operated by John Wilson, but his lease nearing expiration the following advertisement appeared in this number of the Oracle:—

"Whereas the lease granted to Mr John Wilson, of the ground reserved by the government on the River Humber for the erection of grist and saw mills, will expire on the 31st of December next: — Notice is hereby given that the same together with all the buildings now standing on the same will be leased to the person offering the highest rent, for a term of twenty-one years next immediately ensuing the date aforesaid. The rent will be reserved in kind, that is to say, in flour for such grist mill or mills as may be erected and in boards for the saw mill or mills; it will nevertheless be left to the option of the Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of those articles, or of either of them. Sealed proposals will be received by the clerk of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and security will be expected." J. Small, C.E.C., York, Nov. 20th, 1798.

Wilson's mill was the original King's or Government mill on the Humber, and was about the location of the Gamble mill, commonly called the "old mill." It is believed that after the war of 1812 it was never used.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Dec. 1st, 1798.—No. 196.

WHIPPING AND BURNING.

The usual British and foreign news, and a local item as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday Dec. 1st.—Last Monday William Hawkins was publicly whipped and Joseph McCarthy burned in the hand at the market-place, pursuant to their sentence." The market-place was on the site of the St. Lawrence market, as that spot became the market-place in 1808, and for some years previous it had been used for market purposes.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1798.—No. 197.

THE FIRST DANCES IN YORK.

The first notice in the paper is as follows:—"The gentlemen of the town and garrison are requested to meet

at one o'clock on Monday next, the 10th instant, at Miles' Hotel, in order to arrange the plan of the York assemblies for the season. York, Dec. 8th, 1798."

These were the first public social events held in York, for, of course, during Mrs. Simcoe's residence here, the usual balls and dinners were given.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Dec. 15th, 1798.—No. 198.

Nothing important in this issue.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 1798.—No. 199.

PRICES IN 1798 AND 1913.

This issue contains an interesting land sale notice. It reads:—

"To be sold by auction at Miles Tavern in the town of York, on the 26th December, with that part of the property of the late John Lawrence, Esq., consisting of 228 acres, lying on the east side of the River Humber in the township of York, being the broken front of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Payment will be expected at the time of sale, either in cash or approved bills. The above contains several acres of well improved broken land, with a small house thereon. The excellence of this tract so universally known as to need no further description. Sam. Heron, James Ruggles, Sam. D. Cozens, Exors. York Dec 1, 1798."

This land was granted by the Crown to John Lawrence in 1797, and sold to Peter Whitney in 1799 for £64. James Ruggles et al. are registered as the grantors. The property as it is to-day (1913) is bounded on the south by Bloor street, on the east by Jane street for a distance of 60 chains north from Bloor, on the north by the Baby estate, bought five years ago by the Government and sold later to Home Smith, and on the west by the Humber River. Part of the property is now included in the proposed Humber Boulevard scheme, and another thirty acres is owned by Mr. Smith. The remainder is in the hands of different parties, and a portion of it is already built upon. The value to-day of the 228 acres, according to foot frontage is about $1,250,000. The old Belt Line runs through the property.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Dec. 29th, 1798.—No. 200.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

This number contains with other notices:

A proclamation concerning "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprised within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same."

The following is the document itself:—

1st.—"Whereas, it has been found expedient to extend the provisions of a certain act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprised within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same," be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the said Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province and by the authority of the same. That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the minister or clergyman of any congregation, or religious community of persons professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists, who shall be authorized in manner hereafter directed, to celebrate the ceremony of matrimony according to the rites of such church or religious community, between any two persons, neither of whom are under any legal disqualification to contract matrimony, and one of whom shall have been a member of such congregation, or religious community, at least five months before the said marriage, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

2nd.—"Provided, nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall be taken or deemed to be a minister or clergyman of any such church or congregation or religious community within the intent and meaning of this act, who shall not have been regularly ordained, constituted or appointed, according to the rites and forms of such congregation or religious community, and unless he shall have appeared or come before the justices of the peace, assembled in quarter sessions in the districts in which he shall reside, when not less than six magistrates besides the chairman shall be present, and shall have then with him at least, seven respectable persons, members of the congregation or religious community, to which he shall belong, who shall declare him to be their minister or clergyman, and unless he shall produce proofs of his ordination, constitution or appointment to that office, and unless he shall then and there take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, when, if it shall appear to the majority of the justices then present, expedient and proper, they are hereby authorized to grant him a certificate under the seal of the court, and signed by the chairman and clerk of the peace (for which the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings), certifying him to be the certified minister or clergyman of such congregation or religious community, which certificate shall be in the following form:—

Be it remembered that at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden at the town of in the county of in and for the district, on the day of in the year of our Lord, before A. B. (and six others, Esquire, and other justices of our Sovereign Lord and King, assigned to keep the peace in the said district, etc., came C. D., of together with E. F., of (and six others whose names and descriptions must be inserted), members of a congregation or community of at in the county of in the said district. And the said E. F., etc., being duly examined, satisfied the court that the said C. D. is the settled minister or clergyman of the said congregation or community, and was regularly ordained, constituted and appointed thereto.

G. H. Chairman.

There were other provisions, but these were the principal ones.

NEWS OF GREAT VICTORY.

Under the heading of "The Oracle," York, Saturday, Dec. 29th: — "We hope our readers will excuse us for the omission of several articles of interesting intelligenec this week on account of the length of the Marriage Act and the proclamation confirming it; an early publication of such important articles to the welfare of this province we thought should not be neglected; however, we cannot omit the following gratifying paragraph taken from a London paper called the 'Sun,' of the 29th of September last, with which and several other articles of like consequence, that shall appear in due time, we have been favored by a gentleman of this town, for which we are extremely thankful."

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

"Sun Office, half-past 1 p.m. — We stop the press to announce that we learn from undoubted authority that, by the Admiralty Telegraph, intelligence has just been conveyed to a French paper of the 15th, having been this forenoon landed at Dover, containing the very gratifying information of an action having taken place between Admiral Nelson and the French fleet on their return from Alexandria in which the British was happily victorious."

News did not travel very quickly in the pioneer days. The copy of the Sun had been three months finding its way to Niagara.

PIONEER MARRIAGES.

"Married—Last Monday, Mr. James Pleater to the agreeable Miss Hannah Miles, daughter of Mr. Abner Miles, of this town."

"Last Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Smith to Miss Brown, both of this town."

Joseph Pleater, or Playter, was a son of Capt. George Playter. His house in York stood on the present site of Mr. A. E. Kemp's residence, Castle Frank Crescent, Toronto. Capt. Playter

placed the first bridge, a butternut tree, over the Don river, about 1794, at the foot of the present (1913) Winchester street, Toronto.

Mr. Miles was a storekeeper and an hotelkeeper in York. His inn was afterwards known as "Stoyell's Tavern."

PETERSFIELD FARM.

The following advertisement appears:—"The clearing and fencing of ten acres near the town; to be let by the job; to be finished before spring. Whoever may wish to undertake it will apply to the president. York, Dec. 22nd, 1798."

This land was on the west side of the present Peter street from Queen to Catharine street. In later years the entrance to the plot was through Catharine street at the end of which stood the residence of Hon. J. H. Dunn the Receiver-General, afterwards occupied by Chief Justice McLean. The west side of the plot was Brock street, now (1913) Spadina avenue. The Robert Stanton house stood at the north-east corner of Peter and Catharine streets. The ten acres were called "Petersfield" after the owner, Hon. Peter Russell.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Jan. 5th, 1799.—No. 201.

REWARD FOR INCENDIARIES.

This ntains a proclamation offering a reward of "one hundred guineas" to any person who will give information as to who has been setting certain places on fire. Also an account of Nelson's victory at the Nile, from the London papers.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1799.—No. 202.

TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN..

The usual proclamations and British and foreign news, besides the local news as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday Jan. 12th, 1799.— Voluntary subscription of the Royal Artillery in Fort George, West Niagara, towards carrying on the war; the non-commissioned officers gave one guinea each, and the gunners give some six and some twelve days' pay."

This referred to the war between Britain and France.

FIRE AT BARTON.

"Some days ago the house of Mr. James Wilson, at the head of the lake, was unfortunately burnt to the ground."

Mr. Wilson was a pioneer settler at Burlington Bay, Township of Barton, known as "The Head of the Lake" Ontario.

Attached to this issue as an extra is a large sheet with the heading "Upper Canada Gazette — Extraodinary" giving extracts from the London papers concerning Nelson's victories.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, January—No. 203. 19th, 1799.

Parliamentary proclamations and notices, but nothing local.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, January—No. 204. 26th, 1799.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Proclamations, European and American news, and the following local item:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Jan. 26th.—We are informed that Captain Brant has donated to Mr. James Wilson, in consequence of the loss which he has lately sustained by fire, the sum of six hundred pounds N. Y. C., an instance of the greatest generosity, and worthy of remark."

The donor was Capt. Brant (Thayendanegea). Six hundred pounds "New York currency, was equal to about £300, or about $1,458. It was a handsome subscription.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Feb. 2nd.—No. 205. 1799.

JARVIS ACTS TOO HASTILY.

Besides the usual proclamations and foreign news, this issue contains, under the local heading of "The Oracle, Saturday, 2nd Feb.";—"It having been suggested to the Board that, notwithstanding the care taken to suppress the publication of the Gazette of the 12th inst., in which the secretary had, without authority, inserted a list of persons whose names were ordered to be struck off the U. E. list, some copies of that Gazette had got into circulation; recommended, that the following advertisement be immediately inserted in the Gazette: "Council Office,

31st Jan., 1799.—An advertisement from the secretary's office having lately appeared in the Gazette without authority, and is a mutilated copy of an undigested plan, which, when finished, will be communicated to the public. In the meantime the U. E. Loyalists may be assured that nothing will ever proceed from this Government that can in the slightest degree affect their interests or detract from the very honorable distinction attached to their names and families. By order of the Board. John Small, C.C."

The issue referred to must have been that of the 12th ult., (Jan.) not 12th inst.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Feb. 9th,— No. 206. 1799.

Contains proclamations, etc., but nothing local except the following death notice:—"Died last week, at Queenston, Capt. David McFall, a native of Ireland."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1799—No. 207.

This number contains an act "For the further regulation of the Militia of this Province," but no local news of interest.

Numbers 208 and 209 contain noth.ng .mportant.

Vol IV.—Saturday, March 9th, 1799.—No. 210.

FIRST THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

This number contains the usual proclamations, European and Parliamentary news, and the following local news:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, March 9th, 1799. Notice is hereby given that morning prayers will be read in the north Government Building, in this town, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving throughout this province to Almighty God for the late important victories over the enemies of Great Britain. Service to begin at half after eleven o'clock."

There were two Government buildings in Toronto, on the site of the present Gas Works. One of these buildings was used for Government offices, while the other was occupied by the Legislative Assembly. Both were burned by the Americans in 1813.

FIRST YORK COUNTY OFFICERS

"Persons elected at the town meeting held at the city of York on the 4th day of March, 1799, pursuant to an act of Parliament of this province entitled 'An act to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers within this province':—Clerk of the Town and Township, Mr. Edward Hayward; Assessors, including also the townships of Markham and Vaughan, Mr. George Playter and Mr. Thos. Stoyles; Collector, Mr. Archibald Cameron; Overseers of the Highways and Roads and Fence Viewers, Benjamin Morley, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough; James Playter, from the Bay road to the Mills; Abraham Devans, Circle of the Humber; Paul Wilcot, from Big Creek No. 25, inclusive, on Yonge street, and half Big Creek Bridge; Daniel Dehart, from Big Creek No. 1, inclusive, on Yonge street, and half Big Creek Bridge; Mr. McDougal and Mr. Clark, for the district of the city of York. Pound Keepers—Circle of the Don, Parsall Terry, jr.; do of the Humber, Benj. Davis; do., of Yonge street, Nos. 1 to 25, James Everson; do., of the city, etc., James Nash. Town Wardens—Mr. Archibald Thomson and Mr. Samuel Heron. Other officers elected pursuant to the 12th clause of the said act—Path Masters and Fence Viewers, Yonge street, in Markham and Vaughan—Mr. Stilwell Wilson, lots 26 to 4[illegible] Yonge street; Mr. John H. Hudson, 4[illegible] to 55, do., John Lyons, lots 26 to 5[illegible]. Pound Keeper, John Shultz, path master and fence viewer in the German settlement of Markham. David Thomson, do., for Scarborough. N.B.—Conformably to the resolutions of the inhabitants hogs to run at large above three months old and lawful fences to be five feet and a half high. (Signed) Nicholas Klingenbrumer, Constable presiding. Constables appointed by the Justices—John Rock, Dan Tiers and John Matchesosky, for the city, etc.; Levi Devans, for the district of the Humber; Thomas Hill, from No. [illegible] to 25 Yonge street; Balfer Munshews for Vaughan and first concessions of Markham;—Squantz for the German settlements in Markham. By order of

the magistrates D. W. Smith. N.B.—Such of the above officers as have not yet taken the oaths are warned hereby to do so without loss of time. The constables are to take notice that although for their own case they are selected from particular districts; they are liable to serve process generally in the county."

D. W. SMITH, SURVEYOR-GEN.

David William Smith, son of Lieut.-Col. Smith of the 5th Foot, was ensign and afterwards captain in his father's regiment. He was a member of the Executive Council, and of the first three Canadian Parliaments. He was also Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and in 1821, was created a baronet. At the request of Governor Simcoe he published a topographical description of Upper Canada, including a Gazetteer.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, March 16, 1799.—No. 211.

A SINGULAR ARTICLE.

Proclamations, European and American news, but nothing local of interest.

It did, though, contain the following somewhat singular article:

"York, Saturday, March 16, 1799.

"There happened not long since, a conjunction between two great planets, the one Mercury, and the other one of the daughters, Venus; singular as it may appear, the conjunction could not be seen only through a hole in the hearth of Mr. ——'s house in the western part of King street. What may be the issue of this conjunction time only can determine; however, as report says, the Indians are coming to disturb our peace, and we shall undoubtedly stand in need of soldiers, now, had it been Mars, instead of Mercury, we might have expected a young VOLUNTEER.

"Last Tuesday being the day appointed for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God throughout this province for the late unexampled and most important victories obtained by his Majesty's arms over the fleets and forces of the enemy, the same was observed in this town with great solemnity and devotion by all ranks of people.

"A journal in Paris, says a New York paper, ventured to publish lately the London Gazette extraordinary, containing the details of Lord Nelson's victory. The consequence was that his paper was prohibited, and his presses broken up, by order of the directory! Our readers will observe that this is a decree of that perfidious directory who are endeavouring to evince to the world that their constituents enjoy 'true liberty.' So they do, if abject slavery deserves that name. In what consists the great liberty of the press which they boast so much of? Is it in destroying it for publishing the details of an action in which the enemy proved victorious? Yes, that is the great liberty which that nation enjoys under those tyrants who govern them; in short, they are the most contemptible slaves existing; there is nothing they dare call their own, not even their souls, for their tyrants have decreed that they have none!"

Vol. IV.—Saturday, March 23, 1799.—No. 212.

THE EDITOR APOLOGIZES.

In addition to the usual proclamations and foreign news there appears under the local heading of "The Oracle, York, Saturday, March 23rd: A paragraph having crept into our Gazette of Saturday last through means of too hasty a perusal, and which, it seems, has not been pleasing to some of our readers, we therefore beg leave to inform them that we had not by publishing said paragraph the smallest idea of hurting the feelings or giving offence to any individual; for our plan has been, and we mean strictly to adhere to it, that of making the Gazette the vehicle of useful and entertaining information only, not calculated to hurt the morals of the people, or disturb the peace or happiness of individuals. Any article of information which may tend to the improvement of the country or the good of the community shall meet with a ready conveyance to the public, through the Gazette, but nothing hurtful or scandalous shall make its appearance therein."

In this issue is an advertisement offering land for sale on the banks of the Humber:—"A piece of land to be sold in the township of York, lying on

the east side of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No 5, on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a most beautiful cedar swamp, sufficient to furnish fencing for said land. Any person willing to purchase may know the conditions by applying to John Wilson, Esquire, on Yonge street, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, York, March 9th."

These lots are situated just south of Howland & Elliott's old mill on Dundas street, and run from the River Humber to Jane street, about a mile due east. The west half of these lots was a noted cedar swamp, and many of the timbers in the old Howland mill at Lambton were cut from this swamp land. The east end of the two lots, towards Jane street are covered now (1913) by dwellings and a large number of market gardens. The value of the land in 1799 would probably be about $5 an acre. To-day an acre is worth about $500.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, March 30, 1799.—No. 213.

FRIEND OF C. J ELMSLEY DIES.

Proclamations and foreign news and the following local death notice:—"Died—On Thursday last Benj. Hallowell, Esq., in the 75th year of his age. The funeral will be on Tuesday next and will proceed from the house of the Chief Justice to the Garrison burying ground at one o'clock precisely. The attendance of his friends is requested."

Mr. Hallowell was a connection of Chief Justice Elmsley and father of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, K.C.B.

PIONEER BRICKLAYER IN YORK.

Then appears the following advertisement:—"Newark, March 22nd, '99. The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of York, that he will attend there, be ready to receive proposals for and commence bricklaying, lathing and plastering in the first part of April. Those who may contract with him, will find their work faithfully and timely executed. Elphalet Hale."

Mr. Hale was a contractor. He built houses, made roads, had the contract for removing the stumps on Yonge street, and was in all regards a useful citizen.

Nos. 214 to 218, from April 6th to May 4th, 1799, contain nothing local of importance.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, May 11th, 1799—No 219.

A TRULY LOYAL CITIZEN.

Besides the usual proclamations, foreign news and business announcements, there is a notice under the local heading of "The Oracle, York Saturday, May 11th, 1799:—To the public. There having been several advertisements put up in different parts of this town by me, the language therein made use of being construed as tending to disturb the public peace. I therefore take this method to declare that I never had either directly or indirectly any design by writing the advertisements to which I allude to disturb the tranquility of his Majesty's Government. Wm. Demont."

There is no trace in any of the early records of the notices referred to.

Mr. John Wilson's lease of the mills on the Humber river having expired on 31st December, 1798, it was decided to sell the property, as appears by the following:—

"Council Office, 27th April, 1799. Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this office for the purchase of the mill seat at the Humber, with the saw mill now standing thereon, with about seven hundred acres of land, including the meadow on the deed, restraining the purchaser on the west side of the river above the spring. There will be a condition in the deed restraining the purchaser on pain of forfeiture, from obstructing in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the fish up and down said river, and another condition, obliging the lessee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the fish being destroyed in the mill race by the mill wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good repair proper racks for the purpose. Persons desiring of purchasing the said mill seat and lands must give in his proposals in writing and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared and a deposit immediately required of two shilling-

and six pence on the pound on the purchase money. A deed will be issued under the Great Seal without delay. One-third of the remaining purchase money must be paid on the first day of October, 1800; one-third on the first day of October, 1801, and the remaining third on the first day of October, 1802, and good security given for making these payments at the above-mentioned periods. John Small, C E C."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, June 8, 1799.—No. 223.

A FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

There appears the following advertisement of a London tailor and habit maker:—"Evean Eveans, taylor and habit maker, (From London), having taken a room in a small building belonging to Mr. Willcocks, for the purpose of prosecuting the duties of his trade, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York that he has commenced the above business, and to those who may honor him with their commands, he flatters himself, from his experience, to afford satisfaction. York, May 23rd."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, June 15, 1799.—No. 224.

Contains the speech from the Throne at the meeting of the Legislature.

"Last Wednesday, at one o'clock, his Honor the President, came down to the Legislature Council in the usual state, and being seated on the throne, was pleased to make the speech to the two Houses of Legislature.

This issue refers to a list of letters remaining in the post office at Newark. The notice is signed by David Thompson, postmaster, of Fort Niagara, U. S.

Vol VI.—Saturday, June 22, 1799.—No. 225.

This number contains the "Address of the Legislative Council to the President," signed by the Speaker of the House.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, June 29th, 1799.—No. 226.

The local news is as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, June 29th. The public are much indebted to Mr. John McDougal, who was appointed one of the pathmasters at the last town meeting, for his great assiduity and care in getting the streets cleared of the many and dangerous (especially at night) obstructions therein; and we hope by the same good conduct in his successors in the like office, to see the streets of this infant town vie with those of a maturer age, in cleanliness and safety."

Mr. McDougal was the father of the late Hon. Wm. McDougall, of Ottawa.

THE MASONS CELEBRATE.

"Monday last being the anniversary of the festival of St. John, a procession garrison of Lodge No. 2, which walked down to Miles' tavern, where they met their brethren of No. 8 Harmony Lodge; from thence they walked down to the Legislative room, where an eloquent sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Robert Addison after which they returned to their respective lodges."

Vol. VI. — Saturday, July 6th, 1799 —No. 227.

In addition to the usual foreign news it contains "Mr. President Russell's speech at the close of the third session of the second Provincial Parliament of Canada."

CERTIFICATES FOR TEACHERS.

Then a paragraph of an educational nature as follows:—"We are happy in being informed that no person will be countenanced or permitted by the Government to teach school in any part of this province unless he shall have passed an examination before one of our commissioners, and receive a certificate from under his hand, specifying that he is adequate to the important task of a tutor. We conceive this piece of intelligence highly worthy of remark, as it will in a great measure prevent the imposition which the inhabitants of this country have hitherto experienced from itinerant characters, who preferred that to a more laborious way of getting through life. And on the other hand, the rising generation will reap infinite benefit from it, as it will tend to stimulate and encourage men of literary character to make perman-

ent residence among us. Mr. William Cooper, teacher of the mathematics in this town, has, not long since, passed an examination before the Rev. John Stuart, and received a license to teach school in this town, and it is to be hoped that all ranks of people will patronize so laudable an institution." The Rev. John Stuart here referred to was the famous U. E. Loyalist, "Missionary to the Mohawks." He was appointed chaplain to the Garrison at Kingston, 1785, and was first incumbent of the Protestant church in Kingston, erected 1791, subsequently St. George's. His son, Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, was first rector of the Anglican church in York, now St. James, Toronto.

Vol. VI.—July 20th, 1799.—No. 229.

A GOOD PATHMASTER.

The local news is as follows :—"The Oracle, York, July 20th, 1799.—The inhabitants of the west end of this town return their most cordial thanks to Mr. Clark, pathmaster, for his uncommon exertions and assiduity in removing out of their street its many obstacles, so highly dangerous to the weary traveller."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, August 10th, 1799.—No. 232.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

A proclamation announcing the date of the opening of Parliament to be the 7th of September, signed by the President and the Secretary.

A QUEEN'S RANGER DROWNED.

The following local news, under the heading of—

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Aug. 10th—Drowned—On Friday, the 2nd inst. at the mouth of the River Humber, one of the Rangers, in attempting to swim across it on horse back."

"We are informed that the remains of a person, supposed to be drowned, were found not long since, a few miles this side of Smith's Creek, believed to be one of the two soldiers (Rangers), who deserted this garrison."

The location of Smith's Creek is unknown.

SOLDIER DROWNED.

"On Saturday, the 27th ult., a person was found drowned at the Eight mile Creek from Niagara, who prove to be one Tully, a soldier in the volun teers, who had absented himself fro duty the Thursday before, supposed be in a fit of insanity."

These creeks were designated their distance from Niagara if on the south side of Lake Ontario, and from Burlington if on the north side. The Eight-Mile Creek, where Allan Macnab lived, has been replaced by the name Macnab.

THE EDITOR ON SUICIDE.

A case of suicide enabled the editor to give his views on suicide and love as follows :—

"Suicide—How powerful and irresistible is the influence of 'love' when it reigns predominant. It is too frequently productive in many instances of fatal consequences to the unhappy one whom it has made subservient to its extremes, which was the case a few days since on Yonge street. One of the French emigrants, it is said, shot himself, because a young lady whom he admired in the extreme discarded him."

A YORK MERCHANT DIES.

"Died—In this town, on Saturday the 3rd inst., Mr. Thomas Barry, merchant, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine dispensation. His remains were escorted from hence to the head of the lake (Ancaster) by a number of his friends from this town, where they were interred the Monday following at 4 o'clock p.m. His extensive acquaintances and numerous friends formed perhaps the most respectable concourse which a similar occasion in that part of the country could boast of. Mr. Barry was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a benevolent and humane neighbor. He was not only esteemed as a person adhering to the strictest principles of probity, but as a pious and industrious man."

SAWMILL FOR SALE.

"For sale—One half of that excellent mill known by the name of the 'New Sawmill' situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11, fourth concession, Township of York, together with one hundred acres of land thereunto be

longing. For further particulars apply to Parshall Terry."

Terry's mills were situated on the east side of the Don River. The mill road east of the bridge turned to the north, and was called "The Mill Road." It led to the mills of Mr. Parshall Terry, who was accidentally drowned in the Don in July, 1808. Parshall Terry had been a lieutenant in Butler's Rangers during the war of independence. He was a pronounced Tory. One of Terry's mills fell into the hands of Timothy Skinner and was operated by him as a grist mill for some years.

THE PRINTER SELLS HONEY.

The printer was in for business, for he announces that he has "some excellent honey by the pound or larger quantity for sale at the printing office."

AN ELEGANT HOME.

"To be let—If not disposed of by the 1st of September next, that elegant lead-colored house, two storeys high, situate on the east side of New street, admirably calculated for a person either in a public or private capacity, with half an acre of land of an excellent soil. The purchaser must pay one-half of the purchase money on receiving the conveyance, and the other half in March next. James Nash. York, 2nd August."

This house was on New street (Jarvis), and is understood to have been on the east side, near the corner of Duke.

On the 17th August, 1799, in the Upper Canada Gazette, Extraordinary Issue, Imperial English Army and Navy News, is given—"Last Thursday evening arrived in our bay from Kingston, his Majesty's armed ship Mohawk. Commodore Bouchette; in her came passengers, the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Quebec and family; also Capt. Brant and suite.

"Same evening arrived his Majesty's ship Speedy, Capt. Paxton, from Kingston, having on board his Excellency-Governor Hunter with his aide-de-camp and secretary. His Excellency did not come on shore till Friday morning, when he was received on his first landing by a party of the Queen's Rangers, which presented arms. In about an hour after his landing, he paid a visit to his Honor the President at his home. At one o'clock he was waited on by all the military officers and congratulated by them on his safe arrival and appointment to the government of this province."

Commodore Bouchette, 1736-1804, born at Quebec, was of Breton extraction. When Sir Guy Carleton was forced by the Americans to withdraw from Montreal in 1775, Bouchette took the Governor-General and two aides, all disguised as peasants in an open boat to Quebec. In 1783 he was placed in command on Lake Ontario, and established the naval docks at Kingston. He held the position until his death.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Aug. 24.—No. 234. 1799.

GOV. HUNTER IN KINGSTON.

This number contains the addresses from the inhabitants of York and Kingston to his Excellency Governor Hunter on his appointment as Governor, also his reply. They read thus:

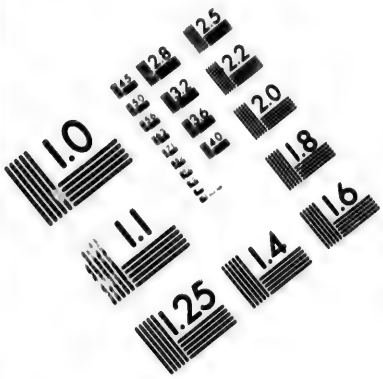
ADDRESS.

From the inhabitants of this town to his Excellency Governor Hunter.

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in British America, &c.:

May it please your Excellency; we, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the capital, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment and safe arrival to this his Majesty's province. We assure to ourselves from the unparalleled generosity and humanity which your Excellency extended to the subjects of this province at the former period, and from your Excellency's experience and wisdom that this infant tract of the British Empire, founded upon the rock of loyalty, will progress, in an unexampled ratio in population, agriculture and happiness, in Christian piety and gratitude to God.

Notwithstanding our remote situation from the scene of the eventful contest, which at present ravages all Europe, we are not without feeling, in some measure, its pressure, and our reclused situation prevents us from assuming an active part in such a warfare, which



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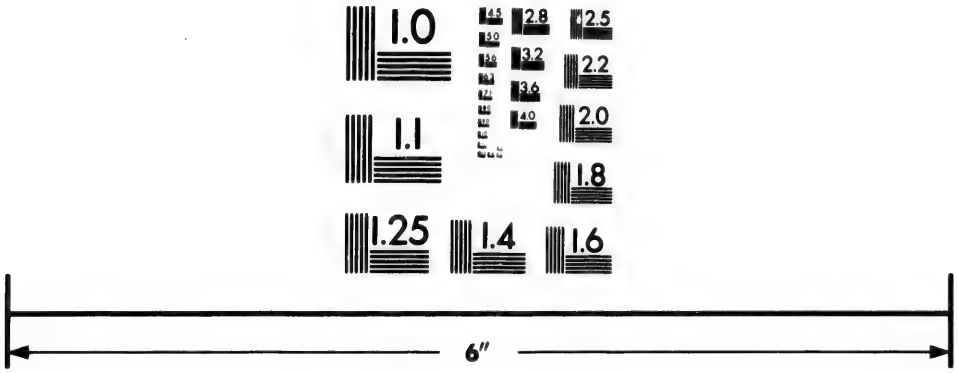

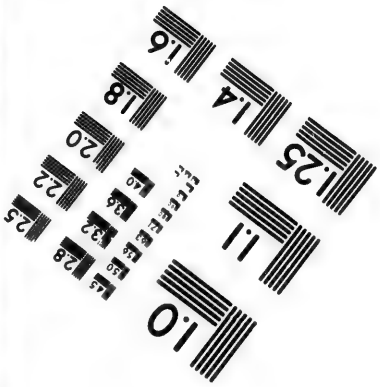

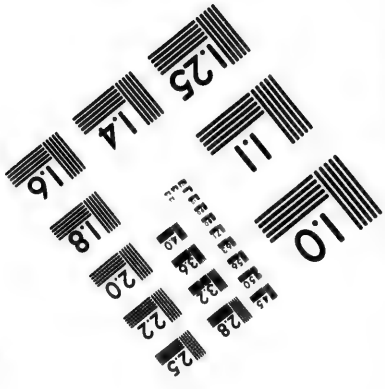

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we are happy to learn is drawing near its termination.

We presume to assure your Excellency that we shall exert every faculty we possess to preserve, inviolable, your administration, from domestic commotions, and the machinations of our relentless enemy, impious France.

York, Aug. 20, '98.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Gentlemen,—Nothing that is in my power shall be wanting to contribute to the happiness and welfare of this colony.

ADDRESS FROM KINGSTON.

Address of the magistrates and other inhabitants of the town of Kingston:

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency, we, the magistrates and other inhabitants of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival, and to assure you that we consider it as a mark of his Majesty's particular attention to the interests of this province that he hath appointed to the government of it a gentleman who during the important military command he formerly held therein, was the means of preventing a considerable part of it sinking under the horrors of famine.

We flatter ourselves that your Excellency will view with pleasure the progress which this colony has made since you last saw it and we entertain the fullest confidence that under your administration it will continue to prosper.

Kingston, August 9th, 1799.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

Kingston, Aug. 9, '99.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the very flattering address you have done me the honour of presenting.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to observe the rapid progress this country has made since I saw it last, and you may rest assured that nothing in my power shall ever be wanting to promote the happiness and prosperity of Upper Canada.

P. HUNTER.

To the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the town of Kingston:

The above address and answer should have appeared in our Gazette of last Saturday, but did not come to hand till after its publication.

Last Monday his Excellency Governor Hunter reviewed the troops in our garrison who performed their different manoeuvres and evolutions with such promptitude and exactness as to meet his approbation.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Aug. 31.—No. 235. 1799.

ELMSLEY SICK.

A proclamation by Governor Hunter, announcing his appointment in place of John Graves Simcoe. Also the following local news: "The Oracle, York: Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1799.—We are sorry to hear that the Chief Justice has been for some days past much indisposed, and that he is still obliged to keep his room. As the period of his recovery is uncertain, he has given up his intention of going to the Western District, and Mr. Justice Allcock goes in his room, which, we understand, is the occasion of the sittings at Niagara being postponed till the 14th of October.

"We hear that his Excellency Governor Hunter intends to visit Newark in a day or two, on his way from this capital to Quebec

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

"On Monday, the 19th inst., arrived at Newark his Excellency Robert Liston, Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty to the United States. He was accompanied by Lord Henry Stewart, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Thornton, and on Wednesday proceeded on his way to Philadelphia.

"On Wednesday last the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec, and family, returned here from Newark.

"Died, on the 19th inst., at Newark, Mr. Augustus Hart, lately from the West Indies."

The Lord Bishop of Quebec was the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., who on the erection of the Canadas into a diocese of the Church of England by George III. in 1793, was appointed to take charge. He was indefatigable and energetic in his labors, and may well be called the father and founder of the

Anglican Church in Canada. He died at Quebec, 1825.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Sept. 7.—No. 236, 1799.

Proclamations, foreign news, and the usual advertisements, together with the following local items—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Sept. 7th, 1799.—On the 24th inst., sailed from Newark for Kingston the Lord Bishop of Quebec and family; they did not arrive here as mentioned in our last through misinformation."

"Last Thursday morning his Excellency, Governor Hunter, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and Secretary, sailed for Newark on their way to Quebec."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1799.—No. 237.

THE HEALTH OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

Besides the usual proclamations and foreign news, there are the following local items:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1799. The degree of health restored to the Chief Justice is so flattering that he has again resumed his seat in the Executive Council."

A HANDSOME VESSEL.

"The Toronto yacht, Captain Baker, will, in the course of a few days, be ready to make her first trip. She is one of the handsomest vessels of her size that ever swam upon the Ontario, and if we are permitted to judge from her appearance and to do her justice, we must say that she bids fair to become one of the swiftest sailing vessels. She is admirably well calculated for the reception of passengers and can, with propriety, boast of the most experienced officers and men. Her master builder was a Mr. Denison, an American, on whom she reflects much honor."

Denison is a misprint for Dennis. The vessel, which was built at the Humber River, was, when under the command of Capt. Fish, wrecked at the sandbar near the lighthouse, Toronto.

THE GOVERNOR AT NIAGARA.

"His Excellency Governor Hunter arrived at Niagara on Thursday morning, 5th inst., on his way from hence to Quebec. He was saluted by a discharge of twenty-one guns from Fort George, and at eleven o'clock he was waited on by several gentlemen of the town and presented with the following address:—

May it please your Excellency:—

To receive from the magistrates and inhabitants of the district of Niagara their congratulations on your safe arrival in this country, and to permit them to express their heartfelt satisfaction at finding you come once more among them, invested with the very honourable office his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon you.

They recollect with the warmest gratitude the very essential benefits they received from your former command in this country, when the lives of some of the inhabitants were certainly saved, and when a great part of the people in this district were relieved from the severest evils that could attend a general famine, by the very liberal disinterested conduct you then held.

They reflect, with peculiar satisfaction, on the blessings they now enjoy in the cultivation of a grateful soil, which almost precludes the possibility of their being again visited by such a calamity. They reflect with equal pleasure, on the singular advantages of their situation which has hitherto preserved them in complete pease to enjoy the blessings of plenty, under the fairest and best government ever yet was framed. And they hope by their loyalty to the best of kings, by their attachment to his government and by the exertions of their own industry, they may long continue to merit and to possess so many blessings.

They most unanimously and most sincerely join in wishing health and happiness to your Excellency in whatever part of these provinces your duty may call you to reside.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:—

Fort George, Sept. 6, '99.

Gentlemen,—I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks for the highly flattering address which you have done me the honour of presenting.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I contemplate the blessings now en-

joyed by the inhabitants of this district from the cultivation of a grateful soil, and the singular advantages of their situation, which has hitherto preserved them in complete peace.

I have no doubt but your loyalty to the best of kings, your attachment to his government, and the exertions of your own industry, will long entitle you to a continuance of these blessings to promote which, I beg leave to assure you, nothing in my power shall be wanting.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

P. HUNTER.

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1799.—No. 238.

A YORK MARRIAGE.

"Married—Last Thursday, Mr. John Endicot, of this city, to the agreeable Miss Eliza Devans, daughter to Mr. —— Devans, of the Humber."

SCOLDING VS. DRUNKENNESS

The following odd communication, addressed "To the Printers of the Upper Canada Gazette," appears:—"Gentlemen,—Having observed in your Gazette of last week a paragraph which said 'a tax is to be laid on scolding wives,' etc., I have in consequence had recourse to pen and scribbled the enclosed observations, though at the moment impressed with a high sense of my inability to the task. Should these remarks be glanced at with contempt by your readers because they are the production of the pen of a female scribbler, I beg leave to assure them that I shall not regard their aspersions, but wink at them with an eye of indifference. It is a province too mercenary and too inferior to be that of a man's to wish to deprive us of that only weapon of defence, 'our tongues,' an armour which we have been permitted to exercise since the earliest period of time without molestation, except when tied to a ferocious and vile-tempered husband. Were the future contingent effects of this female instrument of defence in the faintest degree similar to those of the sabre, pistol, fist or stick, I should hold up my hand and exclaim for its prohibition; but on the contrary as its effects only produce a momentary wound in the feelings of its opponent I can conceive that there is the smallest degree of propriety for its being prohibited, when the fist, stick, etc. are tolerated, and their inhuman effects suffered to be inflicted on us with impunity. I blush to say that too many of our sex experience more the usage of a spaniel from their malignant husbands than that of a 'bosom friend.' Did I not conceive myself screened as a female, I presume to suggest that this would be productive of a challenge. The plan which I have in contemplation I flatter myself, will be for the mutual advantage of both sexes, but more particularly ours; that a penalty be imposed (in manner hereafter stated) upon every husband who shall presume to make use of those unwarrantable weapons, a stick, fist, etc., to vent the effects of intoxication; and also upon those who resort to those receptacles of idleness, taverns, in which, the cause of their being called in question too often originates. This proposition if carried into effect will not only materially exceed the tax which is to be levied on scolding wives but will be a competent revenue to defray the expenditure of this province.

"Drunken Husbands.— As it has been insinuated that a tax is shortly to be levied on scolding wives, I think it no more than just and equitable that a similar one be imposed on drunken husbands, but that the rates be enhanced as it has been observed and very justly, that they are frequently the cause of their scolding. The manner in which they are to be rated is as follows:—For getting drunk in the morning, £30 per annum; twice a day, £40; three times a day, morning, noon and evening, £50; every alternate day, £20; once a week, if not on Sundays, £15; on Sundays, £60; for beating his wife once a day, £200; twice a day, morning and evening, £400; every alternate day, £100; once a week if not on Sundays, £80; on Sundays, £500; coming home from the tavern drunk and beating his wife into a fit of hysterics, consumption or giving her a pair of black eyes, £700. Getting drunk and being in consequence confined to his bed a week or two, £1,000.

"Messrs. —— Should you deem the proceeding remarks fit for public communication, you will oblige one of

your female readers by giving them a place in your next Gazette. I have the honour to be, yours, etc., 'A Female.' York, 17th September, '99."

Vol. VI.—Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1799—No. 243.

The usual proclamations, business announcements and foreign news, besides the following local items:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1799.—It is said that his Excellency Governor Hunter will be here in a few days."

ODD MARRIAGE NOTICE.

"Married—Last Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Colonel Smith, of the Queen's Rangers, to the most agreeable and accomplished Miss Mary Clarke."

Volume VII.—York, Saturday, November 2nd, 1799.—No. 1.—Total No. 244.

Proclamations, British and foreign news, and the following local news—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Nov. 2nd.

THE ASSIZE SITTINGS.

—On Wednesday last, the 30th ult., the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for this county and town was holden at the court house, where his Honour Chief Justice Elmsley presided. After the grand jury were sworn the Chief Justice rose and addressed them in an elegant style; he in a few words pointed out the origin and objects of all good governments, showed the nature of the social compact, and how necessary it is for the welfare of man; commented strongly upon the pernicious effects which the present intolerable use of spirituous liquors had upon the health and morals of the lower class of people, and earnestly recommended to them to contrive some means for its suppression. So plain and forcible was his language, and his ideas so just and clearly expressed that conviction was manifest on the countenances of all who heard him.

"The grand jury then withdrew to their rooms to prepare some bills, during which time the petty jury were sworn and tried some civil causes, after which his Honour the Chief Justice adjourned the court to this day, and dismissed the grand jury for the present until the 18th inst., when they are to sit again."

REGIMENTS AT QUEBEC.

"The 24th and 26th Regiments are gone to England from Quebec, and the 6th and 41st are arrived to do the duty of that place in their room; the 2nd Battalion of the 60th, or Royal Americans, is gone to the West Indies."

AMERICAN EMIGRATION.

"We hear that fourteen waggons with families are on their way to this province; principally from Pennsylvania."

Volume VII.—Saturday, November 16th, 1799—(No. 3)—Total No. 246.

AN IMPORTANT LAW POINT.

The local news is as follows—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Nov. 16th, 1799.—The question so highly important to the inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada, that of taking landed property in execution, was on Thursday last determined by the judges in the Court of King's Bench. It was given as their opinion that landed property could be taken for debt."

There is a proclamation from the Council Chamber in regard to lands being fraudulently claimed free of expense; also a notice that the Townships of Dereham and Norwich are to be sold in lots of three thousand acres each.

TRIED THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

The local news is as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Nov. 23rd, 1799.—On Monday last, the 18th inst., the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery was holden in this town, before which came John Venzente and Henry Hutchings, the former indicted for having shot Peter Harris, a young man, whom he had just reasons to suspect, was endeavouring to disturb the peace of his family by coveting his young and handsome consort; and the latter for theft. After Venzente was arraigned, he prayed that his trial might be postponed till the day following, as his principal evidences had not yet arrived; the indulgence was granted him. On Tuesday last he was again brought to the bar and received his trial. After

examining a number of witnesses on both sides his Honor the Chief Justice summed up the whole of the evidence very concisely and addressed to the jury a very eloquent and feeling charge; the jury then went out, and in the course of half an hour returned and delivered their verdict, guilty of manslaughter. Hutchings was then put upon his trial and acquitted by the jury."

Vol. VII.—Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1799.—No. 32.—Total No. 448.

There had evidently been another enumeration of the Gazette.

U. E. LANDS AND FRAUD.

This contains another announcement from the Council Chamber with regard to the U. E. Loyalists, as follows:—"Council Chamber, 29th Oct., 1799. The Board having reason to believe that very frequent frauds have been committed by persons who are entitled to lands free of expense, having asked for and received the same two or three times over:

Ordered that hereafter, no petition be received from any person claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E. unless the same be signed by the petitioner in presence of a magistrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; stating that he or she is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or married, if a female; and that he or she has never received any lands from the crown; and also by a certificate of the same magistrate that the petitioner is the person he or she describes himself or herself to be, and that he or she never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magistrate, ever received lands or any order for lands from the Crown. John Small, Clerk of the Council."

Vol. VIII.—Saturday, December 7th, 1799, No. 33.—Total No. 449.

A POTASH MAKER.

A proclamation appearing in regard to the sale of township lands, also the following advertisement: — "Ashes — ashes—ashes. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to erect a pot-ash upon lot No. 7, west side of Yonge street, where he will give a generous price for ashes: For house ashes nine pence per bushel, for field ashes six pence, delivered at his pot-ash. He conceives it his duty to inform those who may have ashes to dispose of, that it will not be in his power to pay cash, but merchandise at cash price. Duke W. Kendrick, York, Dec. 7th, '99."

Lot No. 7, on the west side of Yonge street, was a grant made to Duke William Kendrick. It consisted of 210 acres. The grants at this time on Yonge street had a frontage of 20 chains 7 links by 105 chains, and ran west to what is the present (1913) Bathurst street. The point where Kendrick's grant commenced was about one and a third miles north of Eglinton avenue. In recent years the property belonged to Charles McBride of Toronto, who laid out Fairlawn avenue, and for some time kept an hotel at the corner of Fairlawn avenue and Yonge street.

Vol. VIII.—Saturday, December 14th 1799, No. 34.—Total No. 450.

THE KINGSTON ROAD.

Contains proclamations, a list of land grants, and the following local item:—"The Oracle, York, December 14th, 1799.—The road from this town to Midland district is completed as far as the township of Hope, about 60 miles, so that sleighs, waggons, etc. may travel it with safety. The report which has been made to the Government by the gentleman appointed to inspect the work is highly favourable to Mr. Danford, the undertaker and less imperfections could not be pointed out in so extensive a work. The remaining part will be accomplished by the 1st of July next."

This was the beginning of the Kingston road, east of Toronto.

Vol. VIII.—No. 35.—York, Saturday Dec. 21st, 1799.—Total No. 451.

TROUBLES OF A NEWSPAPER.

This issue of the Gazette contains besides the usual four pages, a supplement sheet of one page. On the supplement sheet, besides United States news, is the following local news:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Dec. 21st, '99.—To our patrons,—We beg them to accept our most cordial thanks, in return for the very liberal

patronage which they have extended to us since the commencement of the publication of the Gazette in this town; we assure them that it has been, and is still, the summit of our wishes to afford them every satisfaction in our power, and to render the publication interesting and instructive. The present size of the Gazette is owing to the great disadvantage which it labours under for the want of a regular mode of conveyance from Niagara to this place. Could we receive our intelligence regularly from our correspondents in the States, it would be in our power to enlarge the Gazette to a more respectable size, and conduct it with half the trouble that it now requires, for then we should never be deficient of subject matter to fill the paper; but now it does not come to hand once in a month, in which case, if the Gazette was large enough to contain all the intelligence received, we should then be necessitated to suspend the publication of it for a while.

"It is astonishing that the post masters in this province do not exert themselves to establish a post between this town and that of Niagara; it would undoubtedly contribute to their interest and afford a great satisfaction to the public. There is scarcely a person in this and in the town of Niagara that would not contribute his mite in support of so laudable a plan. This being the Capital, it is presumed ought to be a strong inducement to the post masters for adopting some mode of conveyance to and from that town. But we flatter ourselves that when his Excellency shall have arrived that he will remedy the inconvenience which the inhabitants of this town labour under for the want of a post from this to Niagara."

LOSS OF A YORK SCHOONER.

"We hear from very good authority that the schooner York, Capt. Murray, has foundered and is cast upon the American shore about fifty miles from Niagara, where the captain and men are encamped. Mr. Forsythe, one of the passengers, hired a boat to carry him to Kingston. Fears are entertained for the fate of the Terrahoga."

This happened in November, 1799, at The Devil's Nose, about twenty miles west of Genesee River, which enters Lake Ontario seven miles north of Rochester.

A NIAGARA MARRIAGE.

"Married—At Niagara, on Saturday the 7th inst., Dr. Davidson to Miss Mary Clark, both of that place.

Vol. VIII. (No. 37)—York, Saturday, January 4th, 1800—Total No. 453.

A DUEL AT YORK.

This issue contains the account of a duel fought in York, as follows—

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Jan. 4th, 1800—Yesterday morning a duel was fought back of the Government buildings, by John White, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General, and John Small, Esq., clerk of the Executive Council, wherein the former received a wound above the right hip, which it is feared will prove mortal."

John White had been Attorney-General of Upper Canada since 1792.

The duel between Small and White was fought in a grove on Palace street (Front), at the foot of what is now Berkeley street, Toronto.

Vol. VIII. (No. 38)—Saturday, January 11th, 1800—Total No. 454.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEATH.

This issue contains the notice of the death of John White, Esq., in consequence of a fatal wound received in a duel, the account of which was in the last issue, and is as follows—"York, Saturday, Jan. 11th, 1800—"It is with much regret that we express to the public the death of John White, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General in this province, not only from the melancholy reflection of the untimely fall of this high law character, but also from the contemplation of the many attributes of the human mind which have been absorbed in that fall. To descant upon those attributes were a task extensive indeed, as every event which called forth his talents only tended to disclose that though his disquisitions were perspicuous, yet, his resources were far beyond the ordinary flight or elevation of thought.

"In a station to which the public eye has never been directed with a jealous vigilance, he strictly attended to the instructions of his Royal Master; for in guarding the prerogative of the Crown he protected the rights of the subjects—in necessarily enforcing the rigid rules of justice he feelingly displayed a benign regard to clemency—and in his application of the law to every case of public import he not only drew from virtue its warmest approbation, but even vice itself, in the moment of its correction, could not withhold its applause.

"He, in his intercourse with society, evinced that urbanity and those blandishments of manners, which, whilst they characterized the man of honor and the gentleman, peculiarly distinguished himself, and appreciating truth as the early embellishment of his mind, he cherished it through life and prized it at his death.

"His remains were on Thursday evening interred in a small octagon building erected on the rear of his park lot. The procession was solemn and pensive, and showed that though death 'all eloquent' had seized him as its victim, yet it could not take from the public mind the lively sense of his virtues."

"Vivit Post Funera Virtus."

SICKNESS AT MONTREAL.

"Several letters received by gentlemen in this town from their correspondents in Montreal mention the melancholy circumstances of the Philadelphia fever raging there with great mortality; that fifteen of the 62nd Regiment (now in Montreal) died in one day with it; and that the physician (Gold) who visited the unhappy victims, caught the disease, of which himself and family died. Many of the inhabitants of the city have already fell victims to it."

THE DUKE OF KENT EXPECTED.

"We hear that the Duke of Kent is to visit this province in the course of next spring, and that the forces in it are to be reviewed by him."

"Several companies of the Midland district militia have voluntarily offered to go to any part of British America that emergency may require."

Vol. VIII., No. 40.—York. Saturday Jan. 25th, 1800.—Total No. 456.

THE SMALL-WHITE DUEL.

This issue contains a long list o letters remaining in the Post Office; also the following local news:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, January 25th 1800. On Monday last, the 20th inst the Court of Oyer and Terminer an general gaol delivery for th town and county of York, was open ed; before which came John Small, Esq., indicted for having mortally wounded the late Attorney-General in a duel; after a trial of about eight hours he was acquitted."

DEATH FOR COUNTERFEITER.

"On Tuesday last —— Ricks, for grand larceny, of which he was acquitted. The indictment appeared to be founded upon the inhuman principles of spite and malice. Wednesday, Humphrey Sullivan, for having offered a counterfeit note and knowing it was such; of which he was convicted. After the jury had delivered their verdict, his Honor, the Chief Justice, arose and addressed himself to the unhappy prisoner, in nearly the following words: 'Sullivan, may all who behold you and shall hear of your crime and of your unhappy fate, take warning from your example. But although your crime is great, it does not exceed the boundless mercy of God to pardon through the all-sufficient atonement of His Son. I therefore recommend you to the mercy of God for pardon and salvation through the merits of His Son, and do recommend to you to employ the few days that shall be allowed of a life spent in wickedness, in humble and fervent prayer to Almighty God, that He would give you a realizing sense of your sins, and misery, true contrition of heart and a genuine repentance for them and that He would enable you by His grace to be wise in His Son the Lord Jesus Christ, unto eternal salvation. He then pronounced sentence of death upon him."

"Died—At Kingston, on the 2nd inst., Alexander Aitkin, Esq., one of his Majesty's deputy surveyors."

Mr. Aitkin had, under instructions from Governor Simcoe, made the first

official plan of Toronto in 1793. The first copy of this map or plan was made by John Robertson in 1900, and published in his Landmarks, Vol. V., p. 300.

Vol. VIII. No. 41, York, Saturday, February 1st, 1800.—Total No. 457.

THE PUBLISHER FELICITATES.

The Gazette had unwittingly published an article of a libelous character signed by one John Dennis, and as the statements were untrue he publishes the retraction with a letter from the retractor.

Besides the usual proclamations and British news, etc., there appears the following from the printer: "The Oracle, York, Saturday, Feb. 1st.—At a time that we feel ourselves happy in making our grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for their continued patronage of our paper, we also feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves to give an exposition of the principles on which it has heretofore been conducted. If we have failed in our ultimate aim, we here publicly disavow every disingenuous view and every criminal intention. It may be impossible to please all, wantonly to displease anybody we have carefully strove to avoid. If our paper has at any time been dry or unentertaining, it has also been void of any insertion which might prove an inlet to immorality, a ground work to discontent or repugnant to virtue.

In the communications with which we have been favoured we have strenuously endeavoured to preserve literality, a strict adherence to truth and uniformly forborne to make any (we hope) inapposite or umbrageous comments. From the situation of the place we live in and from the indirect and irregular communication therewith; we are often debarred from that early acquaintance with foreign occurrences, which, in other parts of the country are more readily acquired and sooner made public.

To make up for this want we have thankfully accepted of such productions as were offered us that did not implicate characters, nor were calculated to offend, and have ever been studious not to disoblige those whose characters we venerate and whose patronage we honour and hold in the highest estimation. Meanwhile we have rejected what might have pleased the majority of our subscribers from the tender consideration of not wishing to wound the feelings of any If in any instance we have given pain, let it be imputed to the errors of our judgment and not of our wills.

As the purity of our principles remains unpolluted we, with confidence, hope it may remain unimpeached. If at any time we have misconstrued the public sense we stand openly corrected. In this instance we have been acquainted that we recently transgressed; if so, we know of no atonement we can make more acceptable than candid acknowledgement.

HE ALSO APOLOGIZES.

By desire we now insert the following document which we hope will exonerate us from any appearance of malevolence.

"Whereas Mr. Reuben Riggs of York, carpenter, has been indicted in respect of a certain trespass of which I complained against him and having been tried on such indictment and honorably acquitted.

"Now, I do hereby certify and declare unto all whom it may concern, that I never did intend directly or indirectly that the said Mr. Riggs should be charged with, or arrested, or accused, with anything, crime or misdemeanour, other than trespass of which I complained, and that my only object was compensation for a trespass. I do certify and make known to whom it may concern or these presents may come, that as far as I have known him, which has been altogether after or since said tryal, by what appeared on said tryal, that said Reuben Riggs was innocent as to any the least intention of felonious intent, as I now understand the word; having supposed what I signed a form in such cases, and that I do believe him to be an honest, sober and industrious man. John Dennis. Acknowledged and signed in presence of A. Macdonell, Seneca Ketchum '

(Verbatim from the original, points excepted.)

DUKE OF KENT'S APPOINTMENT.

"It has been reported and as such only we give it, that his Majesty has

appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to be commander-in-chief of all his forces in the Kingdom of Ireland, and that his Excellency Governor Hunter is appointed to be chief commander of all his Majesty's forces in British America."

This information was correct as official records show.

THE SCHOONER PEGGY.

"The schooner Peggy will sail from this place to Niagara on Monday next, if wind and weather permit."

Vol. VIII., No. 42—Saturday, February 8th, 1800—Total No 458.

WHITE'S EXECUTORS.

An advertisement signed by Peter Russell in connection with the late John White appears as follows:—

"All persons indebted to the late John White, Esq., are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note, or open account are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay. The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney-General had lent any of his books, which have yet not been returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are, that his liability may be collected together in time for sale. Peter Russell, executor to the last will of John White, Esq., deceased."

BARGAINS IN 1800.

"A Bargain—A Bargain. For sale, Lot No. 23, on the south side of Duke street, with a convenient dwelling-house, 24 feet by 18, outhouses, etc., an excellent cellar can with little expense be made; the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil, etc., are so well known that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or John Kendrick, proprietor."

Lot 23, on the south side of Duke street, was a grant made to John Kendrick. It started at a point 66 feet east of Jarvis street and ran 66 feet east of that point. It had a depth of 132 feet. This 66 feet is now taken up by the Clyde Hotel stables, and private lane to west of stables. It owned, along with the hotel, by the Murchison estate, and is assessed from the King street frontage. There are really no street numbers on the stables, but they would be Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Duke street. The land on Duke street is worth (1913) about $300 a foot.

THE DENNIS ARTICLE AGAIN

Then the following under the heading of "The Oracle, York, Saturday February 8th, 1800: Extract from the Minutes of Council, February 4th 1800.—The Solicitor-General having complained to the Board of an article inserted in the Gazette of last Saturday, which he conceives to be an indirect censure of himself and of Mr Weeks, who was of counsel with the Crown, on the trial of Reuben Riggs for felony, at the Session of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at this place and having laid before the Board the deposition of one John Dennis, the person on whose oath the prosecution was founded, the Board declared itself to be perfectly satisfied that the Solicitor-General had done his duty in prosecuting Riggs for felony; and in order to do away with the effect of the article complained of, it orders that the deposition of the said Dennis and a copy of this minute be printed in the next Gazette. By order of the Board. Alex. McDonell, Confidential Clerk."

"Home District, York, to wit: On this second day of November, 1799 personally appeared before me, William Willcocks, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, John Dennis, farmer, and made oath that on or about Tuesday, the eighth day of October last, he overtook Reuben Riggs of York Garrison, carpenter, near the mouth of the River Humber, on a raft on which raft were several articles of lumber, the property of deponent which were feloniously stolen from deponent's shipyard in said river. Said John Dennis further swears that he has lost out of said shipyard several spikes, nails and other articles of iron besides many oak and pine planks of different dimensions, and verily believes they were feloniously stolen by the said Reuben Riggs; and therefore prays he may be dealt with as the law

directs, and further sayeth not. (Sgd.) John Dennis. Sworn before me the day and year first above written. (Signed), William Willcocks.

"A true copy from the original. Alex. M'Donnell, Confidential Clerk."

Vol. VIII., No. 44.—York, Saturday, Feb. 22nd, 1800.—Total No. 460.

This issue contains proclamations, American news, but nothing local of importance except that the Legislature will meet on the 21st day of June.

Vol. VIII., No. 45.—York, Saturday, March 1st, 1800.—Total No. 461.

British and foreign news, but no local news of any importance.

WARNS PUBLIC ABOUT HIS WIFE.

The following advertisement appears of a somewhat domestic nature:—"Whereas my wife, Sarah, refuses to go and live with me on my farm on Yonge street, where I have for her a comfortable house, and as I am not able to support her in town, from the high price of provisions and the heavy expense of house rent, I therefore caution the public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting from this date. Abraham Matice (X) his mark. York, March 1st, 1800."

Vol. VIII. No. 46 — York, Saturday, March 8th, 1800—Total No. 462.

TOWN AND COUNTY MEETING.

In addition to the usual proclamations and announcements there appears the account of the election of persons at the town meeting. "The Oracle, York, Saturday, March 8th.—Persons elected at the Town Meeting held at Miles' tavern in the city of York, on the 3rd day of March 1800; Town Clerk — Mr. Edward Hayward, sworn. Assessors—Elisha Beaman and John Ashbridge. Collector—Mr. Jacob Herkmer. Overseers of highways and roads and fence viewers — Jonathan Ashbridge, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarboro'; Parshall Terry, from the Bay road to the Mills; Elias Anderson, circle of the Humber, sworn; Mal. Wright, Yonge street, from Half Big Creek bridge to No. 1 inclusive; John Endicot, west end of the city; Edward Wright, do., east end; David Thomson, for Scarboro', all sworn. Pound Keeper—Alex. Galloway, circle of the Don; John Dennis, do. Humber; John Eomen, Sen., Yonge street, No. 10 to 25; Daniel Laughlen, for the city. Town Wardens, sworn—Ephraim Payson, Andrew Thomson. Constables, sworn—John Matthews, Eliphalet Hale, Nat. Jackson, for city; John Haines for the Humber, and Thomas Gray for Yonge street."

HOGS OFF THE STREETS.

The inhabitants of York were warned to keep hogs off the street by the following official notice which appears in this issue:

"It is agreed by the majority of the inhabitants of the town that no HOGS of any description shall be allowed to run at large within the limits of the city from and after the first day of May next ensuing; and it is further agreed by a majority that every person or persons shall be liable to pay the sum of five shillings lawful currency, for each time and for each hog found running at large after that period. It is further agreed that all persons who keep hogs shall cause them to be marked, which mark shall be registered with the Town Clerk. It is further understood that hogs shall run at large in the country as usual. The majority of inhabitants agree that all fences shall be five feet high."

Vol. VIII. No. 47 — York, Saturday, March 15th, 1800—Total No. 463.

This issue contains a proclamation announcing the date of the opening of Parliament; also an address to the "Free electors of the County of York," signed by a correspondent calling himself "CATO." There is no local news of importance.

Vol. VIII. No. 48 — York, Saturday, March 22nd, 1800—Total No. 464.

Besides the usual proclamations and advertisements appears the following advertisement in connection with the the late John White.

ATTY.-GEN. WHITE'S EFFECTS.

"Advertisement — On Monday, the 11th of April next, will be sold by

public auction the dwelling house of the late John White, Esq. All his household tea and kitchen furniture, plate, table linen, china and other crockery, stable and farming utensils, a riding mare, a milch cow, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, etc., etc., etc. There will also be sold without reserve—All the law and other books belonging to the deceased, catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be seen on application to the subscriber, who will attend from 11 to 3 o'clock on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday immediately preceding the day of sale, to show the different articles. A deposit of five per cent. of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale and the remainder on taking away the goods purchased, which must be done within three days after the sale or they will be resold and the deposit money forfeited. The sales of each day will be from 11 to 3 o"clock, and are to be continued until everything is sold. By direction of the executor, William Cooper, Auctioneer. York, March 20th, 1800."

Vol. VIII. No. 50
York (Upper Canada), published weekly by Wm. Waters & T. G. Simons. Total No. 466—Saturday. April 5th, 1800.—4 dollars per annum.

The Gazette now appears in a new form. It is still a folio sheet of three columns to a page, the columns being much longer—13½ x 7¾ inches to the printed page. The heading also is slightly different.

This issue contains a proclamation calling the House of Assembly together; also an announcement in regard to the estate of the late John White.

THE GAZETTE ENLARGED.

The second and third pages are devoted to foreign news taken from the New York papers, and the third page contains the publishers' announcement to the public as follows: "The Oracle, York, Saturday, April 15th—to our patrons: We cannot express our grateful sense of the public bounty and liberality towards us by any testimonial more satisfactory than by an humble attempt to merit a continuance of favor. As a step towards this object we have enlarged our sheet to the present size, and shall keep up to it in all our future numbers. The additional expense and increased labor to which this undertaking subjects us will be accepted, we hope, by our readers as a respectful tribute of zeal and earnest of devotion to them.

KINDLY FEELINGS FOR ALL.

"If, in any instance, our inadvertence has given pain or wounded the feelings of individuals, we beg that it may be imputed to the errors of our judgment and not of our wills. It would not only argue unparalleled ingratitude, but phrenzy, in us to incur knowingly, the censure or displeasure of those whose characters we revere and from whose bounty we derive our subsistence. We cannot pretend to infallibility—a faithful discharge of our duty having been our constant study, induces a hope that our labors have not proven wholly ineffectual."

THE FIRST YORK HAIRDRESSER

We have in this number the first notice of a hair dresser being in York. It reads as follows: "Rock, Hair Dresser, from London, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity that he will open shop on the 25th instant, in Mr Cooper's house, next the Printing office. All orders left for him at said place will be punctually attended to. N.B.—Shop customers and others will be dressed on the most reasonable terms. York, April 5th, 1800."

Vol. VIII., No. 51—York, Saturday. April 12th, 1800—Total No. 467.

It contains official and commercial announcements and some literary matter and foreign news. On the third page we find a notice to householders to guard against fire, as follows:

FIRE PROTECTION IN YORK.

"Ordered—In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said province, entitled, 'An act to guard against accidents by fire,' that every housekeeper in the Town of York aforesaid shall, on or before the first day of October next ensuing, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house shall happen to be on fire, which buckets shall

be made either of wood, leather or canvas, painted on the outside and covered with pitch on the inside, and shall hold at least two gallons of water. And the said buckets shall be marked with the Christian and surname of the housekeeper to whose house they belong, and shall not be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires.

LADDERS FOR HOUSES.

"It is also ordered that every housekeeper in the said Town shall keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

PENALTY FOR NON-OBSERVANCE.

"And every housekeeper, for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them, shall forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house, in or upon which any of the said articles shall be wanting, shall happen to take fire, the occupants of said house shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings. T. Ridout, C. P Home District. April 10th, 1800."

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.

There was no city commissioner in pioneer days. The warning red light was unknown.

"Home district York, to wit:—Whereas the streets in the town of York are frequently obstructed and made dangerous to passengers by piles of wood and stone placed in them, as well as by pits dug in several places, it is notified by order of the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions assembled, that whoever shall leave any wood or stone or suffer any nuisance to remain in the said streets, opposite their respective premises after the 12th day of May next, will be prosecuted as the law directs. T. Ridout, C.P. York, April 10th, 1800."

Vol. VIII.—Saturday, April 19th.. 1800—No. 52—Total No. 468.

The first page contains a proclamation by Governor Hunter, proroguing Parliament; also some poetry. The following advertisement appears:

A PIONEER WATCHMAKER.

"Elisha Purdey — Watchmaker — begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken a room in the house of Mr. Marther, where he repairs and cleans watches of all kinds in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders left for him at said house will be duly attended to. He has a small but elegant assortment of jewellery for sale. York, April 19th, 1800."

Vol. IX.—York, Saturday, May 10th, 1800—No. 55—Total No. 471.

STEALING FRUIT TREES.

The following advertisement appears: — "Fifty dollars reward—Whereas some person or persons have lately entered the improved grounds of the subscriber and taken therefrom a quantity of fruit trees belonging to him. These are therefore to give notice that whoever will give information to the subscriber against any person or persons who have been guilty of the said offence, shall, upon the conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of fifty dollars. Wm. Jarvis, York, May 9th, 1800."

These grounds were at the south-east corner of Caroline (Sherbourne) and Duke streets.

EXPECTED RETURN OF GOVERNOR

"We hear that his Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, etc., of this province, was to leave Montreal on the 5th instant on his way to this place, where we may expect him about the last of the present month."

Vol IX.—York, Saturday, May 17th, 1800—No. 56—Total No. 472.

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

Parliamentary news from England, and local news as follows:—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, May 17th,—On Thursday evening last his Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this province, arrived in our harbor on board the Toronto, and on Friday morning about nine o'clock landed at the garrison, where he is at present to reside."

THE FIRST HANGING.

This was the first time that the death sentence had been carried out

in York. The paragraph reads:—"Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock the sentence passed some time since upon Humphrey Sullivan, for passing a forged note, was put in execution. With unparalleled fortitude he approached the place of execution, and to the last appeared to be much resigned to his unhappy fate."

Sullivan's trial and sentence took place January 22nd, 1800.

Vol. IX.—Saturday, June 7th, 1800.—No. 59—Total No. 475.

Proclamations, American and foreign news, and an address by his Excellency Peter Hunter on opening the House.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

"Last Wednesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, the same was celebrated with a spirit of patriotism highly honorable to all the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. About twelve o'clock there was a discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon from the battery, accompanied by three volleys of small arms from the Queen's Rangers, now doing duty in this garrison. The militia assembled in front of the Government Buildings fired three volleys on the above occasion with such exactness as to do them honor. In the evening his Excellency the Governor gave a splendid ball and supper, at which most of the first characters in this Province were present."

Vol. IX.—York, Saturday, June 21st, 1800.—No. 61.— Total No. 477.

This number contains the speech of Governor Hunter to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, also the replies, signed by J. Elmsley, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Samuel Street, Speaker of the House of Assembly. This was the first occasion on which Governor Hunter had met his Parliament.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following most gracious answer to the addresses by the Speakers:

Gentlemen—I return you my thanks for this very loyal and affectionate address. And I beg you to be assured that I shall, upon all occasions, feel equally anxious with yourselves that the happiest effects may constantly result from your deliberations.

ENSIGN IN THE RANGERS.

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, June 21st, 1800—The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander McNabb, of this town, gentleman, to be an ensign in the Queen's Rangers, and the commission is come over accordingly."

Alexander Macnab, second son of Dr. James Macnab, who took up his residence in Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War, became confidential clerk to the Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1797. He joined the 26th Foot in 1803, was lieutenant in 30th Cambridgeshire Regiment, 1804, and obtained his captaincy five years later. He was subsequently A. D. C. to General Sir Thomas Picton, and with him was killed at Waterloo. Rev. Canon A. W. Macnab of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto is a grand-nephew of Capt. Alexander Macnab.

SMALLPOX IN NIAGARA.

The good effects of vaccination are thus commented on—

"We are informed that the smallpox has been very general (by inoculation) at Queenston, Niagara and the head of the lake for some time past, without proving mortal to any, which has induced several families in this town and neighborhood to cause their children to undergo a like operation."

Vol. IX.—York, Saturday, June 28th, 1800—No. 62—Total No. 478.

THIEVES MUST LOOK OUT.

British and continental news, but nothing local of interest. The following advertisement appears—"Twenty dollars reward—Whereas several farming utensils have at different periods been stolen from the premises of Mr. Roche on the Humber, and having reason to believe, from the repeated offences, that the perpetrator is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to do him a greater injury, he therefore offers the above reward to any person or persons who will give information against the offender or offenders. York, June 20th, 1800."

Vol. X.—Saturday, August 30th, 1800—No. 18—Total No. 486.

Proclamation by Governor Hunter, acts passed by the Legislature, and

the usual mercantile advertisements. The following local items appear—

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

"Suicide—A man by the name of Muire hung himself about a week since in the town of Niagara. This unhappy being has left an amiable consort to lament his wretched exit."

AN ELIGIBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.

"For sale—That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter, situated on the north side of King street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family. The whole will be sold low for cash. Apply to Thos. Mosley. York, August 27th."

These buildings were on King street east, near George.

Vol. X., No. 19—Saturday, September 6th, 1800—Total No. 487.

BUILDING CONDITIONS IN YORK.

An official announcement from the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by the secretary, as follows: "The Lieutenant-Governor's Office, 4th September, 1800. Whereas, several persons claim to hold lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the health and convenience of his Majesty's subjects resident in the said Town demand that the ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—

"Notice is hereby given to all such persons that they are required within three months from this date to cut and burn all the brush or underwood on their said lots; and within six months from the date thereof, to fell all the trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said lots being forfeited. James Green, Secretary."

Vol. X., No. 20.—York, Saturday, September 13th, 1800.—Total No. 488.

Proclamations, British and foreign news, but nothing local of interest. The following advertisement appears:

A YORK AUCTIONEER.

"William Cooper begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has lately received License as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his house in Duke street for the purpose of an auction room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may be pleased to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct heretofore will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public; secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, September 13th.

"He will sell by auction at the house of Mr. John M'Dougall, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday, the 22nd instant, 4 barrels of prime tobacco, 1 do. of pork, a well assorted library of books in different languages; some of the most fashionable colored fine and refine cloths, together with sundry other articles too tedious to mention."

Vol X.—York, Saturday, Oct. 4th, 1800. —No. 22.—Total No. 490.

ACCIDENT TO PRESS.

Proclamations, a number of advertisements but nothing local of importance. The printer apologizes for the non-appearance of the Gazette last week, as follows:—"We hope our readers will be so kind as to excuse us for not publishing the Gazette last week, as it was merely owing to an unforseen accident which happened to our press."

"Ten dollars reward will be paid to any person that will give information as to the names of the thieves who stole in the course of last night a quantity of onions and melons out of the garden, belonging to the subscriber, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment."

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, November 22nd, 1800—No. 29—Total No. 497.

BUYING ASHES.

"Ashes wanted. Seven pence, Halifax currency, per bushel for house ashes will be given delivered at the Potash Works (opposite the jail) and five pence, same currency, if taken from the houses; also eight pence, New York currency, for field ashes delivered at the works. It is recommended to those persons who have ashes, to be careful in keeping them dry, other-

wise they will not be taken. Any quantity will be received at a time, by W. Allan, York, 21st Nov."

Mr., subsequently, Hon. William Allan, born near Huntley, Co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 1770, came to Canada at an early age. He settled first at Niagara, but removed to York (Toronto) on its being made the seat of Government. He was first Postmaster and first Collector of Customs of York. He was also Inspector of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash; an Inspector of Shop, Still and Tavern Duties. Mr. Allan, who was a member of the Legislative Council for many years, was father of the late Hon. G. W. Allan.

The fourth page is devoted to poetry, written by "A Customer, Head of the Lake."

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, November 29th, 1800.—No. 30—Total No. 498.

Proclamations, foreign news, etc., and the following notice to tax payers:

PAY YOUR TAXES.

The inhabitants of York are warned to look out for "trouble." They are told to: "Take Notice.—Those who have not paid their rates for the year 1799 into the hands of the subscriber will be put to trouble immediately if not paid. A. Cameron, Collector."

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, Dec 13th, 1800.—No. 32.—Total No. 500.

FOUND DROWNED.

"The body of a drowned person was found on Thursday last at the River New (17 miles from town). From the description received it is supposed to be the remains of the unfortunate Mr. Perry, who left this town a few days since on his way to the Lower Provinces."

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, Dec. 20th, 1800.—No. 33.—Total No. 501.

The local news is as follows: "The Oracle, York, Saturday, Dec. 20th.

OPENING UP YONGE STREET.

"On Thursday last, about noon, a number of the principal inhabitants of this town met together in one of the Government buildings to consider the means of opening the road to Yonge street and enabling the farmers there to bring their provisions to market with more ease than is practicable at present. The Hon. the Chief Justice was called to the chair. He briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, and added that a subscription had been lately opened by which something more than two hundred dollars in money and labor had been promised, and that other sums were to be expected from several respectable inhabitants who were well-wishers to the undertaking, but had not yet contributed towards it. These sums would not, he feared, be equal to the purpose, which could hardly be accomplished for less than between five and six hundred dollars, but many of the subscribers were desirous that what was already subscribed should be immediately applied as far as it would go, and that other resources should be looked for. With this view it had been suggested that a considerable aid might be obtained by shutting up the street which now forms the northern boundary of the town between Toronto street and the Common, and disposing of the land occupied by it. This street, it was conceived, was altogether superfluous, as another street, equally convenient in every respect, runs parallel to it at the distance of about ten rods, but it could not be shut up and disposed of by any authority less than that of the Legislature. To consider of an application to Parliament for the purpose was one of the objects of the meeting. The subscribers present were unanimously of opinion that the subscription should be immediately applied as far as it would go, and that an application should be made to Parliament at its next session for the purpose above mentioned. A paper was then produced and read containing a proposal from Mr. Eliphalet Hale to open and make the road or so much of it as might be required, at the rate of twelve dollars per acre for clearing it where no causeway was wanted, four rods wide, and cutting the stumps in two middle rods close to the ground; and 7s. 6d. provincial currency per rod, for making a causeway 18 feet wide, where a causeway might be wanted. He undertook to give security for performing the work

by the first of February next. Mr. Hale's proposal was accepted, and a committee consisting of Mr. Secretary Jarvis, Mr. Allan and Mr. James Playter was appointed to superintend the carrying it into execution. A petition to the Legislature lies for signature at Mr. McDougall's, and subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Allan and Wood."

Mr. Alexander Wood was secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Society. He came to Canada to look after the property left by his brother in York. He returned to Scotland, where he died without executing a will. "Wood" and "Alexander" streets, Toronto, cross land that belonged to Mr. Wood.

FIRST MASONIC FUNERAL, YORK.

The first Masonic funeral in York was held on this date. Bro. Perry was a member of Rainsford Lodge, and a quarter master in the 44th Regiment, and had evidently affiliated with St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal. Rainsford Lodge was warranted in 1784 and erased in 1813. The burial was in the church yard attached to St. James' Church, King street East.

"Extracts from the minutes of Harmony Lodge, No. 8, viz.: Lodge of Emergency, called on Sunday, the 15th inst., to pay the funeral honors to the body of Bro. Alex. Perry, of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 12, Montreal. The lodge was opened in due form at half-past two o'cock p.m., and honored with the attendance of the Right W. P. G. M., William Jarvis, Esq., secretary of this province, and a respectable member of visiting brethren. Before removing the body the following short oration was pronounced by the Worshipful Daniel Cozens, jr., Master of said lodge:

ORATION.

"Like leaves on trees, the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

"Fellows and Brethren — Knowing your feelings on this melancholy occasion, I should conceive it unnecessary for me to urge anything on my part or to point out to you the necessity of observing a particular decorum in doing the last offices to the remains of this our departed brother, had not his fate whilst living seemed strongly marked for commiseration; and whose untimely end now demands the tribute we are about to pay. The spectacle before us should inculcate the most awful lesson of the minds of us his surviving brethren, and I doubt not but that it will leave impressions on each of us, impressions whose benignant operation may convince us that there is nothing terrible in death. To Freemasons more particularly death should not be terrible, to them whose sole object is a moral one, bound by their vows to a moral union, to the practice of charity and cardinal virtues, if their lives but conform to the spirit of Freemasonry, their deaths, however untimely, however accomplished, cannot but be happy. Could our participation alleviate the distresses of our childless mother, or sooth the afflicted mind of an affectionate father their burden should be light and their cup not overflow. We leave to God and religion the task we cannot accompish; what is now in our power we piously and affectionately will do. Little further remains for me to add, my brethren, but that we proceed in the most decent order to discharge the last and only duty which this lifeless mass can expect at our hands. We wish his immortal part as much at rest as this his mortal will shortly be. With your concurrence we will now convey the body to the grave, that goal of ambition which priores and people and collective humanity must progressively inhabit.

"The procession then moved to the place of interment in the following order: Preceded by the Rev. George Stuart, corpse, with six Master Masons, pall-bearers, two tylers, two deacons, as Past Master with the Bible, square and compass; senior and junior wardens with columns, Master Masons, two and two, secretary and treasurer, Past Masters, two and two, masters of lodges, two and two, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master between visiting Bros. Ang. McDonnell, Esq., and Mr. John Cameron, officiating as D. D.C. and D.G.M.

"The most perfect silence and order was observed; after seeing the body deposited in the grave the procession returned in the same order and the lodge was closed at 4 o'clock p.m., in due form and perfect harmony.

"York, 15th December, in the year

of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Master Builder of our hope, 1800 and of Masonry 5,800."

Vol. X.—York, December 20th, 1800. No. 33—Total No. 502.

POUNDKEEPER'S SALE.

The auction sale notices are odd in wording.

"To be Sold by Public Sale—On Monday next, at the hour of ten o'clock, at the house of Mr. John Endicott, near the Garrison, in order to defray the expenses of their feeding and other charges, three grown Sows and six young pigs, as lately advertised in this Gazette to be identified and taken away upon paying charges. There will also be sold at said time and place, a large assortment of boots, shoes and ready-made clothes."

A SLAVE FOR SALE.

"To Be Sold — A healthy, strong Negro Woman, about 30 years of age; understands cookery, laundry and the taking care of poultry. N.B.—She can dress ladies' hair. Enquire of the printers."

AXEMEN WANTED.

"Wanted, immediately, five or six good axemen by the month, to whom a generous price will be given by me. Eliphalet Hale, York, December 20th. 1800."

These men were wanted to clear Yonge street.

Vol. X—York, Saturday, December 27th, 1800.—No. 34.—Total No. 503.

"Those who sent letters by the late Mr. Perry may have them by applying to Mr. William Cooper."

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, January, 10th, 1801.—No. 36.—Total No. 503.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLISHER.

"To the public—The proprietors of the Upper Canada Gazette feel it at once a duty and a pleasure to express their grateful acknowledgements to their kind patrons for the liberal encouragement they have experienced during the course of the preceding year. This testimonial of their thanks and obligations is not the mere dictate of annual custom, but springs warm from the heart and is a tribute justly due to patronage and most liberal and encouraging; and they flatter themselves they may, without vanity add, to patronage not wholly unmerited. Anxious to meet the generous predilection of the public by proportionate exertion on their part, they have neglected no opportunity, they have shrunk back from no expense which might add to the general interest of their paper. During the past year they have considerably increased the dimensions of their paper and not satisfied with adding to the bulk they have contrived to render their columns still more capacious by printing a proportion (occasionally) of the occurrences of the week in a smaller type. Therefore, the friends and patrons of the Gazette will find a very material augmentation of size and contents without any augmentation of price.

"The scenes now acting before our eyes on the grand stage of human events, sufficiently demonstrate the indissoluble connection between religion and good government; their interests are inseparably interwoven and the decay of the former must of necessity involve the downfall of the latter. Convinced of the truth of this position the proprietors of the Gazette are determined as far as in them lies, to exert their utmost vigilance and ability in the support of religion, morality and social order. In this view they will take a retrospect of what passes as well in the religious as in the political world, and purpose to notice all occurrences connected with the interests of these grand objects.

"In this part of their plan they may confidently promise themselves the support and encouragement of every friend of religion, virtue and good order; and as they mean to discharge their duty with the strictest candour and impartiality, they look forward to the patronage of those gentlemen who coincide with themselves in opinion, respecting the importance of the literary character and its immediate connection with true religion and good government."

Vol. X., No. 38.—York, Saturday. January 24th, 1801—Total No. 505.

This number contains a notice from

the well-known William Cobbett, of No. 18, Pall Mall, London, England, in connection with a new morning paper to be issued called the Porcupine.

VILLAIN OR VILLAINS.

The Oracle, York, Saturday, January 24th.—"On Friday, the 16th inst., some villain or villains, allured by the hope of plunder, broke open the stable of Mr. Patrick Nealey, of this town, storekeeper, where he lately kept a quantity of liquors and other merchandise, but luckily they were removed a few days before. In their search they found an old bridle, which, not thinking worth carrying off, they left at the outer gate."

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette of September 15th.—"Yesterday morning, about ten minutes before one o'clock, two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city. By information obtained immediately afterwards from the sentinel at the Pay Office, it appeared to have come from the southward and proceeded northerly."

Vol. X., No. 40.—York, Saturday, February 7th, 1801.—Total No. 507.

In this issue appears an Almanac for the month of February, an idea that has been copied from the American papers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"To be Sold by Auction.—On Monday, the 30th of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that commodious and well situated house in Duke street, wherein Mr. Cooper lately kept school, with the fifth of an acre of land thereunto belonging. Also to be let a neat and convenient, well-finished two-storey house, with three rooms on each floor, good kitchen and cellar, with one acre of land; it will be let from one to five years. Enquire of William Cooper. York, February 7th, 1801."

Vol. X., No. 41—York, Saturday, February 14th, 1801—Total No. 508.

COLD WEATHER IN 1801.

"An ingenious gentleman has contributed a chart, being the 'Meteorological Observations for January, 1801, taken at sunrise, meridian and sunset. It shows that the 3rd of January, 1801, the thermometer was 16 below zero, but it was below no other day in the month."

THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY.

The Gazette of February contains an interesting table of the weather observations for the month of January. This publication is the first of the kind known in the old Province of Upper Canada. There are eight columns of figures, the first giving the day of the month, the second, third and fourth the degrees Fahrenheit at sunrise, noon and sunset, while the fifth column gives the degrees below zero. On only one day is the record of extreme cold given, when, on the 3rd of January, it was 16 below. The sixth, seventh and eighth columns give the state of the atmosphere at sunrise, noon and sunset.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR JANUARY, 1801.

Taken at sunrise, meridian and sunset, and to be continued for each succeeding month during the present year. We hope they may prove agreeable to our readers, as they are the first of the kind ever published in this province:

Day	Sunrise	Meridian	Sunset	Below zero	Sunrise	Meridian	Sunset
1	..	20	..	..	clear	cloudy	cloudy
2	8	26	6	..	cloudy	cloudy	snow
3	..	4	4	16	clear	clear	clear
4	16	20	25	..	cloudy	snow	snow
5	20	30	26	..	snow	cloudy	cloudy
6	22	30	29	..	cloudy	snow	snow
7	34	39	39	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
8	29	38	26	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
9	20	30	23	..	clear	squalls	snow
10	29	40	37	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
11	32	49	30	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
12	25	35	25	..	clear	clear	cloudy
13	29	38	38	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
14	25	37	34	..	cloudy	cloudy	rain
15	39	40	34	..	rain	clear	rain
16	28	40	29	..	cloudy	clear	clear
17	25	32	32	..	cloudy	clear	clear
18	10	25	25	..	clear	clear	cloudy
19	32	37	36	..	rain	rain	rain
20	17	32	32	..	clear	clear	clear
21	13	29	30	..	cloudy	cloudy	snow
22	10	23	14	..	clear	clear	clear
23	18	30	27	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
24	18	31	30	..	cloudy	clear	clear
25	19	28	29	..	cloudy	snow	cloudy
26	23	34	18	..	cloudy	clear	clear
27	7	34	31	..	clear	clear	cloudy
28	28	28	23	..	cloudy	sleet	rain
29	35	41	35	..	rain	cloudy	cloudy
30	32	32	32	..	cloudy	snow	snow
31	22	31	26	..	cloudy	cloudy	snow

A "N.B." to this table calls attention to the fact that "these observations are from a south exposure, and on moving the thermometer to the north, the difference is near as follows: Three degrees on cloudy days, ten degrees when clear at noon, and five degrees when clear also at sundown. On the 15th at night, about 9 o'clock, heavy rain and a severe clap of thunder. Mercury at 33."

The editor had a reader who was apparently puzzled over the meaning of the word "meteorological," for he asks the question, "Why should the word 'meteorological' be applied in taking a statement of the weather? An answer in the next paper will much oblige a subscriber."

WEATHER IN 1801 AND 1901.

By way of comparison a similar table is inscribed here, showing the weather conditions in January, 1901, just a century later:—

Day	Sunrise	Meridian	Sunset	Below zero	Sunrise	Meridian	Sunset
1	14	20	18	..	cloudy	cloudy	clear
2	13	24	18	..	clear	fair	clear
3	2	15	21	..	cloudy	hazy	cloudy
4	25	28	31	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
5	7	24	22	..	clear	cldy & mild	most. clear
6	13	25	31	..	partially	cloudy	cloudy
7	35	33	29	..	light rain	cloudy	clear
8	33	34	38	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
9	31	31	29	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
10	32	32	30	..	snow& drft	snw& wind	fine drizzle frzg as falls
11	24	24	25	..	cloudy	cloudy	snowing
12	20	30	28	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
13	12	25	27	..	clear	cloudy	part cloudy
14	35	37	35	..	cloudy	light sleet	rain & sleet
15	35	36	36	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
16	40	40	33	..	cloudy	cloudy	snowing
17	24	28	26	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
18	3	1	7	3	clear	cloudy	cloudy
19	11	*6	2	*	clear	clear	clear
20	21	30	40	..	cloudy	cloudy	cldy, fine dy
21	40	41	39	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
22	10	17	22	..	clear	cloudy	cloudy
23	23	34	36	..	cloudy	cloudy	gloomy
24	37	37	36	..	cloudy	cloudy	light rain
25	32	24	21	..	cloudy	cloudy	clear
26	16	19	21	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
27	22	28	28	..	cldy lt snw	cloudy	cloudy
28	20	22	19	..	light snow	cloudy	sn flu&cldy
29	16	20	22	..	cloudy	flks of snw and gloomy	snow flur
30	26	22	20	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
31	18	20	21	..	cldy lt snw	cloudy	part cloudy

* Below zero nearly all day.

ANOTHER TAILOR.

"Hugh McCaul takes this method of informing his friends and the public of his having commenced the taylor-ing business in the house nearly opposite to Mr. Simon's Tavern, in Duke street. He hopes by the goodness of his work, the reasonableness of his charges and his punctuality in executing all orders committed to him to merit a preference. York, February 14th, 1801."

THE FIRST FOX HUNT IN YORK.

Mr. William Jarvis was the Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada at this time. He resided on the south east corner of Caroline (Sherbourne) street and Duke street (Robertson's Landmarks, p. 130, Vol. I.). The inauguration of a fox hunt was no doubt novel to many of the early inhabitants. The use of "carioles," that is the French sleigh, has fallen largely into disuse in Upper Canada. The verbiage of the paragraph is unique and the funny man of the paper evidently had his knife sharpened for some member of the bar whose name is not given.

HOICKS, HOICKS, HOICKS!

"On Thursday last, William Jarvis Esq., entertained the inhabitants of this town with a diversion new in itself to many; and in some of its circumstances to all. About noon he caused a fox of full growth to be unbagged, near the centre of the fine sheet of ice which now covers the bay and, when at a suitable distance turned loose the hounds upon it. As previous notice had been circulated the chase was followed by a number of gentlemen on horseback, and a concourse of the beau monde of both sexes in carioles and sleighs. Poor Reynard was probably the first of his species cavalcaded in this manner to his fate. A light coat of snow covered the surface of the shining plain and contributed much to steadiness in driving and confidence in riding.

"After the death of the unfortunate poulterer, his remains served as a drag to prolong for several hours the sport. It seemed doubtful whether the horses in harness or in the saddle had the advantage in running, as all indiscriminately kept up with the hounds in a promiscuous novelty of group.

"Nota Bene—We are credibly informed that the deceased in the article of death made application to an

officious lawyer—who chanced to throw himself in his way, according to the laudable custom, on such occasions, of the profession (for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary)—to draw his will, and that thereunto, in memory thereof, being unable to write, he made his mark accordingly. We are also given to understand that he has thereby declared the gentleman of the long robe at large, to be his lawful heirs, in joint tenancy for ever; and has constituted them his executors.

"Query—Might not the dying blunder of the poor sufferer proceed from confounding together two distinct species of rapacious animals; without adverting to the difference of a pair of legs more or less, it being difficult upon such emergencies to perceive nice distinctions."

Vol. X.—"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1801, No. 42. Total No. 510.

This issue contains on its front pages the usual proclamations and items of foreign news.

PROMINENT PEOPLE DIE.

The following death notices appear:

"DIED.

"Last Saturday night at his house in King street, Mr. John McBride, doorkeeper to the Hon. the Legislative and Executive Councils.

"On Sunday night last, near this town, after a lingering illness which she bore with truly Christian fortitude, Mrs. Heron, wife to Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant. She was a tender mother, an affectionate wife and a sincere friend."

This was the wife of Mr. Samuel Heron and sister-in-law of the late Mr. Andrew Heron, of Toronto.

SUBJECT OF METEORS.

Sir,—By a common acceptance of the word Meteor conveys the idea of a transitory body appearing in the air, it follows hence that "Meteorological" relates to the doctrine of Meteors.

It sometimes happens that there are ingenious gentlemen of keen optics, whose brains are rather aerial than earthly, and the vacuum occupied by dancing Meteors. This I take to be a rational solution of the proposed query.

It would oblige a subscriber to know how the ingenious gentlemen's mercury stood, and what his point of exposure, when the happy denomination of his observations occurred to him. A treatise on the longitude would be acceptable from the same able hand. A SUBSCRIBER.

York, Feb. 20th, 1801.

This epistle, which both gives and asks for information, is evidently in reply to a query by a subscriber in the issue of the Gazette for 14th February, 1801.

WARNS PUBLIC AGAINST WIFE.

A citizen of York had domestic trouble, and, so that the public might be fully warned, he used the columns of the public press to protect himself against the payment of accounts that had not his authority. He advertises:—

"WHEREAS my wife Magdalena has quitted my bed and board without any provocation, and fearing she may run me into debt, I therefore caution all persons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this 19th day of February, 1801. John Matthews."

THE TOWN MEETING OF 1801

The officials of the town were elected yearly, and the printed records in the Gazette are the only ones preserved. There are no assessment rolls of York prior to 1834, when the town was incorporated as Toronto.

Vol. X.—York, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1801. No. 43, Total No. 511.

This number contains the following letter to the printers of the Gazette:

Please to insert the following in answer to your subscriber in last week's paper.

Sir,—The subscriber you address yourself to did not ask after "dancing Meteors," or the etiology nor the etimology of the word "Meteorological," but modestly wished that some modern production might remove a conceived ancient error.

The person you have attempted to answer has never reared himself up to a peat stack in the Isle of Sky, Mercury 20, nor stood up to the neck in snow on the mountains of Lapland,

Mercury 40 degrees below O, in order to feast his keen optics or fill up the vacuum of his brains with the sight of "dancing meteors"—this he supposes would be irrational.

You should certainly be obliged with an account of the points of exposure height of the Mercury, when the happy denomination of the observations you allude to occurred to him, if in his power to recollect the time, and when he gives you "a treatise on the longitude," he wishes to accompany it with a treatise on the Philosopher's Stone, in which he expects to be equally successful.

Mr. Subscriber, the motives I had in handing "Meteorological Observations" to the printers was to remove, as much as possible, the prejudices entertained in almost every other country against Canada, from the severity of the winter—but the question I put was to satisfy myself as to the propriety of classing meteors with the effects air has upon Mercury—which you have not answered—appearing to prefer ridicule rather than information. A SUBSCRIBER.

York, Feb. 26, 1801.

To the Rational Subscriber.

Sir,—The public are much obliged no doubt for your "Rational Solution," "Meteorological" relates to the Doctrine of Meteors—good. What are we to infer from this? That the weather or weather glasses are "transitory bodies appearing in the air." O! rare "Rational Solution," 'tis the practice with a number of rational gentlemen to fortify the "vacuum of their brains" with a strong solution of Irish whiskey, until their optics are not so keen, but may mistake earthly objects for "dancing meteors." Now I would advise the rational gentleman to defer his accustomed beverage, look at the question again, and if he cannot resolve it, to say nothing about the point of exposure.

"All fools have still an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side." A SUBSCRIBER.

Vol. X. — York, Saturday, March 7, 1801.—No. 45—Total No. 512.

This issue announces that —

At a town meeting held on Monday, the 2nd of March inst., at the house of Messrs. J. and A. Playter the following persons were elected to serve as public officers for the present year, viz.:—

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.

Simon McNabb and James Playter, Assessors.

John Cameron, Collector.

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS, ETC.

John Ashbridge— From Scadding's bridge to Scarborough.

John Playter—From the Bay road to the Don Mills.

Benjamin Davis—From the circle to the Humber.

John Wilson, jr.—For Yonge street from No. 25 to Big Creek and half the bridge.

Duke William Kendrick—From half the bridge at Big Creek to No. 1.

Elisha Beman—For the east end of the town of York.

Robert Young—For the west end of the said town.

William Jones and William Cornell—For Scarborough.

POUNDKEEPERS, ETC.

Alex. Galloway—For the Don.

John Dennis—For the Humber.

James Eveson — For Yonge street from 1 to 25.

Andrew Thompson — For the town of York.

William Jones — For Scarborough.

Duncan Cameron and Jacob Herchmer—Town Wardens.

"It was agreed by the inhabitants of the town at the above meeting that if any hog or hogs should be found running at large in the town of York, a person shall be at liberty to confine the same, and after advertising them at three public places if the owner does not within forty-eight hours redeem them by paying one dollar for each hog, the confiner shall be at liberty to dispose of them by public sale, and pay the money arising therefrom into the hands of the Treasurer of York, which shall be disposed of in such a manner as a majority of the inhabitants shall think most proper and necessary.

"It was further agreed by the inhabitants of the country that all hogs under three months old shall be confined and not allowed to run at large, and all over three months old

shall be yoked with a good and sufficient yoke, extending three inches below and four above the hog's neck; or, if found otherwise, shall be subject to the aforesaid penalties agreed on in favour of the town.

"ELY PLAYTER, Town Clerk."

Eli Playter was a son of Capt. George Playter, who settled in Canada after the Revolutionary war. He represented for some sessions in the Provincial Parliament the North Riding of York.

The citizens by this municipal order had the first chance of making a fee by catching the hog and impounding him, and if the owner appeared or could be found the fee of $1 went to the impounder, but that was his last chance. He then had to sell, and the town got the mony, its disposal being subject to a vote, not of the officials, but of the inhabitants.

THE WEATHER IN FEBRUARY.

The meteorological observations for February appear in this issue as follows:—

Day	Sunrise	Meridian	Sun-et	Below zero	Sunrise	Meridian	Sunset
1	14	35	31	..	cloudy	clear	cloudy
2	14	34	34	..	clear	clear	cloudy
3	27	33	36	..	cloudy	clouds	clear
4	38	29	28	..	cloudy	cloudy	snow
5	30	29	32	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
6	16	36	32	..	clear	cloudy	cloudy
7	39	37	39	..	clear	clear	cloudy
8	13	38	24	..	clear	clear	cloudy
9	18	42	27	..	snow	clear	clear
10	17	32	24	..	cloudy	snow	cloudy
11	5	30	30	..	clear	cloudy	clear
12	..	30	20	..	clear	clear	cloudy
13	10	28	29	..	snow	clear	cloudy
14	12	30	14	..	cloudy	snow	cloudy
15	1	27	16	..	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
16	16	34	25	..	clear	cloudy	cloudy
17	33	39	36	..	snow	clear	clear
18	30	41	32	..	cloudy	snow	clear
19	11	31	28	..	clear	cloudy	clear
20	9	32	28	..	clear	clear	cloudy
21	11	30	23	..	clear	clear	clear
22	1	32	15	..	clear	clear	clear
23	21	37	35	..	cloudy	clear	rain
24	38	51	40	..	rain	cloudy	rain
25	38	57	40	..	cloudy	rain	clear
26	36	53	50	..	clear	clear	clear
27	40	49	36	..	cloudy	cloudy	clear
28	31	40	34	..	cloudy	clear	clear

"These observations are from a south exposure, and, moving the thermometer to the north, the difference is near as follows: Three degrees on cloudy days, ten degrees when clear at noon, and five degrees when clear also at sundown. On the third, very high winds through the day, S.W.W."

Yonge street was only in a semi-passable condition from Lot (Queen) street, north to the three-mile post, which was at the north end. The people drove down Lot street to Victoria and then into King street. Toronto street was at one time known as Yonge street.

The mile was counted from the corner of Yonge and Lot (Queen) streets. Mr. Hale had opened up a portion of Yonge street, north of Lot street.

THE OPENING OF YONGE STREET.

York, Saturday, March 14th, 1801.

"At a meeting of the subscribers to the opening of Yonge street held at the Government Buildings on Monday last, the 9th inst., pursuant to public notice, William Jarvis, Esq., in the chair; the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to oversee and inspect the work, one member of which to attend in person daily by rotation: James Macaulay, Esq., M.D., William Weekes, Esq., A. Wood, Esq., W. Allan, Esq., Mr. John Cameron, Mr. Simon McNab.

After the meeting the committee went in a body, accompanied by the Hon. J. Elmsley, to view that part of the street which Mr. Hale, the undertaker, had in part opened. After ascertaining the alterations and improvements necessary to be made, and providing for the immediate building of a bridge over the creek between the second and third mile posts, the committee adjourned."

"S. McNabb, secretary of the committee."

"York, 9th of March, 1801."

Subjoined is a list of subscribers, with the sums severally subscribed:

Hon. J. Elmsley	$80
Hon. P. Russell	20
Hon. J. McGill	16
Hon. D. W. Smith	10
John Small, Esq.	20
R. J. D. Gray, Esq.	20
Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	10
Wm. Wilcocks, Esq.	15
D. Burns, Esq.	20
Wm. Weekes, Esq.	15
James Macaulay, Esq.	20
Alex. McDonnell, Esq. ..	The work of one yoke of oxen for four days.

Alex. Wood, Esq.	10
Wm. Allan, Esq.	10
Mr. John Cameron	15
Mr. D. Cameron	10
Mr. Jacob Herchmer	5
Mr. Simon McNabb	5
Mr. P. Mealey	5
Mr. Elisha Peaman	10
Thomas Ridout, Esq.	4
Mr. T. G. Simons	4
Mr. Wm. Waters	5
Mr. Robt. Young	10
Mr. J. Vanzante	5
Mr. Thos. Hamilton	10
Mr. Dan Tiers	5
Mr. John Edgell	5
Mr. Geo. Cutter	10
Mr. James Playter	6
Mr. Joseph McMurtrie	5
Mr. Wm. Buckett	6
Mr. John Horton	4
Mr. John Kerr	2
Total	$392

A correspondent of the Oracle writes an epistle on the opening up of Yonge street, which should be incorporated in an essay on the characteristics of man as a giver in aid of public institutions. Such a letter written in a paper to-day would not bring much fruit. More fact and less argument of the ethical kind would secure a better result.

"YONGE STREET ROAD."

"Messrs. Printers—PUBLIC SPIRIT manifested by contributing liberally to undertakings of a common and general nature sets the individual in civilized society as much above his fellow citizens as those are superior to the rude and unconnected wanderers of the forest. Man, in his single capacity, in his separate and solitary sphere of being, scarcely surpasses his fellow animals in any qualities but craft and cruelty.

"It is from a combination of powers, a coalition of the faculties and endeavors of the many that mankind derive the character of their proud pre-eminence in nature. Public institutions and labor form aggrandize and perpetuate a people—the Roman name even at this day comamnds the admiration of the world.

"Some people are apt, Messrs. Printers, to conceal their vices under fair disguises of virtue; the timid man endeavors to pass his fear for prudence; the selfish, his avarice for economy—yet none are deceived but themselves. Will anyone ascribe to virtuous motives the refusal of a mite towards effecting so desirable a purpose as rendering the beginning of Yonge street passable? No! Little will be expected from mediocrity, but something from all. True economy consists in retrenching from the shillpences of selfish gratification, the fund bestowed upon such an object.

"In nothing can man resemble the Divinity more than in liberality. Liberality is not to be measured by the amount of the donation, but by the proportion between the gift and the means of giving. On this principle the farmer or tradesman, who gives his day or two days' labor, may proudly say, 'I have done as much as any—I have put myself upon a common level with generous minds—my offering has been proportionate to my circumstances; had these been greater, that would have been more ample.' "VORAZ."

York, March 12th, 1801."

Vol. X.—The Oracle, York, Saturday March 21st, 1801—No. 46, Total No. 513.

SHORTAGE OF WHITE PAPER.

The issue is printed on blue paper probably being used for handbill work, the stock of white having evidently run out. It contains nothing of importance.

The issue of Saturday, March 28th, 1801, is also printed on blue paper, and so are the issues which follow.

QUAINT MARRIAGE NOTICE.

There is quaint notice to the effect that there had been

"MARRIED—On Thursday last, by the Revd. Geo. O. Stuart, Mr. Wilmont to the amiable Miss Stegman of this town."

OPENING OF YONGE ST. NORTH OF THE TOWN.

The following notice determines exactly the amount of work to be done on Yonge street.

"Public notice is hereby given that proposals for completing that part of Yonge street between the town of York and the three-mile post will be received by the subscriber until the 10th day of April next. Persons wishing to undertake may propose for the

whole or any part. Answers will be given on the day on which proposals are made.

"SIMON McNAB,
"Secretary to the Commi 'ee.
"York, 27th March, 1801."

Vol. X., The Oracle, York, Saturday, April 18th, 1801.—No. 50.—Total N. 5'8.

This issue was of two pages and contains the usual proclamation and foreign news.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

A notice of the dissolution of partnership of Mr. William Allan and Alexander Wood, a merchant, whose place of business was later on the north-west corner of King and Frederick streets, is published.

'Public notice is hereby given that the partnership of Allan and Wood expired on Monday, the 13th April inst. Those indebted to the said firm, either by promissory note or book debt, will please make payment to Alexander Wood, and those who have demands against the Company are requested to exhibit their accounts to him for payment. Mr. Allan, Alexander Wood, York, 16th April, 1801."

Vol. X., The Oracle, York, Saturday, May 2nd, 1801—No. 52—Total No. 520.

In this issue there are proclamations and foreign news, but nothing of local interest.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Following this issue in the bound volume in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa is a number of the "Quebec Gazette, of the 1st December, 1791, printed in both French and English and containing the account of the division of the Province of Canada into Upper and Lower Canada.

Vol. XI. of the Gazette commences with this number.

Vol. XI., The Oracle, York, Saturday, May 9th, 1801—No. 1—Total No. 521.

GROWTH OF HEMP.

This issue contains proclamations and foreign and United States news.

The growing of hemp was much favored in the early days, and it was thought at the time that the province could provide a supply of hemp that would suffice for Great Britain. A public meeting was called for the 14th inst., of which the editor writes:

"We expect the meeting on Thursday next at the Government Buildings will be very numerously attended in order to take into consideration the culture of that most necessary article, hemp, for the use of our navy and shipping, and for which no soil can be better for its growth than that of the plains of this province; besides the advantage of bringing into circulation in this country the large sums of money which Great Britain annually expends for that article."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, York, Saturday, May 16th, 1801.—No. 2.—Total—No. 522.

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

The "Toronto" yacht ran between Kingston and Toronto. The Oracle says:

"Arrived this morning on board the 'Toronto' Capt. Earl, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, his aide-de-camp and secretary, from Quebec.'

And also that:

"We hear that his Excellency has ordered the Parliament to meet on the 28th inst., for the actual despatch of business."

THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

The meeting called for the encouragement of the culture of hemp was held in due course, the following account appearing in the Oracle:

"AT A MEETING

Of the Gentry, Clergy and Yeomanry of the Home District, holden at York on the 14th of May, 1801, Mr. Sheriff M'Donell in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:

"I.—That the persons here present, and such other persons resident in the Home District as might be desirous hereafter to add their names, should and did thereby form themselves into a Society for the Encouragement of the Culture of Hemp in the Home District.

"II.—That the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Peter Russell, the Hon. John McGill, the Hon. Mr. Justice Allcock, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr.

Sheriff McDonell, William Allan, Alexander Wood, Duncan Cameron and John Cameron, Esquires, should be a committee to prepare and submit a plan of the constitution of the society and of the measures best calculated to carry the purposes of the institution into effect.

"III.—That the society do meet and receive the report of the said committee on Thursday next, 20th inst., at XII o'clock, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York.

"IV.—That the list of the members be left at the house of William Allan for the signatures of such persons as may choose to add their names.

"ALEX. McDONELL,

"Sheriff of the Home District."

Mr. Sheriff McDonell then left the chair, and, the Chief Justice having taken it, it was unanimously resolved:—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Sheriff McDonell for having called the district together on an occasion so interesting to it and the province at large, as well as for the manner in which he conducted himself in the chair."

"J. ELMSLEY."

AN INDIGNANT MERCHANT.

Robert Young, jr., had the courage of his convictions, and was most decided in his effort to show that he was an honest man, for he advertises:

"Whereas, evil reports have been lately raised against the subscriber, that he was about to leave this province in order to defraud his creditors, he now informs them that he stands ready to turn out any property he has on hand, at the prisal of any judicious men, to them for the payment of his honest debts; he likewise requests all those indebted to him to make payment immediately to enable him to do the same, or they may expect trouble from

ROBERT YOUNG, JR."

York, May 14th, 1801.

A WELL-KNOWN TAVERN.

The house alluded to in the following advertisement was situated on King street east. The advertisement reads:—

TO BE SOLD.

"Lot No. 24, south side of King street, opposite to Mr. Cooper's tavern, on the 4th June now next ensuing, with that excellent frame house well enclosed, two storeys high, with a complete cellar thereunder, if not sold by private sale, before that period. Six months' credit will be given on approved notes, and an indisputable title will be given by applying to Mr. Hugh Cameron."

This notice is important in that it shows that the location of Mr. Cooper's tavern was on King street, and that "The Toronto Coffee House" may have been its successor.

UNIQUE DEATH NOTICE.

Marriage or death notices in pioneer days generally contained some reference to the personal qualities of the persons concerned, as will be seen by the following:

"Departed this life on Thursday last (14th inst.), Miss Susannah Beaman, daughter of Mr. E. Beaman, of this town. She was the hope of a fond parent and admired by all who knew her."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, York, Saturday June 13th, 1801—No. 6—Total No. 526.

NELSON'S VICTORY.

This issue contains a full account of the victory of the Nile taken from a "London Gazette Extraordinary," and the editor states:

"Last Monday was a day of universal rejoicing in this town, occasioned by the arrival of the news of the splendid victory gained by Lord Nelson over the Danes in Copenhagen Roads, on the 2nd of April last. In the morning the great guns at the garrison were fired; at night there was a general illumination and bonfires blazed in almost every quarter."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, York, Saturday, June 20th, 1801—No. 7—Total No. 527.

A MASONIC ADDRESS.

The Master of Harmony Masonic Lodge, Bro. Daniel Cozens, jr., resigned his position as W.M., and in doing so delivered an address that is considered worthy of publication by the Oracle. It reads:

"Brethren—As this is the period which the constitution of our society has limited for my holding the

high and most honorable seat in which brotherly love and Masonic affection has placed and so long continued me, I cannot resign the dignified charge without giving expression to the warm and tender emotions which this charge has created. First, then, brethren, accept my grateful and unfeigned thanks for the distinguished honor of voting me into the chair. I have endeavored with earnest solicitude to discharge the duties attached to it in such a manner as to secure your applause and my own approbation as a Mason; if in any instance I have been delinquent, my abilities only are taxable; my heart is purely blameless. Accept, further, brethren, collectively, my warmest thanks for the order and harmony which has been conspicuous in the lodge since I have had the honor of presiding in it. It is only by such praiseworthy and exemplary conduct that we can be enabled to restore Masonry to its original dignity, and render it subservient to the design of its institution. It is thus only my brethren, that we can display to the world the native beauties of our Order, and avoid being the reproach of the unenlightened, and it is thus only that we can raise ourselves above the common level; let us, then, my brethren, so order our moral conduct and deportment that we may reflect new lustre on the badge of innocence and bond of friendship, which is more ancient than the 'Golden Fleece' or 'Roman Eagle,' more honorable than the 'Gilded star or silken garter.' Let us wear in our hearts that innocence of which we wear the emblem in our bodies; let us in every situation and transaction of life remember that we are Masons; let the order which the rules of the lodge impose on us be voluntary and our rule of conduct on all occasions, let this truth be deeply impressed on our minds, that no one can be a good Mason in open lodge who is otherwise out of it—that goodness is the foundation of "free and accepted Masonry," and that goodness only can form the superstructure; and, lastly, that no one can be a good Mason who is not a good man.

"I cannot dismiss this subject, brethren, without tenderly suggesting that it be your future and most serious care to guard against admitting into this society persons who, from loose principles, unmoral and disorderly conduct, bring Masonry into disgrace and affix upon the whole body a stigma as unjust as it is prevalent. You are called to be thus jealous by every inducement, your domestic peace as a body, your characters as men, your reputations as Masons and your dignity as members of society; with such impressions I feel an assurance that you hereafter will scrutinize with watchful caution the character of every future candidate and admit no man until his principles are fully ascertained.

"May the three great lights, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit so enlighten our minds and invigorate our souls that we stray not into the region of darkness beyond the tropic of redemption. Let us then, my brethren, make the four cardinal virtues the four corners of that immortal mansion which every Mason should pride and glory in rearing; as we advance in the noble labor let us mount on Jacob's ladder whose summit will bring our faith to reality and our hope to widely spreading immortal love; to us, will then be allotted some of the many mansions which the Great Architect of our Salvation has declared to be in His Father's house, where all is regulated by the square of Almighty Goodness and compass of infinite mercy, where is heard no axe nor hammer's sound, but sounds of eternal praise from Cherubim and Seraphim with whom many that of Masons join until time shall be no more."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, Saturday, June 27, 1801—No. 8—Total No. 528.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

This issue is printed on blue paper. It contains a proclamation to the "Freeholders of the County of Durham, east riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe," in connection with the election to take place shortly, and signed by "William Allan, returning officer for the County of Durham, the east riding of

the County of York and the County of Simcoe."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, Saturday, July 4th, 1801—No. 9—Total

This issue contains foreign and continental news and Sheriff's notices.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

The result of the election announced in the last issue is given. It reads:

"Last Friday at the final close of the poll, for a member to represent the County of Durham, east riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, in the present Parliament of this province Angus McDonell, Esq., was declared duly elected; there appearing for him 112 unquestionable votes, and for J. Small, Esq., 32; majority, 80."

Mr. Angus McDonell was afterwards the sheriff of York and was lost with many others in the wreck of the Government schooner, "Speedy," in 1805.

METHOD OF RECEIVING NEWS

Important news did not come by News came to Montreal and was then filtered through private correspondents, for the following is a copy of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal to his correspondent at Kingston, dated July 10th, 1801.

"Dear Sir—Please to send the letters to York as soon as possible; they contain the important news received by an arrival from Jersey, so late as the 6th of May, of complete success in Egypt. General Menou is a prisoner and his army has capitulated. Eleven thousand Europeans and natives sailed from Bombay to co-operate with Gen. Abercrombie. The Emperor Alexander disclaims all the pretensions of his predecessor upon Malta—Sir H. Parker has been recalled and Lord Nelson appointed in his room."

Another letter, same date:—

"I have only time to inform you that by an arrival bringing London papers to the 2nd of May, General Menou and all the French army are prisoners to General Abercrombie, after being well beat; three days after which General Craig landed from the East Indies with 12,000 men. The business in the north is settled, the Baltic and the Elbe are open and the Emperor of Russia has given up any claim to Malta."

Vol. XI., The Oracle, Saturday, July 11th, 1801.—No. 10—Total No. [illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE PROROUGED

The Legislature was prorogued [illegible] month, for it is announced that:—"Last Thursday at twelve o'clock his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and, being seated on the throne, he commanded by message through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber; and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech to both Houses of Parliament," which is duly given.

Vol. XI., York, Saturday, July 18th 1801.—No. 11—Total No. 531.

This issue is the first that contains the latest news from London concerning "London Fashions."

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS IN U. C.

The counterfeiter was in the land a century ago, for the public had the benefit of the following:

"CAUTION."

"The public ought to be on their guard how they take dollars of the date of 1796 and 1797, as there is a large number of them in circulation very handsomely plated, supposed to have been imported this spring into the States from Birmingham and Sheffield; and in all probability may come into circulation here; the milling on the pillar side is rather faint; and they may easily be discovered by sawing on the edge with a knife and turning it strong up, when the plate will rise.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.

This issue marks a change in the proprietorship of the Gazette. Messrs. Waters and Simons had been the publishers, but were now succeeded by Mr. John Bennett. The title still reads:—

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

Tuesday, July 18th, 1801.

Total Number 532. 4 dollars per Ann.

As this is the first number of the paper issued under the ownership of John Bennett, he makes the following announcement:—

"TO THE PUBLIC."

"Impressed with the most lively confidence in the liberal encouragement of a generous public, the subscriber has undertaken the publication of the 'Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle'; begs leave to offer his services in the line of his profession, and hopes he may experience the same benevolent protection with which his predecessors have heretofore met.

"Induced by the sincere desire to become useful to an enlightened community, he will endeavor to render his paper an instructing and amusing vehicle by inserting with precision the latest and most interesting intelligence from all parts, in order that they may be enabled to form as correct and extensive an idea of the fluctuating situation of affairs constantly exhibited in Europe as circumstances will admit of.

"The Oracle will comprehend all domestic intelligence, as also such productions as may conduce to improve the mind without injuring the morals; but licentious writings and personal invective will be carefully avoided and constantly rejected.

"A small department of the paper will also be allotted to useful and entertaining miscellany and the most esteemed production of the muses.

"The subscriber begs leave to conclude by assuring the public that his utmost endeavor will be to devote his slender talents to their service, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit their confidence and protection.—John Bennett."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, 28th July, 1801. No. 12—Total No. 532.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publisher of the Oracle meant business. He was determined to purge his subscription list of delinquents, for a notice reads:—

"The printer respectfully informs the subscribers to this paper that an extensive correspondence will soon be established, which, he flatters himself, will render the Oracle of more general utility and ensure its further consultation and confidence.

"Those gentlemen who intend withdrawing their patronage will please signify their intention to the printer as soon as possible, in order that he may be enabled to ascertain the real number of subscribers. The printing office is removed to the house of Mr. A. Cameron, King street, where the business will be carried on in its different branches with despatch and on moderate terms. The rate of subscription (to be paid half-yearly) and of advertising will remain as heretofore. Subscriptions to the Oracle will be received at this office and at the Toronto Coffee House.

"York, 28th July, 1801.

No reason is given for the change, but this Gazette came out on a Tuesday instead of on a Saturday. The names of the publishers, Wm. Waters and T. G. Simons, also disappear from this date from the front page.

DEFAULTERS RE LAND.

The local Government had the usual trouble that all Governments have with those who take up land and fail to fulfil the conditions agreed to. The Oracle announces—

"The Lieut-Governor's Office, York, 27th July, 1801—Notice is hereby given to all persons located upon Yonge street that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the defaulters, on which day, if they cannot show good cause why further time should be given to them, their locations will be rescinded and the lots thrown open."

The term "Yonge street" applied to the land on both sides of the street from the town line of York to Richmond Hill.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 1st, 1801.—No. 13—Total No. 533.

PURCHASE OF HEMP SEED.

This issue has a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the purchasing of hemp seed, to promote its cultivation in this province.

PICTURES OF MONTREAL.

The following advertisement appears in this number:—

"To be Published by Subscription—Two Views in Aqua Tinta, comprehending the East and North-west Views of the City of Montreal, Province of Lower Canada, dedicated by permission to his Excellency, Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, etc.

"The drawings taken on the spot by Richard Dillon, a youth of 17 years of age, and principally a self-taught genius; price to subscribers one guinea, non-subscribers one guinea and a half. Subscriptions taken at the New York Coffee House, Royal Exchange; Mr. Dangerfield's, bookseller, Berkeley Square; Mr. Cook's, No. 60 Park street, Grosvenor Square, London; and by the printer hereof." The Oracle, Saturday, August 15th, 1801.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1801—No. 14—Total No. 534.

LOST NOTE OF HAND.

Mr. Karr (Kerr) apparently relied on the newspaper press in order to protect himself rather than have recourse to law, for he says:—

"Notice is hereby given to all persons forbidding them to purchase a note of hand against John J. Karr, now in the hands of James McMurtrie, bearing date on or about the 10th of March, 1801, for the sum of ten pounds or upwards, York currency, payable in June last. The cause of advertising is I have a book account against him of about the same amount, which he refuses to settle.

"8th of August. John J. Karr."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1801—No. 17.—Total No. 537.

The whole of this issue is devoted to British and continental news. There is a supplement also which contains local news.

ANOTHER HANGING.

The following is the first report of a trial for murder and execution of the crime recorded in a paper of the province:—

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Aug. 30th, 1801.

"On Friday, the 14th, came on at Niagara, before the Hon. Judge Allcock, the trial of George Nemiers and Mary London, alias Mary Osborn, for the murder of the late Mr. Bartholomew London, of Saltfleet, by poison. The trial commenced at half-past nine in the morning and took up about eight hours. The Attorney-General in a pathetic address to the jury called their attention to the solemn duty before them. He said that although he prosecuted for the Crown, it should be seen that he urged no matter that appeared doubtful; he was as much their advocate as their prosecutor. The fact being fully proven, the jury delivered them in guilty, and the judge, who had throughout the trial judged with mercy, now with mildness proceeded to pass the dreadful sentence of the law, to be executed on the 17th, which was accordingly executed pursuant to sentence. A numerous concourse of people attended the execution."

BANISHED FOR THEFT.

Oliver Bartlett, on Monday, the 17th, was tried for theft, and received sentence to "depart this province for seven years."

This penalty might commend itself to modern lawmakers. It would be less expensive than turning a lock and key on thieves, but it would scarcely be fair to the country to which the criminal would be deported.

THE FUNNY MAN APPEARS.

The following odd article appears in "Answer to a Lady," who requested to know why a gardener was the most remarkable man in the world:—"Because no man has more business upon Earth and always chooses good ground for what he does. He commands his Thyme. He is Master of his Mint, and raises his Celery every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not produce him a Plumb. He meets with more boughs than a Minster of State. He makes more Beds than the French King, and has in them more Painted Ladies and more Roses and Lilies than are to be found at a country wake. He makes Raking his business more than his diversion, as many fine gentlemen do, but he makes it an advantage, both to his

health and fortune, which is the case with few others."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1801.—No. 19—Total No. 538.

LEGISLATURE TO OPEN.

A proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor announces the date of the opening of the Legislature at York, and also contains a report of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament.

A YORK LADY DIES.

A death notice reads:—"DIED—On Sunday last, after a long illness, Mrs. Beaman, wife of Mr. E. Beaman, of this town; and on Tuesday her remains were attended to the place of interment by a respectable concourse of people."

Mr. Beaman (Beman) subsequently married Esther Sayre, widow of Christopher Robinson.

AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

An owner of real estate in York announces that he has land to give away upon certain conditions. To an investor to-day the terms might not be unreasonable. The acreage is not given, but from the record in the Registry Office it is learned to have been 201 3-10 feet by 198 feet. The lot is supposed to be that property on Duchess and Ontario streets occupied by Mr. William Bond, then by Thomas Ridout, and later by the late Sir C. S. Gzowski.

"TO BE GIVEN AWAY—

"That beautifully situated lot, No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Duchess streets; the buildings thereon are a small two and half storey house, with a gallery in front, which commands a view of the lake and bay; in the cellar a never-failing spring of fine water, and a stream of fine water running through one corner of the lot; there is a good kitchen in rear of the house, and a stable sufficient for two cows and two horses, and the lot is in good fence.

"The conditions are with the person or persons who accepts of the above present that he, she or they purchase not less than two thousand apple trees at three shillings N.Y.C. each; after which will be added as a further present about one hundred apple, thirty peach and fourteen cherry trees, besides wild plums, wild cherries, English gooseberries, white and red currants, etc., etc. There are forty of the above apple trees, as also the peach and cherry trees, planted regular as an orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring and must be considered as very valuable; also as a kitchen garden will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.

"The above are well calculated for a professional or independent gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half-way from the lake to the late Attorney-General's, and opposite the town farm of the Hon. D. W. Smith.

"Payment will be made easy; a good deed, and possession given any time from the 1st of November to the 1st of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

"WILLIAM BOND.

"York, Sept. 4th, 1801."

The original patentee of lot 1, northwest corner of Duchess and Ontario streets, was Marianne White, wife of John White, Attorney-General. She received it as a crown grant on 31st December, 1798, and on 19th January, 1807, it came into the possession of William Cooper. The dimensions of the lot were 198 feet square, and today would be worth about $500 a foot. It takes in 78 to 100 Ontario street, which includes the Hamilton Brewing Company building, the Newell building, a lane on the south of the Newell building and Ontario Place, on the north side of the Newell building. The 198 feet along Duchess street take in Nos. 132 to 150, numbering eastward, and 40 feet frontage on Duchess street of the Hamilton Brewing Company building on the corner.

The town farm of D. W. Smith faced on King street, its rear part on Duchess street

In plain English this means that Mr. Bond wanted £150 sterling for his lot or about $730.

Vol. XI.—The oracle, Saturday, Oct. 3rd, 1801.—No. 22.—Total No. 542.

ARMY DESERTERS.

Deserters from the army had the benefit of not only accurate description in the Oracle, but the knowledge

that their capture would receive a handsome reward. One of the Royal Canadian Volunteers left Kingston, and was advertised for in the following terms:—

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

"Deserted from Kingston, on the 7th inst., Sergeant Levi P. Cole, of His Majesty's 2nd Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers; about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fresh complexion, black eyes and hair, remarkable for a scar from a cut above his right temple; by trade a laborer, and born in the State of Rhode Island. Any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver him to any of His Majesty's garrisons in Upper or Lower Canada, shall have a reward of Twenty Guineas.

JOHN M'DONELL,

Lt.-Col. Com. 2nd Batt., R.C.V.

"Fort George, Niagara, U. C., Sept. 18th, 1801.'

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 24th, 1801.—No. 25—Total No. 545.

This issue contains a proclamation calling Parliament together and a death notice as follows:—

"Departed this life, on Sunday last, after a short but severe illness (of a fever), Mrs Mary Glean, consort of Mr. Oliver Glean, late from the city of New York."

The word "consort" was apparently more popular with some than the word "wife."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 31st, 1801.—No. 26—Total No. 546.

BLUE PAPER AGAIN.

This paper, in which there is nothing of interest, is printed on blue paper, as are also the successive issues until the 23rd of January, 1802.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1801.—No. 28—Total No. 548.

THE FIRST BAKER IN YORK.

Paul Morin was the first baker in York. His shop occupied the site of Firstbrook's box factory on King street east.

"PAUL MORIN

begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has declined carrying on the baking business for Mr Beaman and now carries it on in all its branches on his own account, at the house formerly occupied by Mr Beaman, where they may be supplied with bread at the rate of four lbs for a shilling; biscuits, buns, cakes etc. He hopes by assiduity and attention to his business to merit encouragement

N. B.—Any person sending flour to be baked by him will receive seven lbs. of bread for every six lbs. of flour."

In this case a shilling would probably mean Halifax currency, or twenty cents

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

John Horton has a novel notice for the collection of debts:

"JOHN HORTON

requests all those who are indebted to him and whose accounts ought to have been paid long ago, to make payment in the course of one month from this date, or unpleasant measures will be recurred to; evasive answers from those whose accounts have been given in will not satisfy his creditors; he therefore hopes that this notice will be productive of something more than promises from those whose accounts remain unpaid

York, 12th of November, 1801.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov 28th, 1801.—No. 30—Total No. 550

UNION JACK HOISTED.

The following interesting item appears in this issue:—

"On Tuesday last the new Union Jack was displayed at the Garrison; it was hoisted precisely at twelve o'clock, honored by a Royal Salute from the great guns, accompanied by three volleys of small arms from the Queen's Rangers and Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty there."

On Thursday, December 10th, a "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued announcing that preliminaries had been arranged for a treaty of peace between France and England. This No. was 32—552.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1801.—No. 33.—Total No. 553.

AMERICAN COUNTERFEIT SILVER

The counterfeiting of American dollars and quarter-dollars is again referred to, and the public are warned as follows:—

"CAUTION.—As there are a number of counterfeit pieces of money now in circulation in this town, the public is requested to be on its guard in receiving dollars, quarter-dollars, etc. They may easily be known by the thinness of the plate, which is considerably worn and has somewhat a coppery appearance, and by sawing or scraping them with a knife."

"TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE.

"The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has hitherto amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them that the above house is now fitted up in convenient manner and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging. He is constantly provided with the best liquors, viands, etc., and flatters himself that the conveniences of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

"WILLIAM COOPER.

"York, 12th December, 1801.

"N.B.—Good stabling and provender for horses."

It will be noted that the word "Toronto" is used, a name merely by which the coffee house was known, and not given because the town was so-called, as at this date it bore "York."

The location of the Toronto Coffee House is not given, but it is supposed to have been in the house which stood directly west of the Bank of Toronto on Wellington street. Some think it was on King street, on the site of Cooper's Tavern. William Cooper lived in this house for years when he owned Church street wharf.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1801.—No. 34.—Total No. 554.

THE POSTMASTER RESIGNS.

"To prevent disappointment, and trouble, the public is requested to take notice that some time ago Mr. Willcocks resigned his place as Postmaster for York, his reasonable charges for the rent of an office, stationery, fire, candles and a servant to attend, being disputed; although by his assiduity and attention the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts he rendered, and the money he remitted to the Postmaster-General at Quebec."

WIFE DESERTS HER HUSBAND.

Some of the wives who were not content in their lawful houses in early York did not hesitate to take French leave and subject themselves to public notices like the following:

"Whereas Bathsheba Cameron, wife of Archibald Cameron, of the town of York, Upper Canada, has without any just cause of provocation whatever eloped from his bed and board, behaved in an unbecoming manner, and after absenting herself from the 1st of January, 1799, although solicited to return without effect, which he can prove, has again returned to this town; he is therefore at last under the disagreeable but absolute necessity of thus giving public notice that the said Bathsheba Cameron may not be credited nor harbored on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

"Archibald Cameron.

"York, 18th of December, 1801."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1801.—No. 35.—Total No. 555.

YORK AND NIAGARA PASSAGE.

The communication between Toronto and Niagara was irregular. There were, of course, no steamers. Sailing vessels had to be relied on, and this caused delay, so much so that this edition of the Oracle says:—

"It is much to be lamented that the communication between Niagara and this town is so irregular and unfrequent. Opportunities do not now often occur of receiving the American papers from our correspondents, and

thereby prevents us, for the present, from laying before our readers the state of politics in Europe."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 2nd, 1802.—No. 36.—Total No. 556.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

In this issue "The printer presents his congratulatory compliments to his customers on the New Year."

The usual newsboys' address was not in vogue.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1802.—No. 37.—Total No. 557.

MAIL BY COURIER TO NIAGARA.

The mail service between York and Niagara was not only by sailing vessel, but by courier. He came from Niagara via "The Head of the Lake" (Hamilton) and carried the mail east to Kingston. The postmaster at York advertises:—

"Post-office, York, 9th January, 1802.—The courier who proceeds on to Niagara this day will on his return from thence remain here one day, when the mail for Lower Canada, as well as for Kingston, will be closed."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1802.—No. 38.—Total No. 558.

THE FIRST BARBER.

The following notice is the first intimation of a public barber and hairdresser in York. Barbering, no doubt, paid better than soldiering, and, therefore, having served his country, Mr. Peacock decided to serve the public at large for he announces:

"Thomas Seaton Peacock, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser.

"Now, belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this garrison, shortly expecting his discharge, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity that he means then to settle here and follow said business; but will at present attend any ladies or gentlemen who may choose to employ him."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1802.—No. 39.—Total No. 559.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

"Monday last, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, the same was observed here with every demonstration of joy. At noon a royal salute was fired, succeeded by three volleys of small arms by the troops in garrison."

The consort of H. M. George III. was Charlotte, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1802.—No. 40.—Total No. 560.

NOW ON WHITE PAPER.

The Gazette is again printed on white paper. In contains the usual British and foreign news, proclamations and business announcements and the following Notice from the Printer:—

THE PRINTER TO THE PUBLIC.

"To the Public:—The subscribers to the Upper Canada Gazette are respectfully informed that with the present number will commence the second half year. The printer feels it a duty incumbent on him to offer his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, and to the public in general, for the flattering encouragement he has so amply experienced in the line of his profession during the preceding six months, however unmerited on his part, and begs they will accept them therefore, not merely as a matter of form, but as the real sentiments of a grateful heart.

"Upon a retrospective view of the plan on which the Gazette has hitherto been conducted, it will readily and plainly appear that every species of invective has been carefully avoided; it has not been used as an instrument calculated to wound private feelings, or to blemish individual fame; the strictest attention has been paid to morality—and the latest and most interesting occurrences possible to be procured have been laid before the public—but from our relative situation it will sometimes unavoidably happen (particularly at this season of the year) that the communication with the sources from whence we derive our information will for a time meet with impediment. This is a circumstance against which the printer cannot guard; nor can it be effectually remedied until the establishment of a regular conveyance.

"Actuated therefore by a firm adherence to the principles of moral-

lity and with a watchful eye to the interests of the constitution under which we have the happiness to be placed, he will by every means in his power, strenuously endeavour to merit a continuation of that confidence so generously afforded, and exert every effort to give universal satisfaction.

"He laments the present absolute necessity of publishing on paper of such inferior quality, but has spared neither pains nor expense to obviate that inconvenience in future, by actually importing from London a stock of good paper, together with an assortment of good printing materials; but owing to their late arrival in Quebec they cannot be forwarded till the ensuing spring, when he will be enabled to perform every branch of his business relative to the letter press with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

"It has hitherto been and ever will be his constant wish and utmost endeavor to devote his slender talents to the service of his Country and the Public.

"Subscriptions for the Upper Canada Gazette, as well as orders for printing will be received at the Printing Office and at the Toronto Coffee House."

THE FIRST CHAIRMAKER.

Here is the announcement of the first chair maker in York, "Donald Tiers." His reference to "common chairs from below" is to an importation from Montreal which was "below" York.

"The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he now intends carrying on his business in all its branches; and those who wish can be served with chairs of every sort in his branch, without delay; armed chairs, settees and dining ditto; fan back and brace back chairs. He very shortly expects a quantity of different paints; it will then be in his power to finish his chairs in the best manner, and by his great attention to perform his promises, hopes to merit protection and support. Daniel Tiers. York, Jan. 23rd, 1802."

"N. B.—He also expects a quantity of common chairs from below, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1902.—No. 42.—Total No. 562.

DEATH OF THE DEPUTY P. M. G.

The representative of the British Postal Department in Canada from 1774-1800, was Hon. Hugh Finlay, Deputy Postmaster General and by him the entire mail service of the country was administered and controlled. He had served from 1750-74, under Benjamin Franklin, first English Deputy Postmaster-General for the British-American Provinces. His death is thus recorded:

"Quebec, 31st December, 1801.

"On Saturday, the 26th inst., departed this life the Hon. Hugh Finlay, late Deputy Postmaster General of British America, and the eldest member of His Majesty's Councils. As a parent, friend and loyal subject he ranked with the first in society, and his faithful and meritorious services in this Province for forty-one years stand sufficiently recorded to render further comment unnecessary."

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL DIES.

The following is the obituary notice of Major Samuel Holland, the Surveyor-General of the Province of Canada, 1763. Many of the manuscript plans in the Dominion Archives are signed by him. During his stay in Quebec, Prince Edward (Duke of Kent), paid Holland many visits at his old mansion on the St. Foye road:

"Died, on the 28th instant, of a lingering illness, which he bore for many years with Christian patience and resignation, Major S. Holland. He has been in his time an intrepid, active and intelligent officer, never making difficulties however arduous the duty he was employed in. He was an excellent Field Engineer, in which capacity he was employed in the year 1758 at the siege of Louisbourg in the detachment of the army under Gen. Wolfe, who, after silencing the batteries that opposed our entrance into the harbour and from his own setting fire to three ships of the line, and obliging the remainder in a disabled state to haul out of cannon shot, that great officer by a rapid and unexpected movement took post within 400 yards of the town,

from whence Major Holland, under his directions, carried on the approaches, destroyed the defences of the town and making a practicable breach, obliged the enemy to capitulate. He distinguished himself also at the conquest of Quebec in 1759, and was made honourable mention of in General Wolfe's will as a legatee. He also distinguished himself in the defence of Quebec in 1760, after Gen. Murray's unsuccessful attack on the enemy. After the Peace he was appointed Surveyor General of this Province, and was usefully employed in surveying the American coasts, from which survey these drafts published some years since by Major Desbarres have been principally taken."

The only living grandson (1913) of the Surveyor-General is Augustus E. C. Holland of Wallace Bridge, N. S.

YONGE ST. IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of Yonge street appears to have been a very live issue at this period, for on February 7th, 1802, the Oracle has this notice:—

"The committee for contracting for and inspecting the repair of Yonge street will receive further proposals for completing that part of said street between the town of York and lot No. 1 the work to be done in manner following:—

"Causewaying where necessary between the town and Poplar Plain Creek with gross sound timber of 18 feet in length, covering 14 feet of the breadth of the causeway with earth, and opening a ditch on one side of the same—the causeway to be as central in the course of the street as possible, and the ditch to be sufficient to carry off the water and not less than three feet wide.

"Clearing off that part of the street where causewaying is unnecessary, between the town and the said creek, cutting the stumps quite level with the ground, levelling the hillocks, filling up the hollows, and making the surface smooth and free from any obstructions 18 feet wide along the centre of the road.

"Clearing off and causewaying in like manner such part of the said street as has the timber standing on it from the Poplar Plain Creek to Lot No. 1.

"A reasonable proposal will immediately be accepted of and the parts necessary to be causewayed pointed out to the person undertaking the work."

The improvements on Yonge street were still agitating the public mind. Part of the work had been done by Eliphalet Hale, but more was required.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, contemplating the advantage which must arise from the rendering of Yonge street accessible and convenient to the public, and having before us a proposal for completing that part of the said street between the town of York and lot No. 1, do hereby respectively agree to pay the sums annexed to our names towards the carrying of the said proposal into effect; cherishing at the same time the hope that every liberal character will give his support to a work which has for its design the improvement of the country as well as the convenience of the public."

	Dols		Dols
xChief Justice	100	xSim. McNabb	[illegible]
xRecelv. Gen'l.	20	J. McDougall	8
xRt. J. D. Gray 100 acres of land when the road is complete.		D. Cozens...	8
		Thos. Ward.	8
		xEl. Beaman	6
		Joseph Hunt.	6
		Ely Playter .	6
xJas. Macaulay	20	John Bennett	6
xAlex. Wood.	20	xGeo. Cutter.	6
xWm. Weeks.	20	James Norris	5
John McGill .	15	A. Cameron.	5
Wilson, Humphreys & Campbell ..	10	W. B. Peters	5
		Joshua Leach	5
D. W. Smith..	10	John Titus ..	5
Thos. Scott ..	10	Wm. Cooper .	5
xWm. Jarvis .	10	xWm. Hunter	5
xJohn Small .	10	J. B. Cozens.	5
xDavid Burns.	10	xDan. Tiers .	5
xW. Allan .	10	Thos. Forfar .	5
Al. McDonnell	10	Samuel Nash	5
An. McDonnell	10	Paul Moran .	3
William Smith	10	Thos. Smith.	3
R. Henderson	10	J. McBeath..	3

"Subscriptions will be received by Mr. S. McNabb, secretary, and advertised weekly in the Gazette. Those marked with a 'x' have paid a former subscription."

York, 8th May, 1802."

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 6, 1802.—No. 45.—Total No. 565.

REPAIRING YONGE STREET.

The Oracle rejoices over the proposed improvements on Yonge street. In this issue the editor says:—

"It affords us much pleasure to state to our readers that the necessary repair of Yonge street is likely to be soon effected, as the work, we understand, has been undertaken with the assurance of entering upon and completing it without delay; and to every one who reflects upon the sufferings at present of an industrious community on resorting to a market it cannot but prove highly satisfactory to observe a work of such convenience and utility speedily accomplished. That the measure of its future benefits must be extensive, indeed, we may reasonably expect; but whilst we look forward with flattering expectations of these benefits, we cannot but appreciate the immediate advantage which is afforded to us in being relieved of the statute labour circuitous (to) bye paths and occasional roads and in being enabled to apply the same to the improvement of the streets and the nearer and more direct approaches to the town."

In the following issue the word "to" is given as an erratum. It should have read "to circuitous by paths."

THE TOWN MEETING FOR 1802.

The annual town meeting was duly held and after the election of officers the height of fences was agreed to and the law against hogs was amended.

"At the annual town meeting held at Myles' & Playter's Hotel on Monday, the 1st of March, 1802, the following persons were elected for town and parish officers, viz :—

Ely Playter—Town Clerk.

Duncan Cameron.

Samuel Heron.

George Playter, Collector.

OVERSEERS OF THE HIGHWAYS, ETC.:

Jonathan Ashbridge—For the Bay Road, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarboro'.

John Playter—From the Bay Road to the Don Mills.

Jacob Delong—For the circle of the Humber.

Laurence Johnson—For Yonge street from No. 25 to Big Creek and half the bridge.

Thomas Hill—From half Big Creek Bridge to No. 1.

Joseph Ketchum—For the east half of Scarboro'.

Andrew Thompson—For the west half of Scarboro'.

Elisha Beman—For the town.

POUNDKEEPERS.

Robert Henderson—For the town.

Thomas Smith—For the Don.

John Dennis—For the Humber.

James Everson—For Yonge street.

Wm. Jones—For Scarboro'.

John Belkie

Joseph Willcocks

Town Wardens.

"It was agreed by the inhabitants at the aforesaid meeting that all lawful fences shall be the height of five feet, and that there shall be no space through the fence of more than four inches.

"With respect to hogs (under three months old) running at large in the country, it was voted by a majority that they should be at liberty to run at large without yokes. And in the town it was agreed that all hogs shall have liberty to run at large, provided they be yoked and ringed, but if found without a lawful yoke and a ring to the nose, shall be subject to impoundage until the owner pays one dollar for each hog. This restriction to commence on the 1st day of May next."

"E. PLAYTER, Town Clerk.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 27, 1802.—No. 48.—Total No. 568.

A BARREL OF FLOUR FOUND.

There is no local news at all in this issue. The following advertisement appears :—

"The public are hereby informed that there has been a barrel of flour left on the beach, near the Garrison, by persons unknown. Whoever will produce a just claim to the same may have it by applying to the Garrison

Sergeant-Major, and paying the expenses of the present advertisement.

"J. PETTO, G. S.-Major.

"York, March 22nd, 1802."

This was west of the Queen's Wharf. Petto was a N. C. O. in the Queen's Rangers.

Vol. XI.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 24, 1802.—No. 52.—Total No. 572.

YORK TO HEAD OF LAKE.

This issue contains the first announcement of a boat running from York to what is now Hamilton. Mr Willard says :—

"The subscriber will run a boat from York to the Head of the Lake once a week; the first departure will be from York the 31st instant (on Wednesday), and from the Head of the Lake, Saturday every week. Any commands left with Messrs. Miles & Playter and Mr. Beman, at York, and at the Government House, Mr. Bates and Richard Beasley, Esq., Head of the Lake, will be attended to with confidence and despatch.

"LEVI WILLARD.

"York, 30th March, 1802."

Another volume of the Gazette, the twelfth, commences with the paper of May 1st.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 1, 1802.—No. 1.—Total No. 573.

The Oracle, Saturday, May 1st, 1892.

ANOTHER WIFE GONE AWAY.

There is no local news of any importance, but another wife had left her bed and board, for the following advertisement appears :

"My wife, Catherine Tip, having absented herself from my bed and board without any provocation or sufficient reason, and, although frequently solicited, still refuses to return, I therefore notify all persons not to trust her on my account or to harbour her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting and will prosecute any person harboring, being able and willing, provided she returns, to support her myself.

"W.I. TIP.

"York, 27th April, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, M 15, 1802.—No. 3.—Total No. 574

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES

The governor of the province has a rived in York, for, under the loca heading of "The Oracle," York, Satu day, May 15th, it is stated that:

"It is with infinite pleasure we an nounce the arrival of his Excellen Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Gove nor of this province, and his suite, a very short passage from Quebec.

"His Excellency arrived in the ha bour yesterday evening on board th 'Toronto' and landed at the Garrison at nine o'clock. We understand he left Quebec, about the 27th ult."

SHE DENIES MARRIAGE.

The following advertisement ap pears in reply to one of William T in the issue of May 1st, as to the elopement of his wife:—

"Whereas William Tip has en deavored to pass himself upon the public for my husband, and has lately presumed to declare himself such in the Upper Canada Gazette, I conceive it a duty which I owe to the welfare of my children and to my own future happiness to assure the world that I never was and never will be united in wedlock to that unworthy man.

"CATHERINE CAMP

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 29, 1802.—No. 5.—Total No. 576.

This issue contains extracts from the London Gazette Extraordinary giving the intelligence that the "Definite Treaty of Peace" had been finally settled and signed.

THE LEGISLATURE OPENS.

Under the local heading is given the account of the opening of Parliament in York and the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor to both Houses.

They were as follows:—

Tuesday last being the day appointed for opening the Provincial Parliament his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and, being seated on the throne, with the accustomed solemnities, the House of Commons attending at the bar, opened the session with the following most

gracious speech to both Houses of the Legislature:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I now congratulate you on the preliminaries of peace having been signed between Great Britain and the French Republic.

Our pleasure on this occasion is greatly heightened, in reflecting, that when peace and tranquillity shall have been completely established, Europe, after having endured the severest sufferings, will, under Providence, be indebted for her deliverance, to the valour, conduct and success of the British arms.

The commissioners under the Act for Securing the Titles to Lands have made great and laudable progress in that task, which they have undertaken for the good of the public. It will, however, be necessary for you still further to lend your aid, to enable them to finish a work so conducive to the prosperity of this province.

The judicious measures adopted by those gentlemen to whom I have entrusted the execution of the powers committed to me respecting the culture and exportation of hemp, will, I trust, when carried into execution and perfected, effectually promote the salutary object

The short experience which we have as yet had, in the receipt of the duties on goods bought from the United States of America, opens a reasonable expectation of a considerable increase to the revenue of this province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have directed the usual accounts to be laid before you, not doubting that you will bestow on them that attention which the nature of the subject requires.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The plenty and comfort which we now possess in this province must fill every good mind with gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all things, but while we thus largely partake of the bounty of Providence, let us ever bear it in mind that it is only by the practice of industry and of virtue, by a steady and loyal attachment to our King, our country and its laws, that we can hope for the continuance of that bounty, or deserve it.

On Thursday, at noon, the Honourable Legislative Council presented the following address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the session:

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General commanding his Majesty's forces within the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, etc.:

May it please your Excellency,—We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council in Provincial Parliament assembled, return your Excellency our humble thanks for your gracious speech to the two Houses.

We most cordially meet your Excellency's congratulations on the happy advances made towards a peace by the signing of the preliminary articles between Great Britain and the French Republic; and while we shall with pleasure join in the general joy which the complete re-establishment of peace and tranquility (by a definite treaty) must occasion throughout Europe, we cannot as Britons, but exult in the reflection that her deliverance from the very severe sufferings she has endured in the war may be ascribed under Providence to the valour, conduct and success of the British arms.

We are happy in receiving from your Excellency the pleasing communication that the Commissioners under the Act for securing the Titles to Land have made a laudable progress in the task they have undertaken for the good of the public; and we shall not fail to afford every aid in our power to enable them to finish a work so necessary to the prosperity of the province.

We look forward also with pleasure to the execution and perfection of the judicious measures your Excellency informs us have been adopted by the gentlemen to whom you have entrusted the execution of the powers committed to you respecting the culture and exportation of hemp.

We are happy to hear from your Excellency that the commencement of our receipts of duties on goods brought from the United States of America opens a reasonable expectation of a considerable increase to the revenue of this province; and we most fervently join in gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all things for the plenty and comfort which this province at present enjoys—the continuance of which we have no doubt its inhabitants will endeavor to merit, by the practice of industry and virtue, and by a steady and loyal attachment to our King, our country and its laws.

By order of the House.

J. ELMSLEY, Speaker

Legislative Council, York. 27th May, 1802.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I thank you for yourr dutiful and loyal address. It gives me the highest satisfaction to observe that cordiality of sentiment which prevails respecting the happy events that have taken place with regard to our country at large, the prosperity of this province and the measures to be adopted for its continuance.

PRICES AT QUEBEC.

We also have for the first time a copy of—

"PRICES CURRENT AT QUEBEC."

Wheat, per bushel, Winchester measure. 5s. 2d., to 5s. 6d., sterling.

Oats. per bushel, 1s. 6d. Halifax currency.

Flour, common. per cwt., 10s. 10d. to 12s. 6d.

Biscuit, common, per cwt., 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Pork, country cured, per barrel, 90s.

Beef, fresh. per cwt., 35s. to 40s.

Butter. country made, 7½d. to 1s.

Spruce beer, per gallon, 8d. Halifax currency.

Rum, Jamaica, per gallon, 6s. to 6s. 9d.

Rum, West India, per gallon, 4s. 6d. to 5s.

Molasses, per gallon, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

Wine, Madeira, per pipe, £40 to £75.

Wine, Port, per pipe, £40 to £65.

Vinegar, best, per gallon, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.

Candles, mould, per pound, 14d. to 16d.

Candles, dipped, per pound, 12d.

Oil, lamp, per gallon, 2s. 6d.

Oil linseed, per gallon, 8s. to 10s.

Hay, per 100 bundles of 16 pounds each, each 30s.

Straw, per 100 bundles, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

REWARD FOR THIEVES.

Mr. Justice Allcock had a farm to the west of the town of York and had lost part of his farm utensils for which he offers a reward as follows:

"FORTY DOLLARS REWARD—Mr. Justice Allcock offers a reward of forty dollars to any one who will give information of the person or persons who stole and carried away from his farm near the Garrison a number of iron teeth from two harrows. The reward to be paid on conviction. The same reward will also be given to anyone who will give such information as will convict any person or persons of having bought such iron teeth or any part of them, knowing the same to be stolen—and reward to be paid also on conviction. If more than one was concerned, the same reward will be given to an accomplice, upon his giving such information as will convict the other party or parties concerned with him and every endeavour used to obtain a pardon.

"Note—It has been ascertained that two blacksmiths in this town did about the time these teeth were stolen, purchase harrow teeth from a soldier, since deserted, and that another soldier was in company when such teeth were offered for sale."

"28th May, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 5th, 1802.—No. 6.—Total No. 577.

THE KING'S VESSELS.

This issue contains the following notice, issued from the Lieutenant-Governor's office, York, 3rd June, 1802.

"Notice is hereby given that when the King's Vessels have received their orders to proceed from hence to Niagara or to Kingston the following signal will be hoisted at the Foretop

Gallant Mast Head, and repeated from the Blockhouse in town, viz.: To Niagara, a White Flag; to Kingston, a Blue Flag."

The Blockhouse was at the east end of the town near the Don, the site of the present office of the Gooderham company at the distillery.

The issue of June 26, No. 9—580, Vol. XII., contains a paragraph announcing the death of the widow of George Washington, on May 22nd, 1802.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 3rd, 1802.—No. 10.—Total No. 581.

This issue contains a synopsis of the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature.

A WATCH GONE.

Some one stole a watch from the Garrison and it is advertised for as: "Stolen from the Garrison." "A small silver watch (gift), the gold on the outside case is very much worn, but the gilding of the inside case of which remains entire. All persons to whom the said watch may be offered for sale are requested to stop it, and whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive eight dollars reward."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, York, July 10, 1802.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUES.

In this issue under the local heading of "The Oracle" is the following:

"On Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the Throne, he commanded, by message through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to make the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I now close this session of Parliament, as it is my wish that your duty to the public should as little as possible interrupt your private concerns.

The bill which you have passed for the better ascertaining and securing the title to lands in this province will, I hope, contribute to place real property therein on a sure and permanent foundation, and render the bounty of the Crown, from which that property was originally derived, highly conducive to the good of the subjects.

I trust that the other bills which you have passed will each of them respectively promote the object of all legislation, the general good.

The erecting of a new district gives me particular satisfaction, being an indication of the increasing population of this province, one of the happy effects of that plenty and security which by the blessing of Providence we at present possess.

I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention to meet you next year during the winter, when you will have an opportunity of resuming your labours, at a time more convenient to yourselves than the present, and equally advantageous to the public.

In the meanwhile you will be enabled, at your respective places of abode, by your example and influence, to add force and effect to the laws already enacted, and by careful observation to discover what remains to be done for the well-being and prosperity of the province.

After which his Excellency was pleased to give the royal assent to five different bills.

The Oracle, Saturday, July 24th, 1802.

THE GOVERNOR LEAVES TOWN.

This issue contains under the local heading the announcement that:—

"On Tuesday last his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Hunter and suite embarked on board the Toronto yacht and sailed for Kingston on their way to Quebec. We understand his Excellency will return to York in the fall, and that it is his intention to winter here."

APOLOGIZES FOR LACK OF NEWS.

The editor apologizes for lack of foreign news matter thus:—

"We have to observe to our readers that since peace and plenty have been restored to Europe, a scarcity of food for the mind has existed. The London and American prints have for some time past been remarkably barren,

scarcely affording any political matter of moment."

A LAWYER'S REQUEST.

"Mr. Weeks requests that such persons as have favoured him with the care of their law business will not urge him to proceed to trial therein until a case in which he is plaintiff and the Hon. Henry Allcock, Esq., one of the Justices of the King's bench is defendant, will have been terminated. He is induced to make this request rather from a regard to his clients' interest than to his own benefit."

William Weeks was a barrister who had settled in York previous to 1801. In 1804 he ran against Angus McDonell as candidate to represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of York and the County of Simcoe. He was defeated but the next year he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McDonell, who was lost in the schooner Speedy, a fate which Mr. Weeks narrowly escaped, only to find death the following year on the field of honour, for he was shot in a duel with Mr. Dickson, on the 20th of October, 1806, and died the same day.

HOUSE OF LATE ATTY.-GEN.

An announcement appears to the effect that the residence of the late John White, Attorney-General is

"To be let—The house and lot on King street, lately occupied by the Attorney-General. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. Saml. Heron."

The house is supposed to have been on King street, between Ontario and Berkeley streets, for the Attorney-General's park lot ran from King to Bloor street, just east of Sherbourne (Caroline) street. The advertisement is the first that has a cut to illustrate it, it being very nearly as large as the advertisement itself.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

This issue contains the presentment of the grand jury to the Court of Peace, as follows:—

"Clerk of the Peace Office,
"24th July, 1802.

"Home District, fs.

"At a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Town of York, in and for the said district, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, instant, before Wm. Jarvis, Wm. Willcocks, Wm. Allan, Esquires, and others their fellows, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Home District,

"It was by the grand jury presented:—

"That it was proper for the Town Wardens of the Town of York to visit the several keepers of houses of public entertainment in said town, and to represent to them the indecency and impropriety of allowing people to drink intoxicating liquors and to be guilty of disorderly behaviour during the hours of Divine service and generally on the Sabbath days.

"That the butchers of the said Town of York should be obliged to bury the garbage and useless offal of their slaughtered cattle, or to remove from the town or otherwise dispose of the same, so that it may cease to be (what it now is) a public nuisance.

"Also the joiners, cabinet makers, carpenters and other descriptions of workers in wood, by whose trade shavings are made, should be obliged to burn or otherwise destroy the same on the Wednesdays and Saturdays of every week, at or about the hours of sunset."

"Approved by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, who direct that said presentment be published three times in the Upper Canada Gazette."

THOS. RIDOUT.

Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

This was the first time that official suggestion had been made that drinking in hotels and taverns should not be carried on during the Sabbath. The wardens of the town had been doing their duty, and in its discharge they had by this presentment the endorsation of the Grand Jury. The sanitary condition of the town was also a subject of comment, and the disposal of offal by butchers was to be regulated, while carpenters had to burn their shavings twice a week to avoid the danger of fire in a town built wholly of wood.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 7th, 1802.—No. 15.—Total No. 587.

DROWNED IN THE DON.

Under the local heading of the Oracle there appears a notice of the

death of a townsman, which reads:

"Last Sunday, as Mr. Peter McGregor, a native of Scotland, was bathing at the Don bridge, near this town, he was unfortunately drowned. The coroner's inquest having sat on the body, brought in their verdict—accidental death."

DEATHS AT QUEBEC.

The death of David Lynd, a prominent resident of Quebec, is also announced as follows:—

"DIED—On the 29th June, at Quebec, David Lynd, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Vice Admiralty, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench and Clerk of the Peace."

And of Col. Nairne, probably at Quebec, although the place is not given.

"Also on the 14th ult. Colonel John Nairne, aged 71 years, late of his Majesty's 53rd Regiment of Foot, and Colonel of the Militia of St. Paul's Bay."

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ol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 28th, 1802.—No. 18.—Total No. 590.

THE PHILADELPHIA FEVER.

This issue has official notices and English news, and under the local heading of the Oracle the following:—

"It appears by the last American papers received that the malignant fever which appeared some time ago at Philadelphia has not yet subsided, as was lately reported. Several new cases have occurred, and the Board of Health continue to make the usual reports. The city of Baltimore also experiences a similar fate."

FURNITURE SALE.

Auction sales were in order a century ago as to-day. A notice reads:—

"To be sold by auction.—On Thursday next at the house of Lieut-Col Murray, several articles of household and kitchen furniture, also a cow, several fine hogs and pigs, and some few other things. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock precisely.

"York, 28th August, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 4th, 1802.—No. 19.—Total No. 591.

This issue contains proclamations, including one in connection with the "Navigation of British Ships in Time of Peace."

BRITISH REGIMENT ARRIVES.

Under the local news heading is the notice of arrival of part of a British regiment:

"On Saturday morning last arrived at this Garrison a detachment from the 41st Regiment, to do duty here in place of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, who have since been disbanded. A detachment of the same regiment has also arrived at Fort George."

The Second Royal Canadian Regiment, the 100th, was formed in Canada in 1858. The 109th was formed in India from the Hon. East India Company's service in 1862. Both were formed into the Royal Leicester Regiment on the 1st July, 1881, the former becoming the 1st Battalion and the latter the 2nd Battalion of that regiment. Colonel Baron de Rottenburg, son of Gen. de Rottenburg, Administrator of Upper Canada, was, on the 14th May, 1858, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 100th, and in 1881, Lieutenant-colonel Richard Doyle commanded the Royal Leicester.

SHOES FOR THE R. C. V.

The Quartermaster of Niagara was determined that his duties should be fulfilled to the letter, even to the extent of furnishing the officers and privates of the R. C. V. with full equipment, which included "two pairs of shoes."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1802.—No. 20.—Total No. 592.

"All those Non-commissioned Officers and Privates who were last year discharged from the 2nd Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, and to whom half mounting is still due, will call on their respective captains for two pairs of shoes

"ANDREW CAMERON,
"Qua[illegible]master.

"Niagara, Sept. 3rd, 1802."

JORDAN POST, WATCHMAKER.

Jordan Post, an early watchmaker of York, was a tall New Englander of grave address, but of benevolent disposition and well liked in the community. He was the owner of the entire frontage from Yonge to Bay on King street, and south to Melinda street.

Jordan street, named after the old watchmaker divided the lot, while Melinda street was the name given to the south dividing line, in honor of his wife.

In this issue Post advertised as follows:

Towards the end of the year he notified the public that his place of business was on Duke street, near the corner of New (Jarvis) street. (See Oracle 11th Dec., 1802.)

In 1820 Post moved to the north-east corner of King and Bay streets. His house was the first erected on that corner, and was torn down about 1840. He had a fine garden where Melinda street now runs. The late Charles Lord Helliwell, a younger brother of the late William Helliwell of Highland Creek, as he used to sit in the office of The Evening Telegram, reminiscently spoke of the many times he plucked apples in Jordan Post's orchard. The site of the old shop at the corner of Bay and King streets is now (1913) occupied by the Union Bank.

"Jordan Post, watchmaker, requests all those who left watches with him to be repaired, to call at Mr. Beman's and receive them by paying for the repairs. He intends returning to York in a few months."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1802.—No. 22.—Total No. 594.

This issue has proclamations and also a report from the Imperial House of Lords, and the usual British and continental news. The volunteers were enlisted for a term of five years. Their services at Niagara must have been highly appreciated, for the addresses presented to the commanding officers were very flattering.

MILITARY NEWS.

Under the local heading of "Niagara, Sept. 11th," it is announced that

"The actual discharge of the volunteers in this garrison did not take place until the 30th, two days after the arrival of the 41st Regiment. Previous to this, on the 28th, several gentlemen of this town and vicinity, considering the deserved applause and acknowledgments due from the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the several military posts in this district to the officers and men of the corps, convened as numerously as the limited time would permit and delivered to M'Donell the following address:

"Sir,—The magistrates and the principal inhabitants of the district of Niagara, fully sensible of the many advantages that attend a proper understanding between the military and civil parts of society, and having now the prospect of parting with you and the regiment under your command, request to say that we never in this respect have experienced greater satisfaction and comfort than during the five years you have commanded the Royal Canadian Volunteers in Fort George and its vicinity.

"We are happy in recollecting that during all this period no sort of disturbance, that hardly any cause of complaint, has occurred between them and the inhabitants, whose persons have been as free from anything like insolence or insult as their property has been safe from any sort of depredation. We, with justice, ascribe this to your unremitting care of the discipline of the regiment, to the friendly attention of the officers, and to the character of the men.

"For these comforts we thus personally request that you will accept of our grateful acknowledgments, and that you will have the kindness to communicate these our sentiments accompanied with our best thanks, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and to the men of the corps; assure them that they will carry with them our warmest wishes for their happiness and success in whatever situation they may hereafter be placed; and we most sincerely pray that health and every other blessing may attend you and them.

"We are, etc., etc., etc."

To which the colonel replied:—

"Gentlemen, — The very flattering mark of your attention, with which you have been pleased to honor me, is altogether as unexpected on my part as it is unmerited.

"I have always conceived it the duty of a commanding officer to employ the authority which our Gracious Sovereign hath committed to him, to the protection of the persons and civil rights of all his fellow-subjects within his command. Give me leave

however, to say, that it will always be a matter of the most grateful recollecion to me that the gentlemen of the District of Niagara have given this public testimony of their approbation of my conduct during five years' command among them.

"I am about to retire to a private situation, and cannot help expressing my most hearty wish that the district may enjoy every blessing which a brave, loyal and industrious people can never fail to possess while fostered by the kindness and protection, by the power of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, your very favorable sentiments and approbation of their conduct.

"I am, etc., etc., etc."

The chiefs of the Six Nations, loyal as they were to the Crown, could not allow the opportunity to pass of paying a compliment to the military commander of the district, for it is announced that:—

The sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, inhabiting the Grand River, in the council held in this town, on the 12th of last month, thus concluded their speech to the superintendent:—

"Brother. — "We have a few more words to say. We have already mentioned our attachment to our ancient forms and customs; it is one of them to lose no opportunity of expressing our gratitude at least by our thanks; and we take this occasion of thanking our friend, Col. McDonnell (whose intention, we understand, is soon to leave this place) for his long friendship for the Six Nations, and his ready compliance with all our requests, whilst in command here. May the grateful remembrance in which he shall ever be held by the Six Nations of the Grand River, be a pleasant recollection to him wherever he may be."

Which, being communicated to Col. McDonell, he, the next day, returned them the following answer:—

"Brothers. — Indisposition which prevented me from answering you yesterday in Council, hinders me also to day from returning my thanks in person for the affectionate and kind mention you were pleased to make of me in your speech."

"Brothers, — The affection and esteen which attaches me to your nations are too firmly rooted in my heart ever to become eradicated. They were formed in the hour of common danger and common service, and shall accompany me wheresoever I may go."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1802.—No. 24.—Total No. 596.

CHIEF JUSTICE GOES TO QUEBEC.

This issue, under the local heading of "The Oracle," says:—

"On Thursday last the Hon. Chief Justice Elmsley and family embarked for Kingston on their way to Quebec; at which place he will in future reside, having been appointed his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada."

C. J. ALLCOCK SUCCEEDS.

"The Honorable Judge Allcock will succeed him as Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

"We understand that Mr. Cochrane is appointed assistant judge, vice the Honorable Judge Allcock, promoted as above."

On the resignation of Chief Justice Osgoode, Chief Justice Elmsley was appointed to succeed him in Lower Canada on 13th October, 1802. The following is a copy of the letter dated 31st May, 1802, from Lord Hobart, the Colonial Minister, to Lieut.-Gov. Hunter, informing him of the proposed appointment:

"Sir,—The office of Chief Justice of Lower Canada having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Osgoode, in fixing on a person properly qualified to succeed him, the character and merits of Mr. Elmsley, who has discharged with so much credit to himself the duties of a similar appointment within your Government, could not fail to point him out to his Majesty as in every respect worthy of his choice."

HIGHLANDERS AT QUEBEC.

"In addition to the 600 Highlanders mentioned in our last as having arrived in Quebec, we have to add the number, 417, also arrived at that port on

the 5th ult. These people, it is said, are destined for this province, and will without doubt be a valuable acquisition, as they make excellent farmers."

It is not stated in what part of Canada these Highlanders were to be located, but probably the country of Glengarry.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1802.—No. 25.—Total No. 597.

GOVERNOR HUNTER RETURNS.

This issue has under the local heading of "The Oracle," the following:

"On Tuesday last the Toronto yacht arrived in this harbour having on board his Excellency Lieutenant Governor Hunter and suite from Quebec. A severe fit of indisposition, we learn, prevented his Excellency from leaving Quebec so soon as he otherwise would have done."

The yacht Toronto brought the party from Kingston.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1802.—No. 26.—Total No. 598.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

This issue has official announcement and foreign news, with local news as follows:

"The Oracle, York, Saturday, Oct. 23rd.

"We understand his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the seventeenth of January next as the date for opening both Houses of the Legislature of this Province for the actual despatch of public business. Circular letters to that effect having been transmitted to the respective members."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1802.—No. 27.—Total No. 599.

WOOD FOR THE GARRISON.

There is no local news of interest The following official advertisement appears:

"1200 CORDS WOOD."

"Wanted for the use of the Troops, and to be delivered into the Wood Yard at this Post the ensuing winter. Such persons as are inclined to contract for the whole or part thereof, will give in the proposals by 6th November to

"GEO. CROOKSHANK,
"Commissary."

"York, 30th October."

The Commissary was the Hon. George Crookshank, who resided at the north-east corner of Front and Peter streets. Mrs. Stephen Heward who resides on Peter street (1913), is his daughter.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1802.—No. 28.—Total No. 600.

This issue contains a list of valuable books just received and for sale by the printer, and the following advertisement concerning another woman who has left her bed and board:—

"Advertisement. — The subscriber hereby forbids all persons whatever from crediting or trusting his wife Sarah Cramford, on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

"JAMES CRAMFORD."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1802.—No. 29.—Total No. 601.

In this issue under the local heading is given a copy of the Quebec "prices current," the same as in a previous issue.

THE WEATHER AT YORK.

The clerk of the weather at York calls attention to a remarkable difference in the temperature between January, 1801, and 1802, under the heading of—

"Meteorological Observations. — By the following observations the public will be enabled to form a correct idea of the difference of weather in this place in the month of January, 1801, and January, 1802, which is very remarkable. On the 3rd January, 1801, the mercury was down to 16 in the shade at sunrise, 4 at meridian, and 4 at sunset. On the 3rd January, 1802, the mercury stood at 57 at noon, which was the warmest day in the month. The coldest day in the course of the winter was 6 at sunrise, and the warmest day this last summer (viz. 23rd August) the mercury was at 95½."

THE MAILS FROM QUEBEC.

The people of Upper Canada had only a monthly service of mails in 1802, according to the following official intimation:—

"General Post-office,"
"Quebec, 7th Oct., 1802."

"The regular winter express mails

for the Province of Upper Canada will be closed on the following days at 4 o'clock p.m.:—Thursday, 25th November, Thursday, 23rd December, Thursday, 26th February, Thursday, 22nd January, Thursday, 20th March."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1802.—No. 30.—Total No. 602.

THE U. C. ALMANAC.

The only announcements of note in this issue are three brief marriage notices and the prospectus of the first issue of the Upper Canada Almanac. This publication is very rare and copies are valued at $5.

There are copies in the Public Library, Toronto, and also in the Library of the Education Department.

"In press," and will in a few days be ready for sale the "Upper Canada Almanac for 1803."

Calculated for the Meridian of York, containing:—Epochs and common notes, chronological cycles, moveable feasts, eclipses, rising and setting of the sun, civil list of Upper Canada, list of general and staff officers as also the several regiments serving in both provinces, etc., etc., etc. Neatly printed on fine paper. Price 2s 6d., N. Y. Cy. Printing Office, 20th Nov., 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1802.—No. 31.—Total No. 603.

THE TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE.

In this issue is the following advertisement of the Toronto Coffee House:—

"Toronto Coffee House.—William Cooper begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has erected a large and convenient stable on his own lot opposite the Toronto Coffee House, and stored it well with hay and oats of the very best quality. Travellers will meet with genteel and comfortable accommodation at the above house, and their horses will be carefully attended to.

"He has just received from New York a large supply of the best wines, brandy, Hollands, shrub, fresh lime juice, London porter, oysters, anchovies, red herrings, Devonshire, Navy and Cayis sauces, segars, pipes and tobacco. He has also received a very general assortment of groceries and dry goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for country produce

"York, 26th November, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1802.—No. 32.—Total No. 604.

DANCES IN YORK.

In this issue there is no local news of interest, but the fashionables of York wanted the usual winter dances and a notice asks that:

"Such gentlemen as wish to subscribe to the York Assemblys are requested to meet at the Toronto Coffee House on Monday, the 6th, current, at 11 o'clock, to appoint managers, etc., for the season.

"York, 1st December, 1802."

Vol. XII.- The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1802.—No. 33.—Total No. 605.

A DUEL AT FORT ERIE.

A duel had evidently been fought at Fort Erie, and the skill of the surgeon was so marked that "Justus" writes as follows:—

"To the printer of the Upper Canada Gazette:—Sir,—I wish you would make it generally known through your useful paper, for the satisfaction of the public, that Mr. Laselles, who was so very dangerously wounded by Mr. Williams, at Fort Erie, is so far recovered that he has been permitted to cross the lake to visit his friends at Detroit. It is but justice to observe that this very extraordinary cure is principally owing to the skill and attention of James Muirhead, Esq., surgeon, of Niagara. When we consider the nature of the wounds, one of which was five inches deep under the arm, and the other quite through to the lungs, so that their action in respiration could be distinctly perceived, we must own the value and merit of the surgeon, whose skilful applications and care contributed so much to this cure; much the greatest that has been effected since the province was established. This praise will be more freely given when we recollect that on the safety of this life depended that of another.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant. JUSTUS."

Dr. Muirhead, here referred to, had formerly been an army surgeon, and came to Canada about 1790 with his regiment, the 60th Rifles. He married the only daughter of Col. Butler (Butler's Rangers) in 1795, and, retiring from the army, settled in Niagara. He served again during the war of 1812, was made a prisoner during that period, and was some time retained as such in the United States. He was a Freemason, and it is said that the local lodge at Niagara held their meetings for some time at his house. He died March 24, 1834.

HIS SECOND WIFE.

Mr. Samuel Heron was married for the second time on the 9th December, as is seen by the following notice:—

"Married—On Thursday, by the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, Mr. Samuel Heron, of this town, to Miss Sarah Conott, of the same place."

BEEF FOR THE ARMY.

The contract for the supply of beef to the army in Upper Canada was an extensive one, embracing as it did the district between Kingston on the east and Amherstburg on the west. The Gazette has the following advertisement:—

"York, 10th December, 1802.

"Notice is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh beef of good quality to the troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October, November, December, January and February next ensuing to deliver in their proposals to the officers commanding at the above posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest prices. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

"JAMES GREEN, Mil'y Sec'y."

POST AGAIN ADVERTISES.

"Jordan Post, clock and watchmaker, informs the public that he now carries on the above business in all its branches, at the upper end of Duke street. He has a complete assortment of watch furniture. Clocks and watches repaired, etc., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, together with every article in the gold and silver line. N.B.—He will p chase old brass.

"December 11th, 1802."

THE STORE OF YORK.

The store of St. George & Co. a on King street east, exactly at north-east corner of Frederick King streets. The shop was after on that corner, in the brick buil torn down a few years ago. It was second brick building in York, the being the Houses of Parliament, at east end, near the Don River, at foot of Berkeley street. St. George Co. had a general store, and their a nouncement included all that an ear inhabitant could possibly require:—

"Quetton St. George & Co.—At th store at the house of William W cocks, Esq., have just received a fr supply of merchandise, consisting the following articles:—Blue, gre drab and mixed and chocolate clo blankets, white flannel, black Ru sell and Durants; Irish and Russ sheeting; shirts, ready made; ov alls, ready made, and coating; ba dana silk handkerchiefs and seve other sorts; shawls, pocket handke chiefs, socks, gloves and mittens; ha powder; ladies' and men's shoes; mo casins; and an additional assortme of tinware; also a few mechanic tools; also brandy, spirits and wh key; besides the assortment they ha before, consisting mostly of eve article; all of which they will se cheap for ready money. Approv drafts on England or any part of th country taken in payment; also fu and different country produce. The have also nutmegs, cinnamon, clove and mace, candles, cotton, wick, bu ter, cheese chestnuts, hickory an black walnuts and cranberries.

"York, Dec. 11th, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, De 18th, 1802.—No. 34.—Total No. 606

FIRST FIRE ENGINE IN YORK.

The town had, at this date, a fi engine presented by Governor Ru sell. The location of the first fire hi is unknown. The Americans carri off, in 1813, the engine owned by th town, which may have been this or military one. It is now in a milita museum near Washington, D. C.

The inhabitants were delighted wi

the Governor's gift and promptly raised a subscription for a proper building to house the machine, as seen by the following under the local heading of "The Oracle":—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give to the inhabitants of this town the use of a fire engine, for which signal mark of his parental concern for the safety and welfare of the King's subjects, all ranks and descriptions of people seem highly grateful.

"As a very small token of their sense of this indulgence, a subscription was most cheerfully set on foot, which immediately filled, for the erection of a proper building in the town for the preservation of the engine, and such measures will be immediately adopted as are best calculated to procure the most easy access to the engine at all hours of the day and night."

DR. BALDWIN'S SCHOOL.

Dr. Baldwin, the father of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, opened the first private school in York. He was a highly educated man, esteemed and respected by the inhabitants of the town. His announcement reads:—

"Doctor Baldwin, understanding that some of the gentlemen of this town have expressed much anxiety for the establishment of a Classical School, begs leave to inform them and the public that he intends on Monday, the third day of January next, to open a school in which he will instruct twelve boys in writing, reading the classics and arithmetic. The terms are for each boy eight guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly; one guinea entrance, and one cord of wood to be supplied by each boy on opening the school."

"York, Dec. 17th, 1802."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 25th, 1802—No. 35.—Total No. 607.

FIRE AT YORK.

In this issue under the local heading appears the following:—

"The mail from Lower Canada arrived here on Saturday last, but brought no news of importance."

There is also the first announcement of a fire in or near York:—

"On Sunday last the house of Mr. James Playter on Yonge street was entirely consumed by fire, together with every article contained in it."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 1st, 1803.—No. 36.—Total No. 608.

EMIGRANTS ARRIVING.

The issue fo this date has under the local heading of "The Oracle" the following:—

"A considerable number of emigrants from Scotland have lately arrived at Glengarry with a view of settling in this province. We understand they are proceeding to petition his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, for land."

These were the Highlanders referred to in a previous issue:—

New Year congratulations on the part of the publisher are brief thus:

"The Printer respectfully congratulates his customers on the New Year."

The publication of the Upper Canada Almanac for 1803 is announced.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 8th, 1803.—No. 37.—Total No. 609.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

The printer is hard up for news so he states that:

"Owing to the present scarcity of news we have unavoidably been obliged to supply its place with useful miscellaneous matter; and hope it will be found acceptable to our readers."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle Saturday Jan. 15th 1803.—No. 38.—Total No. 610.

HEALTH AND WEATHER.

In this issue under the local heading of the "Oracle" it is stated that:

"We hear that the Scarlet Fever has been felt in Quebec and Montreal and that several people have fallen victims to it."

Extreme cold weather in Quebec is thus noted:

The most severe frost experienced for many years came suddenly on at Quebec about the 10th of last month, which lasted a fortnight. On the 17th the Barometer stood at from 16 to 20 below O. and on the 20th at 22 below O."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 22nd, 1803.—No. 39.—Total No. 611.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

This issue contains more British and foreign news than usual and therefore a supplement is issued containing the local news and advertisements. Under the local heading of the "Oracle" is as follows:

"Tuesday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison succeeded by three volleys of small arms: and general joy seemed to pervade all ranks of her Majesty's subjects on the occasion."

"The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased further to prorogue the Provincial Parliament to Monday, the 24th inst., as it may be seen by the proclamation to that effect on the first page of this Gazette."

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The first step taken to erect a church in the town of York is recorded in this issue. The meeting was held at the Government building down by the Don River. The church was the first church of St. James on the north-east corner of King and Church streets. (Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, p. 346, Vol. III.

"At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for erecting a church in the town of York, holden at the Government buildings on Saturday, the 8th day of Jaunary inst., his Honor the Chief Justice in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously :—That each subscriber shall pay the amount of his subscription by three instalments, the first being one moiety in one month from this day, the second being a moiety of the residue in two months and the remainder in three months.

"Resolved unanimously :—That Mr. William Allan and Mr. Duncan Cameron shall be treasurers and shall receive the amount of the said subscriptions, and that they shall be jointly and severally answerable for all moneys paid unto their hands upon the receipt of either of them.

"Resolved unanimously :—That his Honor the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Russell, the Hon. Capt. McGill, the Rev. Mr Stuart, Doctor Macaulay, Mr. Chewitt and the two treasurers be a committee of the subscribers, with full power and authority to apply the moneys arising from subscriptions to the purpose contemplated; provided, nevertheless, that if any material difference in opinion should arise among them, resort shall be had to a meeting of the subscribers to decide.

"Resolved unanimously :—That the church be built of stone, brick or framed timber, as the committee may judge most expedient, due regard being had to the superior advantage of a stone or brick building, if not counterbalanced by the additional expense.

"Resolved unanimously: — The eight hundred pounds of lawful money be the extent upon which the committee shall calculate their plan; but in the first instance they shall not expend beyond the sum of six hundred pounds (if the amount of the sums subscribed and paid into the hands of the treasurers, together with the moneys which may be allowed by the British Government, amount to so much) leaving so much of the work as can most conveniently be dispensed with, to be completed by the remaining two hundred pounds, provided however, that the said six hundred pounds, be laid out in such manner that Divine Worship can be performed with decency in the church.

"Resolved unanimously :—That the committee do request the opinion and advice of Mr. Berczy, respecting the probable expenses which will attend the undertaking, and respecting the materials to be preferred; due regard being had to the amount of the fund as aforesaid; and that after having obtained his opinion, they do advertise their readiness to receive proposals conformable thereto.

"N.B.—The propriety of receiving contributions in labor or material is suggested to the committee. A. MacDonell, secretary to the meeting.

POST-OFFICE LETTERS.

The issue contains a list published by the postmaster of uncalled-for letters lying in the post-office at York. It includes the names not only of inhabitants, but also of persons residing or travelling through Upper Canada. Many of the names are familiar.

B.

Burgess—James, York.
Burditch — Freeman, York. River Trench.
Beasley—Richard, Esq., Ancaster.
Bark—Francis, York.

C.

Christier—Bounet, 41st Regiment.
Cholwich—Lieut., 41st Regiment.

D.

Damforth—Assa, Haldimand.
Dewitt—William, Delharlean Paine.
Drake—John, 4 letters, River Thames.
D'Allegre—Col. 4, letters, Windham.

F.

Fraser—Thomas, to the care.
Forfar—Thomas.
Farwell—William.
Fautea—Poerre.
Fletcher—Alexander, Darlington.
Front—Henry Geo., Queen's Rangers.

G.

Graham—Hugh, Blinham.
Graham—Wm., 2 letters. (Capt.)

H.

Humphrey—Caleb.
Hegginbotham—David.
Hollingshead—Anthony.
Haache—Mrs.
Hyland—William.

J.

Jackson—William.

L.

Lippincott—Mrs.
Lippincott—Richard.
Lawrence—Richard.
Lockwood—William.

M.

McDonald—Royal Canadian Volunteers.
March—William.
McCreadie—Everid.
McGregor—James, (2) officer commanding Queen's Rangers.

R.

Rousseau—St. Jean Baptiste 2 letters.
Rablin—John, Serj. Q. R.

S.

Smith—Thomas, Q. R.
Smith—Elias, jun.
Shipman—Paul.
Spencer—Maj., R.C.V.
Sutherland—John.
Surplus—Robert.
Sparrow—Stephen.
Slason—James.
Smith—David and John.
Smith—Samuel.
Swallow—Joseph, Queen's Rangers

T.

Thomson—Peter.
Whitaker—Thomas.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday. Jan 29th, 1803.—No. 40.—Total No. 612.

This issue contains very few notices. Under the heading of "The Oracle." York, Jan. 29th, 1803, is the following:

ELECTED SPEAKER.

"In the absence of the Hon. David William Smith, Esq., the House of Assembly have made choice of Richard Beasley, Esq., as their Speaker which His Excellency has been pleased to approve."

Richard Beasley was an Indian trader, the first settler at the "Head of the Lake." He owned the land now known as Dundurn Park, Hamilton. It is stated by the Beasley descendants that the house of Richard Beasley was west of the present site of Dundurn Castle, and that the building was afterwards incorporated in the present castle, but this is not at all likely as the first dwelling must have been built of logs. Richard Beasley was a U. E. Loyalist.

"On Thursday last His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, and opened the Session with the following most Gracious Speech from the Throne":—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

You are now assembled at a season of the year when I trust your attendance upon your public duty will least interfere with your private concerns.

It is highly pleasing to me that I have to congratulate you on the termination of hostilities between our mother country and the other belligerent powers of Europe, in announcing to you that since the last session I have received official information of the signature of the definite treaty of peace.

I have also particular satisfaction in notifying you of the present prospect of an increase in that branch of our revenue which arises on the importation of merchandise from the United States into this province.

At the same time, I think it necessary to call your attention to a revision of that law, by which those duties were imposed. fully relying that your wisdom and exertions will be abundantly adequate to the introduction of such further regulations and provisions as will ensure to the province those duties, which according to the true spirit and meaning of the law, ought to be yielded.

I am also fully persuaded that you will find it an object worthy your mature and deliberate consideration to adopt such amendments in all other provincial laws relating to our internal revenues as will prove an efficient remedy against evasion and fraud (an evil now existing to too great an extent). and as will effectually enforce a just and equitable collection of those very light and easy taxes, which have been imposed to meet the public exigencies which the resources of his Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada are fully equal to discharge.

Gentleman of the House of Assembly—

I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you, (and I am persuaded you will bestow upon them that careful attention which the nature of the subjects requires.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

Since I last met you in this place I have issued a proclamation and caused as general a circulation of it throughout the province as could be provided, notifying to the public the times and places when the commissioners for ascertaining and securing titles to lands, will attend for the final accomplishment of that business, and I trust that the labours and exertions of those engaged in it, will ultimately secure the King's subjects to indisputable titles to their landed property, an object so truly essential to the interests and happiness of them and their prosperity as to be almost inestimable.

The confidence I have in your wisdom and experience, as well as in your knowledge of the present situation and circumstances of the province, render it unnecessary that I should point your attention to the enactment of any particular laws in addition to our present code, rest ing fully assured, that giving en to the King's Government and pass ing such statutes as will ultimately promote the happiness and prosperity of his people, will, in all your deliberations be the principal objects ever kept in view, the attainment of which I feel confident will engage your utmost assiduity and exertions.

A PROMINENT MARRIAGE.

"MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, Ebenezeh Washburn, Esq., Member of the House of Assembly, to Mrs. Hannah McBride, relict of the late Mr. John McBride of this town.

Mr. Washburn was the member for Prince Edward County, elected 1801. His bride was the widow of the doorkeeper of the House

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Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1803.— No. 41.—Total No. 613.

WAITED ON THE GOVERNOR.

This issue states that:

"On Wednesday last the Honorable the Legislative Council attended by their Speaker waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with its address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session."

The address was as follows:—

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor, commanding his Majesty's forces in Upper and Lower Canada, etc. May it please your Excellency.

We his Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our most respectful thanks for the great attention shown by your Excellency to our private convenience, by calling us together at this least busy season of the year.

We are too sensible how very essential a state of tranquillity is to the prosperity of this province, not to rejoice with your Excellency at the restoration of peace, and to pray fervently for its continuance, for, animated by this hope, we anxiously look

forward to the happy day, when the abundant products of a most fertile soil and genial climate, with the consequent increase of commerce, shall enable Upper Cannada through the favour of Providence to provide for the internal expense of its government by its own revenues.

Your Excellency has made us happy by the information, that our trade with the United States, begins to open a prospect of an increase of that branch of the revenue depending upon it, and we shall not fail to use our best endeavours to add such further regulations and provisions to the law by which duties were imposed on merchandize imported from thence as may issue to the province every advantage it has a right to expect from them, nor shall our efforts be wanting most cordially to co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature, in adopting such amendments to all our other provincial revenue laws, as may most efficiently guard against evasion and fraud, and effectually enforce a full and due obedience of them.

The measures which your Excellency has taken for notifying to the public the times and places when and where the commissioners for ascertaining and securing titles to land will attend for the final accomplishment of that important business, strongly evince how much your Excellency has the welfare of this province at heart, and call for our most grateful acknowledgements. And we are happy in the opinion your Excellency is pleased to express, that the giving energy to the King's Government, and promoting the happiness of his people, will employ our utmost assiduity and exertion, and be the ultimate objects of all our deliberations

By order of the House,

(Signed) A. ALLCOCK,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, York, January 31st, 1803.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Accept my thanks for this dutiful and loyal address. Your assurances of concurrence in every necessary amendment of our laws cannot but be highly pleasing to me, and I regard your declarations that the giving energy to his Majesty's Government, and the promotion of the happiness of his subjects, will principally engage your future deliberations, as so many proofs of your sincere attachment to his Majesty and his family, and of your anxious concern for the welfare of his people.

The Honorable of the House of Assembly on Saturday, 29th of January waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following address in answer to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the session.

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General commanding his Majesty's forces in Upper and Lower Canada, etc.

The following was the address of the Legislative Assembly :—

May it please your Excellency—

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada, in Parliament, assembled, return you our thanks for your Excellency's speech and for your consideration in calling us together at a season of the year when our attendance upon our public duty will least interfere with our private concerns.

We sincerely rejoice with your Excellency in the termination of hostilities between the other belligerent powers and our Mother Country, and we fervently hope that the treaty of peace, of which your Excellency has had official information, may be a lasting one by which means we may continue to enjoy in tranquility the many advantages we possess under her protection.

We are happy to find that there is a prospect of an increase in our revenue, arising on the merchandise imported from the United States into this province, and knowing its importance we assure your Excellency that our most serious attention shall not be wanting to revise the law by which these duties are imposed and that we shall endeavor to make such further regulations and provisions as will insure to the province those duties, which accord-

ing to the true spirit and meaning of the said law ought to be yielded.

We are truly sensible that the taxes imposed by our other provincial laws, to meet the public exigencies, are light and easy on his Majesty's subjects of this province, and being well convinced that their resources are fully equal to discharge them, our manure and deliberate consideration shall be bestowed in adopting such amendments as will prove an efficient remedy against every fraud and evasion which may exist and as will enforce a just and equitable collection of the said taxes.

We shall bestow our most careful attention upon the public accounts which your Excellency has been pleased to order to be laid before us, having due regard to the nature and importance of the subject.

We feel it our duty to thank your Excellency for your solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the King's subjects in this province and their posterity, evinced by your issuing a proclamation, which has been so generally circulated, by which they have been notified of the times and places where the Commissioners for ascertaining the titles to land, will attend for the accelerating the accomplishment of that business, which, by the labor and the exertions of those engaged in it, will ultimately produce the most happy effects in securing to them indisputable titles to their landed property, an object truly inestimable.

(Signed)

RICHARD BEASLEY,
Speaker.

Commons, House of Assembly, York, 28th January, 1803.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; your congratulations of the termination of hostilities in Europe are also highly acceptable to me, and your concurrence with my wishes for the amendment of the revenue laws affords me great satisfaction.

I feel fully convinced of the sincerity of your assurances that the giving energy to his Majesty's Government and the promotion of the happiness of his subjects in [illegible] province will form the principal [illegible]ject of your future deliberation.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday [illegible] 12th, 1803.—No. 42.—Total No. 61[illegible]

This issue has proclamations [illegible] the usual British and Continen[illegible] news but nothing of local importa[illegible]

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, [illegible] 19th, 1803.—No. 43.—Total No. 61[illegible]

This issue contains the Kin[illegible] Speech at the opening of the Bri[illegible] Parliament.

THE WEATHER IN YORK.

The following Meteorologic[illegible] vations are also given:

"There has not been a winte[illegible] membered in this country so [illegible] able as the present. So many [illegible] rains, fogs, some hail and sno[illegible] thunder and lightning, sometim[illegible] mild and sometimes severe: in [illegible] night between the 7th and 8th in[illegible] a gust of thunder and lightning pa[illegible]ed over this town, attended wit[illegible] heavy shower, a mixture of hail a[illegible] rain; the lightning was very brilli[illegible] and vivid in different directions a[illegible] the thunder distinctly to be heard f[illegible] a considerable time. Next day clear[illegible] at 2 o'clock p.m. mercury up at [illegible] A few days in last Decembe[illegible] were remarkable for their severity as [illegible] for their mildness so imm[illegible]diately after, as to appear wor[illegible] of notice.

State of the thermometer on t[illegible] following days, viz.:

Day	Hour	Merc.	Day	Hour	Mer[illegible]
16	7 a.m.	0	17	5 p.m.	[illegible]
16	10 a.m.	4	17	10 p.m.	[illegible]
16	12 noon	10	18	7 a.m.	[illegible]
16	4 p.m.	13	18	10 a.m.	[illegible]
16	10 p.m.	5	18	4 p.m.	[illegible]
17	7 a.m.	15	18	7 p.m.	[illegible]
17	9 a.m.	8	19	7 a.m.	[illegible]
17	11 a.m.	3	19	10 a.m.	[illegible]
17	1 p.m.	10	19	2 p.m.	[illegible]
17	3 p.m.	13			

P. S.—Agreeable to account fr[illegible] the Indians, the snow is from 5 [illegible] 6 feet deep about 60 miles north [illegible] this place— it is probable whilst [illegible] have had those heavy rains, it h[illegible] been snow with them.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 26th, 1803.— No. 44.—Total No. 616.

This issue has proclamations, foreign news, English and American, but nothing of local importance. A marriage notice reads:—

"Married—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. Isaac Mitchell to Miss Margaret Hutton, both of the Township of Etobicoke."

Vol. XII.— The Oracle, Saturday, March 5, 1803.— No. 45.—Total No. 617.

This issue contains a half-sheet supplement giving a list of the acts assented to by his Excellency who came down to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament. This Supplement is printed on one side and the printed matter measures 7½x8½ inches.

EXPORTS FROM UPPER CANADA.

Under the local heading of the Oracle is the following:—

"Articles Imported to Lower Canada from Kingston, in Upper Canada, in the year 1802—

11,442 bls. flour.
191 barrels pork.
322 lbs hog's lard.
? lbs. cheese.
792 bls. pot and pearl ashe.
43 bls of beef.
727 lbs. of hams.
2 bls essence of spruce.
18,575 feet black walnut boards and planks.
357 feet Red Cedar Timber.

"Some small quantities of staves and oak timber, not exactly ascertained. Of these articles the following quantities were received from Niagara and the head of Lake Ontario:—

4,161 barrels of flour.
96 barrels of pot and pearl ashes.
320 lbs. butter 112lbs. cheese.
350 lbs. hams, 6 barrels pork.
18,576 feet of black walnut boards and planks and
435 barrels of pork.
Were also furnished at Kingston for the use of the troops."

HEMP GROWING.

The cultivation of hemp, concerning which meetings have been held in York and other parts of the country is referred to here:—

"The following was communicated by a gentleman of the first respectability in the Western districts, to his friend in this town:—

"The first year's experiment in the culture of hemp on the River Thames, in the Western District, has most decesively ascertained the advantages and profits which every farmer in the country may command if he pleases, for I do not imagine there is a farm in the Province in which eight or ten acres, fit for the cultivation of this article, may not be found."

Mr. Frederick Arnold and his son Christian began on the 1st of May to plough and prepare twelve acres for hemp, in drills, eighteen inches apart, and they have furnished me with an account of the labor employed upon it as underneath, viz.:—

9 day's work—A man and a pair of horses, ploughing.
3 days' work—A man and a pair of oxen, harrowing.
4 day's work—Three men, with pair of horses, seeding
5½ day's work—Three men, weeding and pulling hemp.
11 days' work— One man, cutting the seed hemp.
4 days' work—One man and a pair of horses.
18 days' work—One man, threshing and cleaning seed.

"The seed, cleaned and fit for sale, measured 146 bushels.

"The above account was accompanied with a certificate that the ground on which the hemp grew was in lot No. 3, first concession of the Township of Howard, the property of F. Arnold.

"To the above account is to be added the labor of rotting, breaking and preparing the hemp for sale, which, by the calculation given me, will amount to fifty-four dollars for every ton of merchantable hemp.

"Mr. Arnold says he expects five tons clean hemp, the produce of the above-mentioned twelve acres. The account will stand thus, allowing a dollar a day for each man and a dollar a day for each pair of horses or oxen.

DR.

	Dollars.
To 93 days' labor, with men and cattle	93
To rotting and breaking hemp and preparing it for market, at the rate of 54 dollars per ton on five tons	270
	363

CONTRA.

By 146 bushels seed at 2½ dollars	365
By 5 tons hemp at 200 dollars only	1,000
By Prov. bounty on five tons	125
	363
	1,490
Balance, profit to the farmer ..	1,490
	363
Profit	1,127

"Here appears a sum of 1,127 dollars profit on the cultivation of twelve acres of hemp.

"To clear that sum in the cultivation of wheat, it would require sixty-five acres or thereabouts, allowing a produce of twenty-five bushels to each acre.

"Let it not, therefore, be said that the expense of raising hemp is more than that of grain, for it is evident that the labor required to cultivate sixty-five acres of wheat or twice as much as is required to cultivate twelve acres of hemp; and yet the produce of these twelve acres in hemp is equal to what may reasonably be expected from sixty-five acres of wheat, after the labor is deducted from the produce of the latter, which I have calculated at eleven dollars per acre, including the seed.

"It is also necessary to observe that when mills are established for breaking the hemp (which at present is done by hand), the greatest part of the labor will be avoided, and the expense considerably saved."

The printer was pushed for space this week and had to apoligize to his readers, for a notice reads as follows:

"We have to apologize for the omission of several advertisements on account of the lengthly details with which this day's Gazette is occupied; but which shall punctually be attended to in our next."

The St. George firm had an eye like modern merchants for clearing out old stock for they announced that:—

Messieurs Quetton St. George & Co." Being about to leave this town for some time, in order to import a fresh assortment of merchandize, inform the public that they will dispose of their present stock, at nearly first cost. Nothing, however, will be received in payment but cash, bills of exchange or furs."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

This day, at one o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the throne he commanded, by message through the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to give royal assent to certain bills, after which his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Houses of Assembly—

Your zeal for the public welfare manifested by your attention to the various subjects which I recommended to your consideration, and to the other objects which have occupied your councils during the present sessions, calls for my acknowledgments, and I trust that the wise and salutary laws which have resulted from your labors and exertions will afford very considerable satisfaction to all who feel a sincere attachment to his Majesty's person and Government, and a cordial solicitude for the increasing prosperity of this province.

In closing the present session, which the situation of the public business now enables me to do, I have to express a confident hope that prudent and salutary measures will mark the future conduct of those who may be called together in this place for the discharge of their Legislative functions. This will not fail to insure the favor of the best of sovereigns, will

establish a claim to the esteem and approbation of all whose good opinion merits consideration, and must eventually produce the most beneficial consequences to these parts of his Majesty's dominions.

His Excellency was then pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament to Monday, the 16th day of April.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 12th, 1803. No. 46. Total No. 618.

YORK'S ANNUAL MEETING.

This issue contains the list of acts assented to, with the Assessment Act and a blank form for assessment purposes.

Under the local heading of "The Oracle" is an account of the annual meeting of the town:

"At the annual town meeting held at Miles' tavern on Monday, the 7th of March, 1803, the following persons were elected parish and town officers, viz.:

Wm. Bond, Town Clerk.

John Cameron and Ephraim Payson, assessors.

John McBeath, collector.

Overseers of the Highways and Fence Viewers—John Ashbridge, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough; Samuel Sinclair, from the Bay road to the Don Mills; Benjamin Davis, for the circle of the Humber; John Everson, from No. 25 to Big Creek and half the Bridge; John Kendrick, from half the Big Creek to No. 1; David Thomson, for the west end of Scarborough; Aaron Scrivener, for the east end of Scarborough to the Highland Creek; John Van Zandt, for the town of York (also Thomas Hamilton); Richard Wilson, for Etobicoke.

Pound keepers—Joseph Willcocks, for the town of York; William Sterritt, for the Don; Wm. Chambers, for the Humber.

"Fences to be five feet high and only four inches to be between the rails, to the height of three feet of the same. Hogs to run at large in the country.

"Wm. Bond, Town Clerk."

It was announced that there was no news from the east thus: "The mail from Lower Canada brought no news of importance."

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 26th, 1803. No. 48. Total No. 620.

This issue contains nothing of local interest. There is a one-sheet supplement containing the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the report of the vote on the Navy Establishments.

Vol. XII.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 16th, 1803. No. 51. Total No. 623.

There is a one-page supplement to this issue, but the only item of local interest is as follows:—

"On Tuesday night last the saw mill situated on the Humber accidentally caught fire and was entirely consumed. We have not yet learned how the fire originated."

VOLUME XIII.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 30th, 1803. No. 1. Total No. 625.

HANGED FOR TREASON.

This issue contains the usual proclamations and foreign news, "The Latest Intelligence received at New York by the arrival of the ship 'Two Friends,' Captain Vose, in 29 days from London," being an account of the execution in London, Eng., on February 21st, 1803, for high treason, of the conspirators Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood, Wratten, Col Despard and Macnamara.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 14th, 1803. No. 3. Total No. 627.

LAND TITLES IN U. C.

In this issue there is a proclamation in connection with "An Act of Parliament for securing the titles to lands in this Province." This number also comprises a supplement of one page. The local news is as follows:

"This morning arrived at the Garrison the 'Duke of Kent' from Kingston, having on board a detachment of His Majesty's 49th Regt., which is to do duty here in place of the 41st Regiment, ordered to Lower Canada."

There was a small wharf at the Garrison, west of the present Queen's Wharf, at which troops and stores

were landed.

The "Duke of Kent" was built at Navy Point about 1776. Her tonnage is unknown.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 21st, 1803. No. 4. Total No. 628

DEATH OF CAPT. GENEVAY

This issue contains a folio supplement. There is no local news except the following death notice:—

"Died at Montreal on the 23rd ult., after a lingering illness occasioned by a paralytic fit, Lewis Genevay, Esq., formerly Captain in the late Corps of Butler's Rangers, and many years Deputy Paymaster of the district of Montreal. By his death His Majesty has lost a faithful servant and a truly loyal subject, who, during a course of 44 years, filled a variety of public stations in Canada with indefatigable zeal for the service and with the strictest honor."

This officer at one time resided at Niagara. He was interred in the burying ground (now a park) at the corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. His full name was Jean Francois Louis Genevay. On his tombstone, after his name and date of death, was this simple epitaph: "He was a native of Switzerland, but served King George 44 years."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 28th, 1803.—No. 5.—Total No. 629.

The only local item in this issue is an obituary notice:

"Died lately at Niagara, on his way to Detroit, after a lingering illness, Mr. Hugh Heward, formerly clerk in the Lieut.-Governor's office, and a respectable inhabitant of this town."

Mr. Heward was one of the early inhabitants of Niagara and held office while Governor Simcoe was at that place.

Vol. XIII—The Oracle, Saturday, June 4th, 1803.—No. 6.—Total No. 630.

"Advertisements unavoidably omitted for want of room shall be attended to in our next."

It had been determined to build the Anglican church of stone; hence the following advertisement:—

"Wanted—A quantity of Pine Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for building a church in this town. Any person inclined to furnish any of those articles, will please to give in their proposals at the lowest prices, to the subscribers, to be laid before the Committee. D. Cameron, W. Allan. York, 1st June, 1803.

MORE UNCALLED FOR LETTERS

This issue has official notice and proclamations, and under the local heading of the "Oracle" is the following:—

"List of letters remaining in the postoffice at York this day:—

B
Benton, Richard
Burrage, David
Queen's Rangers
Barton, Stephen
D
Dunham, Thos.
Danford, Assa
Dennis, Martha
Dufaubray, Loret
E
Everson, John
Empie, Adam
F
Fitz, Henry
Fraser, Thos.
Flitchie, Alex.
G
Graham, Wm.
Graham, Hugh
J
Johnston, Jos.
Johnston, Wm.
L
Lydon, Mary, Mrs
M
McGill, J., distiller
Monday Adam
McMillan Arch.
N
Nightingale, Tim.
P
Payson, E. Holland
R
Rankin, H., 2 letters
S
Staying, Mustard
Smith, David of Jno
T
Thompson, Peter
Thompson, Wm.
Royal Artillery
W
Walsh, Thos.
Waugh, Thos.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 11th, 1803.—No. 7.—Total No. 631.

TROOPS FIRE ROYAL SALUTE.

The King's brthday fell on the 4th June. The Oracle announces that:—"Saturday last being the Anniversary of His Majesty's birthday the customary rejoicing took place here; at noon. A Royal salute was fired at the Garrison, ntersected at every seventh gun by a volley of small arms from the detachment of the 49th Regiment on duty there. We are pleased to say the 49th Regiment made a very martial appearance, and went through the different imiltary manoeuvres and evolutions with a regularity and promptitude which does them much honor."

Also that "On Wednesday last de-

parted this life Mr. Joseph Ketchum, aged 85; his remains were interred on the following day."

Joseph Ketchum was interred at York Mills, Yonge street.

This was the uncle of the well-known Jesse Ketchum, whose tannery was on the south-west corner of (Newgate) Adelaide and Yonge streets. Jesse Ketchum took a great interest in educational work. He gave the land on which the present Jesse Ketchum school stands, and also the lot on which old Knox Church, Queen street, Toronto, was built. Through his beneficence thousands of reward books are distributed in Sunday Schools each year. He was known as "The Children's Friend."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 25th, 1803.—No. 9.—Total No. 633.

In this issue, under the heading of "The Oracle," are found the following paragraphs:—

No intelligence of a more satisfactory nature than what we have already published, relative to the grand question of peace or war, has yet been received by us.

We are sorry to learn that an alarming fire lately broke out in Montreal, which destroyed a considerable number of dwelling-houses, several public buildings and property to a very larg amount. As soon as we are acquainted with the particulars of this unfortunate accident they shall be laid before the public.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hunter and suite will, we understand, sail in the course of this day for Kingston, on their way to Quebec.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 9th, 1803.—No. 11.—Total No. 635.

In this issue, under the local heading of the "Oracle," is the record of a death from drowning.

"On Saturday last a Coroner's Jury was summoned on the body of a soldier belonging to His Majesty's 49th Regiment, who was unfortunately drowned while fishing in the Humber. Verdict 'Accidental Death.'"

BUILDING OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Also the report of a meeting about the erection of the Anglican church:—

"On Wednesday last, the 6th instant, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a church in this town, was held at the Government Buildings; on which occasion it was unanimously resolved:

"That the said church should be built of stone.

"That one hundred toises of stone should accordingly be contracted for without delay.

"That a quantity of two inch pipe plank, not exceeding 6,000 ft., should also be laid in; and a reasonable quantity of oak studs and oak plank for the window frames and sashes.

"A future meeting, we understand, will be held in the course of the season, at which, when the different estimates and proposals have been examined, and the extent which the fund will reach has been ascertained, something decisive will be settled."

The proposal to build in stone was not carried out, for the church was built of wood in 1803 and remodelled in 1818. The first church was built due east and west, but when remodelled it ran north and south, the chancel in the St. James' of to-day being at the north end.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 23rd, 1803.—No. 13—Total No. 637.

This energetic appeal for the capture of the man who did so much damage to the fence of the late Chief Justice was written by Mr. R. I. D. Gray, the Solicitor-General of the province (Scadding, p. 337):—

"Twenty Dollars Reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will discover the man who is so depraved and lost to every sense of social duty as to cut with an axe or knife the withes which bound some of the fence around the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge street, and to throw down the said fence. Independent of the above inducement, it is the duty of every good member of society to endeavour to find out who the character is who can be guilty of such an infamouse act in order that he may be brought to justice. Robert I. D. Gray."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 30th, 1803—No. 14—Total No. 638.

In this issue, under the local head-

ing of the Oracle, is the following:—

"The Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Cochrane arrived in this town on Monday last from Lower Canada, and on Thursday took the usual oaths before his Honor the Chief Justice in the Executive Council Chamber."

Mr. Justice Cochrane was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Speedy, which went down in a gale on the 7th Oct., 1805, with all on board.

An important arrival was that of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The Oracle says:

BISHOP OF QUEBEC ARRIVES.

"On Thursday arrived here the 'Duke of Kent,' having on board the Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec. We undertsand his Lordship intended first to visit Detroit, but owing to contrary winds was necessitated to postpone his journey. His Lordship will leave town for Niagara shortly after the confirmation, which will immediately take place."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1803.—No. 16—Total No. 640.

"All persons having demands against the estate of the late Christopher Robinson, Esq., deceased, are requested to render their accounts to the subscribers. Those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. Elisha Beman, Administrator; Esther Beman, Administratrix.

"York, Aug. 5th, 1803."

Mr. Christopher Robinson, father of Sir John Beverley Robinson, was born in Virginia. He served in the Queen's Rangers with Simcoe, settling in New Brunswick in 1784. Four years later he removed to Lower Canada. From 1792-8 he resided at Kingston, where he was called to the bar. In October, 1798, he removed to York (Toronto), and died there three weeks after his arrival. At the time of his death he was a member of the House of Assembly, representing the counties of Lennox and Addington. On 5th September, 1802, his widow, Esther Sayre, married Mr. Elisha Beman, and they inserted the above notice in the Oracle of this date.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 20th, 1803.—No. 17—Total No. 641.

Mr. Peter Russell, the President of the province, had a farm near York. It was west of Peter street, and south of Lot (Queen street). He had lost a turkey from there and offered a liberal reward:

"Five guineas reward — Stolen, on the 12th or 13th inst., from Mr. Russell's farm, near this town, a turkey hen, with her brood of six half-grown young ones; whoever will give such information and evidence as may lead to the discovery of the thieves, shall receive from the subscriber the above reward, upon conviction of any of the delinquents. Peter Russell."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept 3rd, 1803.—No. 19—Total No. 643.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. Russell's black servant had without leave severed her connection with the family, so the following warning was published:

"The subscriber's black servant, Peggy, not having his permission to absent herself from his service, the public is hereby cautioned from employing or harboring her without the owner's leave. Whoever does so after this notice, may expect to be treated as the law directs. Peter Russell."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept 10th, 1803.—No. 20—Total No. 644.

The Gazette announces:—"On Sunday morning last arrived here his Excellency Lieut.-General Hunter and suite from Quebec."

The printing office of the Gazette was moved this month. The location is unknown. There is no trace of Henderson's brewery. St. George & Co's store was on the corner of King and Frederick streets, and Schofield & Mosley's on the north side of King street, near George street.

"The printer begs leave to inform the public that the printing office is now removed to the two-storey house next to Mr. Henderson's brewery, where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and despatch. Advertisements, letters, communications, etc., etc., addressed to the printer and left at St. George & Co. for Schofield & Mosley's store will meet with due attention.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Oct. 8th, 1803—No. 24—Total No. 648.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

In this issue it is announced that—"The Chief Justice has appointed the sittings for the Home District for Monday, the 24th day of October, instant."

Also:—"Married—On the 20th of last month, Thomas Dickson, Esq., of Queenston, to Miss Grant, daughter of the Honourable Alexander Grant, one of the Legislative and Executive Councillors of this Province."

The groom was afterwards the Hon. Thomas Dickson, a member of the old Legislative Council of the province.

"Died—On the 29th of last month, after a short illness, much regretted, William Dummer Powell, Esq., of Niagara, barrister at law, and son of the Honorable William Dummer Powell, one of the justices of his Majesty's Court of King's bench in this province."

"We are sorry the non-arrival of our American papers prevents us this week from laying before the public any particulars relative to the Invasion of England. It is natural to suppose that if anything serious was meditated, of which there appears little doubt, that something decisive would have taken place ere this time. We hope shortly to be enabled to throw some light on this interesting and important subject and to relieve the public mind from that state of suspense which such an undertaking is calculated to excite."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 12th, 1803.—No. 29—Total No. 653.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Mr. St. George was a pushing merchant, as shown by the following announcement:

"Quetton St. George has received from New York a large assortment of Shoes and Buskins suitable to all ages. Also Pig'Tail, Ladies' Twist and Cut Tobacco, good cognac brandy, which he will not dispose of in lesser quantity than one gallon. He is in daily expectation of the remainder of his winter supply consisting of East and West India Goods, Ironmongery and Crockery; all of which will be sold cheap."

The following list shows that the number of letters in the post-office had diminished.

"List of letters remaining in the Post-office, York, 12th November, 1803:

Barton, Stephen
Benton, Rd., cooper

D

Dufaubray, Lorit
Dinnis, Martha

E

Emple, Adam

Enticoot, J., ensign

F

Fitzer, Henry
Fraser, Thos.
Fletcher, Alex.

J

Johnston, Jos.
Johnston, Wm.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1803.—No. 31.—Total No. 655.

In this issue is reported the loss of a lake craft—a sloop that plied on the south side of Lake Ontario.

"It is currently reported and we are sorry to add, with every appearance of foundation, that the Sloop Lady Washington, commanded by Captain Murray, was lately lost in a gale of wind near Oswego, on her passage to Niagara. Pieces of the wreck and her boat, by which she was recognized, together with several other articles are said to have been picked up. It is yet uncertain whether the crew and passengers were saved; among the latter were Messrs. Dunn and Boyd of Niagara."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 3rd, 1803.—No. 32—Total No. 656.

SOME QUAINT APHORISMS.

This number contains the following quaint advertisement:—

On the 26th inst., the subscriber found one-half of a fat hog on the Humber plains, which he supposes to be fraudulently killed, and the other half taken away. The part which he found he carried home and dressed, and requests the owner to call, pay expenses and take it away. John Clark. Humber Mills, Dec. 2, 1803.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 17th, 1803.—No. 34.—Total No. 658.

In the paper of this date the two following quaint rhymes appeared:—

THE STAGES OF LIFE.

At ten a child—at twenty wild;
At thirty strong, if ever;

At forty wise; at fifty rich;
At sixty good, or never.

THE FARE OF LIFE.

Our life is but a winter's day;
Some only breakfast—and away.
Others stay dinner and depart full fed—
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed.
Large is his debt, who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 24th, 1803.—No. 35.—Total No. 659.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber conceiving it an indespensable duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous public, takes this method of tendering them his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto met with in the line of his business as innkeeper, and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new house (opposite to the Toronto Coffee House) which he has spared neither pains nor expense to render convenient and agreeable to those who may be inclined to favor him wth their custom, and flatters himself that his assiduity and attention to their commands will ensure him a continuance of those favors he has already so amply experienced. He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extensive stock of liquors of the best kinds, and an assortment of dry goods and groceries, which will be sold at reasonable rates. William Cooper.

"Travelling gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging, also stabling, etc., for their horses. York, Dec. 16th. 1803."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 28th, 1804.—No. 40.—Total No. 664.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

In this issue the local news is as follows:—

"On Thursday last a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of a man who was found frozen to death at the river Credit on Sunday morning the 22nd inst. The Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. It appears that the above person had just arrived from Pennsylvania and was on his way to Markham, where we understand he intended to settle."

The editor has again to apologize for lack of news. He says:—

"We have this week to apologize to our readers for the scarcity of political information, not having received our American papers from Niagara owing to the change in the post office there."

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 25th, 1804.—No. 44.—Total No. 668.

In this issue is the following marriage announcement—

"Married—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. Thomas Mosley, merchant, to Miss Mary Ross, daughter of Mr. John Ross, all of this place.

Mr. Mosley was a merchant on the north side of King street, near George street.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, Mar. 10, 1804.—No. 46.—Total No. 670.

PARLIAMENT AGAIN PROROGUED

In this issue the announcement is made that:

"Yesterday at one o'clock his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in State to the Upper House of Legislature, to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the throne commanded by message through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to give the royal assent to the following bills."

A list of these bills followed.

ANOTHER TOWN MEETING.

The annual meeting of the town was held on the 5th inst. The report says—

"At the annual town meeting held at Cooper's tavern, on Monday, the 5th of March, 1804, the following persons were elected town and parish officers—

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.

Joseph Sheppard and Daniel Cozens, Assessors.

Collin Drummond, Collector.

Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers:—Thomas Hamilton and Elliphalet Hale, for the Town of York; Benjamin Mosley, for the Bay Road from the Don Bridge to Scarboro line; George Playter, from the Bay Road to the Don Mills; John Burkholder, from Jacob Delong's to Yonge street road; Isaac Devins, from J. Delong's to the township line, near J. Finch's on the Humber; Thomas Humberstone, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 1 on Yonge street; John McDougall, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 25 on Yonge street; James Palser, for the west end of Scarboro; William Knott, for the east end of Scarboro to Etobicoke creek; Levy Devins from the Humber Mills to J. Winter's.

Pound Keepers:—John Fisk, for the Town of York; William Sterrett, for the Don; John Dennison for the Humber; Alexander Gray, jr., for Yonge street; William Jones, for the township of Scarboro'.

Town Warden: — Alexander Wood, Esquire.

There appears to have been only one Town Warden elected at this meeting.

Vol. XIII.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 17, 1804—No. 47—Total No. 671.

MORE LETTERS UNCALLED FOR.

Those who had forgotten to call for letters at York P.O., are reminded by the publication of the names in a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at York, the 15th March, 1804:—

Ambrose, Alex 49th Regt
Adcock, T., 49th
Armstrong, John Ensign, 49th
Baird, Sgt., 49th 2 Bdges.
David Bell, Alex
Burn, John
Cozens, Daniel
Daly, Chas., 49th
Dawson, W. 49th
Duke, Ed., 49th
Elworthy, Aaron
Forfar, Thos
Foutoux, Jos
Fitzgibbon, Sgt.-Major, 49th
Galin, Charles.
Griffith, Wm.
Kough, James
Lydon, Mary
Leget, Qr.-M., 49th
Long, J., Sgt 49th
Logan, Ed., 49th
Martin, R., 49th
McDonald, Donald
Monday, Mr.
Price, J., Sgt., 49th
Purcell, W., 49th
Phillips, Jos.
Russell, D., 49th
Sullivan, Asst.-S., 49th
Smith, John
Saunders, M.
Stean, Sgt., 49th
Vanderburg, P.
Walker, J., Sgt. Queen's Rangers
Wilson, Richard

INQUEST ON AN INDIAN.

This issue contains a notice of a death in the "new town." This term meant west of George street, and north to Lot street.

"On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of an Indian who was found dead in the new town, supposed to have died by the immoderate use of spirituous liquor—Verdict 'accidental death.'"

The following is an official notice:—

"Yesterday being the day appointed by Proclamation for a general fast and humiliation, the same was observed throughout this province by all ranks and descriptions of His Majesty's subjects."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 28th, 1804—No. 1—Total No. 677.

THANKS FROM PRINTER.

The Gazette was now in its fourteenth volume—each volume ended in April. The subscription price was $4 and the appeal to patrons to pay up was urgent and should have been effective.

"The Printer begs leave to inform the Subscribers to the Upper Canada Gazette that with the present number will commence the XIV. volume.

"He humbly thanks those gentlemen who have hitherto favored him with their patronage and support; but the expense attending the undertaking necessitates him to request all those in arrears for more than six months, to make payment as speedily as possible. In future no advertisements will be inserted in the Gazette but such as shall be previously paid for.

"Subscribers in the country, from whom the Printer has agreed to receive produce in payment, will have the goodness to deposit the same either at Messrs. Scofields and Mosley's or Mr. St. George's stores."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 5th, 1804—No. 2—Total No. 678.

This issue contains a list of the militia officers in all the districts. There is a one-sheet supplement to this issue, but no local news in it or in the regular Gazette.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 12th, 1804.—No. 3—Total No. 679.

In this issue are oficial announcements but no local news. There is appended to this number a supplement

of four pages, which is called the "Continuation of the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle," in which is given in full the act concerning custom duties.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 26th, 1804.—No. 5—Total No. 681.

INQUEST AT THE HUMBER.

In this issue under the local heading is a paragraph stating that:—

"On Sunday morning the 20th instant an inquest was held on the body of Donald Cameron, late ferryman of the Humber, who was found dead the preceding evening at his dwelling near that river.

"It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had drunk to excess with a person unknown, who has since made his escape from the constables after having been taken by a virtue of a warrant from the Coroner to give evidence on the part of the Crown.

"The jury were of the opinion the deceased had been robbed by the above mentioned person. Verdict—"Died by excessive drinking in company with a person unknown."

There was no bridge over the Humber at this date. Travellers were ferried across in a small boat by a private ferryman.

The Governor had been at Government House for some weeks, but

"On Tuesday last His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Hunter and suite, sailed from this town for Kingston, on their way to Quebec."

This issue has also notices to the freeholders and electors of the different counties in regard to the members to be elected to the Parliament of the Province.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 9th, 1804.—No. 7—Total No. 683.

WHEN GEORGE III. WAS KING.

This issue contains the usual announcement of the celebration of the King's birthday. It states that on "Monday last, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, on which his Majesty attained his 66th year, it was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy. At noon a royal salute was fired from the Garrison, intersected at every seventh gun by a volley of small arms from the detachment of the 49th Regiment drawn upon the occasion."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 16th, 1894.—No. 8—Total No. 684.

This issue has no local news except a notice that:

"On Wednesday, the 6th instant, at two in the morning, departed this life, much lamented, Rebecca Wilson, wife of John Wilson, Esq., of Yonge street, in the sixty-third year of her age. The following day her remains were followed by a numerous train of mourners and friends to the place of interment, where a suitable oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr Stuart on the solemn occasion."

TWO EARLY BYE-ELECTIONS.

The result of an election in Durham, Simcoe and York is announced as follows:—

"On Monday last, the 11th inst., the election of a knight to represent the Counties of Durham and Simcoe and the East Riding of the County of York, took place at the Government buildings in this town. At the close of the poll Angus McDonnell, Esq., was declared to be duly elected to represent the said counties and riding. We have not yet been able to collect any further returns, but as soon as practicable they will be laid before the public."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 23rd, 1804.—No. 9—Total No. 685.

SENTENCE ON WRONGDOERS.

Justice was meted out with unfailing regularity in the pioneer days of York. This issue states that:—

"At a court of Over and Terminer and general jail delivery holden at York in and for the home district, on Wednesday, the 20th of June, 1804, and continued until Friday, the 22nd of the same month, the following persons were tried and found guilty, viz.,

"James Willson, convicted of having harbored, concealed, received and assisted a deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, fined £20.

"Asa Bacon, convicted of having committed an assault on William Cooper in his own house, fined 20s.

"John Edgel, convicted of having

refused to assist the Magistrate in the parting of an affray, and of having by profane oaths and contumelious expressions grossly insulted a magistrate in the execution of his office, fined £5 and to be imprisoned for the space of one month."

"ADVERTISEMENT."

"The subscriber having taken the 'Yellow House' in the town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends that he will open tavern in said house on the 1st of May next ensuing, where every attention will be paid to his customers; and solicits the patronage of the public. Benjamin Gilbert. Niagara, April 15th, 1804."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 7th, 1804.—No. 11.—Total No. 687.

Under the local heading is the following obituary: "On Wednesday morning last departed this life after a short illness, Mr. Hugh Cameron, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town; on Thursday afternoon his remains were attended to the place of interment by a very numerous and respectable concourse of people.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 21st, 1804.—No. 13.—Total No. 689.

ESTATE OF W. D. POWELL, JR.

The only items of interest in this issue are two, one to the effect that: "All persons having demands on the estate of the late William Dummer Powell, Jr., deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly attested to the subscribers at Niagara." Joseph Edwards, John Powell, administrators, June 9th, 1804."

The other sets forth:

"The public are hereby cautioned against taking a bond from Samuel Chaffey, formerly of the Humber, drawn by William Chambers, relative to lands situated at Etobicoke; as the above bond was fraudulently obtained by said Chaffey from Wm. Chambers."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 4th, 1804.—No. 15.—Total No. 691.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

This issue contains an important official notice regarding the opening up of a road from Peter street in the town of York to Burlington Bay. The road was to be a continuation of Lot (Queen) street. The road was to be only 33 feet wide.

"UPPER CANADA."

"Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the session of the present year, entitled "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this province, to defray the expenses of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads and building bridges in the several districts thereof, are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the road and building bridges between the town of York and the Head of Burlington Bay.

SPECIFICATION OF PRICES.

"Such proposals must state at what prices the party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work will engage to furnish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars:

"At what price per mile such person will open and clear out such part of the road leading from Lot street adjoining the town of York (beginning at Peter street) to the mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

"With the price also per rod at which such party will engage to open, clear out and causeway such other part of the same road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any person will engage to build bridges upon the said road of the width of 18 feet.

"And the said Commissioners will also receive proposals from any person or persons willing to engage to cut down three hills at the following places, viz., one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

Oakville, on the north shore of Lake Ontario is situated at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek. What was known as the Twelve Mile Creek is now St. Catharines.

BURLINGTON BAY BRIDGE.

"And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner the bridge at the outlet of Burlington Bay.

"All the before mentioned work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed the money contracted to be given will be paid by the Receiver-General.

"But each party entering into an engagement for any part of the aforesaid work will be required to produce two sufficient sureties to be bound for the performances of the contract.

"The particulars to be delivered in to William Allan or Duncan Cameron, Esquires, of York, or to James Ruggles or William Graham, Esquires, of Yonge street, or to William Applegarth, Esquires, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid act into execution."

A TOWN ORCHARD.

The ground referred to in the following announcement was probably the same as was offered in September, 1801, "to be given away" if the purchaser would buy two thousand apple trees at three shillings each with certain conditions. The announcement reads:—

"TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION."

At Cooper's tavern in York.

"On Monday, the 20th of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon (if not previously disposed of by private contract), that highly cultivated lot opposite the Printing Office, containing one acre, together with a nursery thereon of about ten thousand apples, three hundred peach and twenty pear trees and an orchard containing forty-one apple trees fit for bearing, twenty-seven of wh'ch are full of fruit; thirty peach and nine cherry trees full of fruit, besides black and red plumbs, red and white currants, English goose-berries; lilacs, rose bushes, etc.; also a very rich kitchen garden. The buildings are a small two and a half storey house, a good cellar, stable and smoke house; on the lot is a never failing spring of excellent water and a fine creek running through the corner the most part of the year.

"The above promises might be made very commodious for a gentleman at a small expense; or for a tanner, brewer or distiller, must be allowed the most convenient place in York. A view of the premises (by any person or persons desirous of purchasing the same) will be sufficient recommendation.

MOST PROMISING INVESTMENT.

The nursery is in such a state of forwardness that if sold in from two to three years (at which time the apple trees will be fit to transplant) at the moderate price of one shilling each, would repay a sum double to that asked for the whole, and leave a further gain to the purchasers of the lot, buildings and flourishing orchard thereon A good title to the above, and possession given any time after the 1st of October next.

"Also at the same time and place will be sold the right as per register, to one hundred acres in front of lot 62, east side Yonge street, for which a deed can be procured at pleasure, and the remainder of the lot procured for a small sum.

"It is an excellent soil for orchard grain and pasture land; there is a field of ten acres in fence besides other clearing. It is a beautful situation, having part of the Lake commonly called Bond's Lake, within the said lot, which affords a great supply of fish and fowl. Terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises or the printer hereof.

WILLIAM BOND."

"York, 27th June, 1804."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug 11, 1804.—No. 16.—Total No. 692.

DEATH OF SIMON McTAVISH.

The death of a prominent man is recorded in this issue, thus:

"DIED—At Montreal on the 6th instant, universally lamented, Simon McTavish, Esq., Principal of the North-west Company—and long known for his enterprising spirit and integrity

The history of the great North-west Company is well known. The town of York benefitted by contributions from the promoters [illegible] of local improvement. In 1799 they donated £12,000 towards making Yonge street a good road, and announced that the commerce of the company would be carried on through the town. (Scadding's Toronto of Old, p. 425.)

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1804.—No. 18.—Total No. 694.

The health of Governor Hunter could not have been good for we have frequent references to his indisposition:

"On Thursday last arrived here from Quebec Colonel Green, Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor. We understand his Excellency, owing to indisposition on the route, was under the necessity of remaining a short time in order to re-establish his health; but may be daily expected."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1804.—No. 19.—Total No. 695.

LIEUT. GOVR. ARRIVES IN YORK.

This issue announces that:

"On Wednesday last arrived here His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Aide-de-Camp from Quebec."

Mr. St. George was the only merchant in York, who made liberal use of printer's ink. Whenever he had anything new the readers of the Gazette were duly informed.

"QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

has received the following valuable medicines from New York to be sold on commission:—Andrew's Specific Lotion; Soloman's Balm of Gilead; Solomon's Anti-Impitigines also a few copies Solomon's Guide to Health. Quetton St. George has received a bale of superfine India cotton.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1804.—No. 20.—Total No. 696.

REVISED U.C. STATUTES.

The first issue of the revised statutes of the province is announced. It was to be sold on a strictly cash basis. There was to be no "credit for a single copy." The notice reads:

"In the course of a few days will be ready for sale, the Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, comprising all the laws enacted in the first, second and third parliaments of this Province —such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical index."

"The nature and expense of the above undertaking and other circumstances immediately connected therewith entirely preclude all possibility of the printer giving credit for a single copy; it is therefore hoped no such application will be made."

"Printing Office Sept. 8th, 1804."

Vol. XIV. — The Oracle Saturday, Sept. 15 1804.—No. 21.—Total No. 697.

MOST DISASTROUS FRESHETS.

In this issue under the local heading is the following notice:

"We understand that the late heavy rains have done material damage to the roads in different parts of the country in so much as to render them in some places totally impassable by sweeping away the causeways and bridges. At the Credit the water suddenly rose to such a height as entirely to overflow the ground occupied by the Indians as an encampment, for the purpose of fishing; carrying away all before it. The Indians in the greatest consternation narrowly escaped in the night with their lives after having lost their canoes, arms and other property.

"Considerable damage has also been sustained by individuals in many places, in loss of corn, hay, etc. and particularly at and near the River Don in the breaking of mill dams. We are informed that the Humber mills are entirely destroyed."

The Humber mills were on the west side of the river The Don mills were on the site of the present (1913) Taylor's Mills.

The Government had to keep the troops at the garrison comfortable during the winter so cordwood was advertised for:

"THREE HUNDRED CORDS OF FIREWOOD

wanted for the use of this post, to be delivered by the 1st of March, 1805. Such person or persons as may be inclined to contract for the same, will give in their proposals to Mr. George Crookshank, Commissary at York, on or before the 1st day of October next. York, 14th September, 1804."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1894—No. 22—Total No. 698.

As in modern newspapers, items crept in that were not strictly correct, and had to be contradicted. The editor says:—

"In our last week's paper, under the Oracle, we mentioned the Humber Mills as being destroyed. We are now happy to have it in our power to contradict that report and to inform the public that they have sustained little or no injury by the late floods."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1804.—No. 28—Total No. 704.

The Gazette of this week chronicled a great calamity — the wreck of the Government schooner "Speedy." Many of the leading indabitants of York were among the lost. It was a great shock to the province and cast a gloom for months over the town. The report reads:—

LOSS OF THE "SPEEDY."

"The following is as accurate an account of the loss of the schooner Speedy, in his Majesty's service on Lake Ontario, as we have been able to collect:—

"The Speedy, Captain Paxton, left this port on Sunday evening, the 7th of October last, with a moderate breeze from the N. W., for Presque Isle, and was descried off that island on the Monday following before dark, where preparations were made for the reception of the passengers; but the wind coming round from the N. E. blew with such violence as to render it impossible for her to enter the harbor, and very shortly after she disappeared. A large fire was then kindled on shore, as a guide to the vessel during the night; but she has not since been seen or heard of, and it is with the most painful sensations we have to say we fear she is totally lost. Enquiry, we understand, has been made at almost every port on the lake but without effect, and no intelligence respecting the fate of this unfortunate vessel could be obtained. It is therefore generally concluded that she has either upset or foundered. It is also reported by respectable authority that several articles, such as the compass box, hen coop and mast, known to have belonged to this vessel, have been picked up on the opposite side of the lake.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

"The passengers on board the ill-fated Speedy, as near as we can recollect, were Mr. Judge Cochrane, Robert I. D. Gray, Esq., Solicitor-General and member of the House of Assembly; Angus McDonell, Esq., advocate, also a member of the House of Assembly; Mr. Jacob Herchmer, merchant; Mr. John Stegman, surveyor; Mr. George Cowan, Indian interpreter; James Ruggles, Esq.; Mr. Anderson, student in the law; Mr. John Fisk, high constable, all of this place. The above named gentlemen were proceeding to the district of Newcastle, in order to hold the Circuit and for the trial of an Indian (also on board) indicted for the murder of John Sharp, late of the Queen's Rangers. It is also reported, but we cannot vouch for its authenticity, that, exclusive of the above passengers, there were on board two other persons, one in the service of Mr. Justice Cochrane, and the other in that of the Solicitor-General; as also two children of parents whose indigent circumstances necessitated them to travel by land.

STRENGTH OF THE CREW.

"The crew of the Speedy, it is said consisted of five seamen (three of whom have left large families), exclusive of Capt. Paxton, who also had a very large family. The total number of souls on board the Speedy is computed to be about twenty.

"A more distressing and melancholy event has not occurred to this place for many years; nor does it [illegible] pen that such a number [illegible] of respectability are collected in the same vessel. Not less than nine widows and we know not how many children have to lament the loss of their husbands and fathers, who, alas have perhaps in the course of a few minutes

met with a watery grave.

"It is somewhat remarkable that this is the third or fourth accident of a similar nature within these few years, the cause of which appears worthy the attention and investigation of persons conversant in the art of shipbuilding."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1804.—No. 29.—Total No. 705.

'TWAS EVER THUS.

The sellers of pork for the garrison had been remiss in the packing and had evidently been trying to play a sharp game with the officials. They were, however, on the alert, and called down the settlers in the following official announcement:—

"Agent for Purchases Office, York, 20th October, 1804.—The detriment that has arisen from the improper curing and packing of pork, heretofore purchased for the use of his Majesty's forces, and also the irregularity of the number and weight of the pieces contained in the respective casks of that pork, render it necessary to notify such persons who intend in future to supply the same, as follows:—

"I. That the pork so to be purchased shall be of the best quality and properly cured with Rock of St. Ubes salt and packed in sound and sufficient casks.

II. That such pork shall be warranted to keep sweet and good for twelve months after its delivery into the King's stores.

"III. That each cask shall contain fifty-two pieces of four pounds each, equal to two hundred and eight pounds nett.

"IV. That such casks as shall be found when opened for issue, not exactly to correspond with what is above specified, shall be returned and replaced with an equal quantity of good pork, cured and packed in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

"V. That the future sale of the above article to Government will altogether depend upon an exact conformity to what is expressed in this notice.

"JOHN McGILL,
"Agent for Purchasers."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1804.—No. 32.—Total No. 708.

STILL MORE ABOUT HEMP.

The producers of hemp had been encouraged in every way by the Government and valuable prizes had been awarded. Mr. Schneider (Snider), of York, residing on Yonge street, near York, was the fortunate man in the home district. The report reads that:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that we communicate to the public the success which has attended the efforts in the cultivation of hemp by the farmers of this province. The honorable the trustees for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, have not only signified their approbation of the industry and diligence which have been exercised in the cultivation of that most valuable article in the two Canadas, but have decreed as an honorable reward and mark of that approbation.

"To J. W. Clarke, Esq., Montreal, for the culture of hemp, the Gold Medal

"To Mr. Jacob Schneider, York, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, the gold medal or one hundred dollars.

"To Mr. Daniel Mosher, Kingston, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, the silver medal or eighty dollars.

"We sincerely hope the rewards which have been liberally bstowed by the trustees to the above mentioned persons, may excite others in this province to follow their example, whereby they will not only establish a branch of commerce useful to the mother country, but also in a high degree promote their own advantage and emolument. We shall subjoin a list of the premiums still continued by the honorable the trustees for the encouragement of the cultivation of hemp in the two Canadas."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1804.

PRINTER WAS A BUSY MAN.

The printer apparently had his hands full. He edited, printed and published the paper and looked after and handled all stray cattle and horses that were advertised in the columns.

STRAYED—From off the Chief Justice's farm a dark bay colt three years old, with black mane and tail. Whoever brings him to the Printer hereof or gives information where he can be had, shall receive three guineas reward."

Comte Joseph de Puisaye was born at Montague, 1755, and was the youngest son of a noble family. He was in-

tended for the church, but entered the army and was raised to the rank of major-general in 1791. In 1797 he applied to the British Government to found a Royal settlement in Canada, having previously failed in his efforts in the Royalist cause in France, and generally blamed for the disastrous result of the Quiberon expedition. He and his party arrived in Canada in the autumn of 1798; a settlement was founded on Yonge street, near Markham, where he resided on lot 52. The following year the Count settled at Niagara, where he lived for some years. He was never allowed to return to France, and died in England, near Hammersmith, Middlesex, in 1827.

vention. After he had left Canada his effects were sold, as will be seen:

"TAKE NOTICE—On the first day af February next will be sold at public sale by the subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same at the house of the Count de Puisaye, the household furniture and books belonging to that gentleman, a list of which will hereafter be given in this paper. De Farcy and Quetton St. George."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1804.

OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 15th, 1804.

The following notice gives a clue to the site of the office of the Gazette. In a former issue—10th Sept., 1803—the printer states that his office "is now removed to the two-storey house next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery." Now the brewery could not have been at a great distance from the Block House where the soldiers were stationed. This block house stood near the mouth of the Don on the site of the present Gooderham Company's office at the distillery. So that Henderson's may have been on Palace (Front) street, near Berkeley or Parliament streets.

Under the local heading the paragraph reads as follows:

"On Monday night last between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock a fire broke out in Mr. Henderson's premises, and consumed the malt kiln and part of as adjoining building; but by the timely assistance and activity of the inhabitants and military stationed at the block house, the flames were soon gotten under so as to prevent their communicating with the dwelling house and other adjoining concerns. It is supposed to have originated in the drying of malt on the kiln.

"Mr. Henderson takes this public manner of expressing his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the Town of York and to the military stationed at the block house for their efficient exertions in suppressing the late fire on his premises, as to their extreme activity he, under Providence, owes the preservation of his dwelling house and several other buildings from the ravages of the flames."

The Gazette was again the medium for the recovery of lost property. A notice reads:—

"Lost about two weeks ago, between the Don mills and the Town of York, a black morocco pocket book, containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner; whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble."

Vol XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 19th, 1805.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

This reference was to the old military burial ground on Portland street:

"DIED — On Monday last, after a lingering illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Sergeant Addison of His Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot. On Thursday his remains were attended in Masonic order to the Military Burying Ground, near the Garrison, where they were interred with military honors."

The Queen's birthday was celebrated as well as that of the King, for on

"Friday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday the same was observed here with the customary demonstrations, of joy."

Another wife had gotten herself into trouble and into the Gazette:

"Whereas my wife Margaret Seets, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause this is therefore to forbid any person from harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.—Peter Seets."

Vol. XIV. The Oracle Saturday, Jan. 26th, 1805.—No. 40.—Total No. 716.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS.

In this issue the postmaster advertises a list of letters remaining in the post office, York 25th January.

B
Bolton, D'Arcy
Bazil, M.
Burn, John, 2
C
Cary, Bernard
Cartwhight, Aaron
F
Fleming, D. surg.
Fisk, Levine, Mrs.
H
Hale, William
Hind, Thomas
K
Kencaid, John
L
Leyden, Mary, Mrs.
Maddon, Jno., office com. Queen's Rngs.
S
Smith, Elias
Saunders, Mat.
T
Thomson, Alex.
W
Wilson, Richard
Wilson, David
Wilmot, Samuel
Widdel, John
Walsh, Thomas

Vol. XIV., The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 2nd, 1805.—No. 41.—Total No. 717.

ANOTHER MASONIC FUNERAL.

In this issue is recorded the death of a well-known merchant, thus:

"On Saturday last departed this life after a short but painful illness, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Schofield, aged 63, late of the firm of Schofield & Mosley, merchants, of this place. His remains were attended to the place of interment with Masonic Order, and by the most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever assembled on any similar occasion in York. He was just and upright in his dealings, ardent and sincere in his friendships, in his manners hospitable and a pleasing, social and instructive companion."

Mr. Schofield was buried with Masonic honors in the graveyard of St. James church, a dispensation having been issued for the purpose by the Provincial Grand Master, William Jarvis. Provision was made for Master Masons, Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templars in the procession.

Vol. XIV., The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 9th, 1805.—N. 42.—Total No. 718.

FIRST HAT SHOP IN YORK.

The first hatter had come to York. Prior to this hats were bought at the general stores but henceforth there would be a hat shop.

"Samuel Jackson informs his friends and the public in general that he is commencing the hatting business opposite to Thos. Ridout, Esq., in the town of York, where he will take all kinds of furs, lamb's wool and country produce, or cash itself will be received for hats, but no credit need be asked."

Vol. XIV., The Oracle, Saturday, March 2nd, 1805.

The printer was being criticized because he did not publish the address of a candidate for the Legislature in the Gazette. He did not give the reason for his action, but under his signature he explains that the Government did not empower him to publish the address, and in a postscript states that any one can find out his reason by application to him.

"To the Public.—It has been currently reported by Mr. Weeks, previous to the late election, that the non-appearance of his address to the electors in the Upper Canada Gazette was owing to my being influenced by the Government in that respect. I hereby publicly declare the assertion to be unfounded. JOHN BENNETT.

"Any gentleman wishing to be acquainted with the true reason for my not inserting the above mentioned address may be informed on application to the printer."

Vol. XIV., The Oracle, Saturday, March 9th, 1805.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

This number announces:—

Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the throne, commanded, by message through the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to give the Royal assent to various bills.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.

At the Annual Town Meeting, held at Hinds' Hotel, on Monday, the 4th of

March, 1805, the following persons were elected Town and Parish officers, viz.:—

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.

John Playter,

Robert Henderson,

Assessors.

Thomas Henderson,

Thomas Mosley, Collector.

Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers:—John Ashbridge, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarboro' line; Parshall Terry, from the Bay road to the Don Mills; John Cameron, Thomas John Diver, for the Humber, from Hamilton, for the Town of York; Yonge street and up to the township line, near James Finch's; Joseph Sheppard, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 25 on Yonge street; Samuel Heron, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 1 on Yonge street; Andrew Thomson, for the west half of Scarboro'; William Knolls, for the east half of Scarboro'; William Hooton—from the Humber Mills to Col. Smith's farm in Etobicoke; John Endicott, from the Humber Mills to Jacob Winter's in Etobicoke.

Poundkeepers—Gideon Orton, for the Town of York. Jonathan Hale, for Yonge street.

Joseph Hunt, Town Warden.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 16th, 1805. No. 47. Total No. 723.

BERCZY FAMILY ESTATE.

In the issue of that date is an advertisement relating to the Berczy family, a name at one time well-known in Toronto.

William Berczy, a German by birth, came from the State of New York to Canada, by arrangement with Governor Simcoe, in 1794 bringing with him sixty-four German families, who had but a short time previous left Hamburg. They settled in the Township of Markham, and immediately set to work to make a road through the forest along the line of Yonge street. He built the first saw and grist mill in York County, but was, however, a great loser by his enterprise. He went to Montreal in 1799, and a year or two later returned to the States, where he died in 1813. His son, Charles A. Berczy, was at one time postmaster of Toronto.

To be sold by the subscriber for payment of debts due to the creditors of Wm. Berczy, Esq., the mills called the German mills, being a grist mill and a saw mill; the grist mill has a pair of French burs, and complete machinery for making and bolting superfine flour.

These mills are situated on lot No. 4, in the third concession of the township of Markham; with them 50 to lot No. 3 and 4 in the third concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 acres, being the west half of lot No. 31, and the whole of lot No. 32 in the second concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid on the land, and half in one year with legal interest. W. Allan.

N. B.—Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in the third concession, will show the premises.

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 6th, 1805. No. 50. Total No. 726.

CHARITY VAUNTETH NOT ITSELF.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor, published under the heading of The Oracle, on the subject of Charity, is an unique production and would, if published in one of the papers of the present day, create a considerable amount of astonishment.

York, 11th March, 1805.

"By the word Charity, is not meant solely the giving of alms, for that we know may, and has been done, from self-interested motives; but by the word is meant, veiling the imperfections of our fellow mortals, and not exposing them either to the ridicule or contempt of the multitude. By the word Charity is also meant, that if we know evil of any man, we are not to publish it; but we may privately exhort him and show him the error of his ways. By the word Charity is likewise meant to do our fellow creatures as much good as we possibly can, without injury to ourselves; in short 'to do unto all men as we would that they should do to us" is the full and true meaning of that word. Let us lay our hands upon our hearts and consult them, whether we have followed this divine precept; if we havenot let us apply for assistance from on high to enable us to do so; and if we have injured our neighbor in thou thought, word or deed, let us endeavor to make every possible restitution. Then

shall we enjoy peace of mind here and happiness hereafter. Yours,

"A SAMARITAN."

Vol. XIV.—The Oracle, Saturday, April 13th, 1805. No. 51. Total No. 727.

RECRUITS WERE WANTED.

The British army in Upper Canada wanted recruits and a liberal bounty was offered by the Imperial Government. The recruits were wanted for the 49th Regiment, which was stationed at the fort at the west end of York, the old fort of to-day.

"A BOUNTY OF SIXTEEN GUINEAS will be given to approved recruits for his Majesty's

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

now stationed in this country.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

are invited to apply to the commanding officers of the several detachments of the regiment in this province.—York, 10th April, 1805.

"N.B.—The bringer of an approved recruit shall receive sixteen shillings, British currency."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mr. Gray, one of those drowned in the "Speedy," left some property which was ordered to be sold by auction on Monday, the 22nd inst., at the house of the late Chief Justice Elmsley, the property of the late I. D. Gray, Esq., deceased, consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel and farming utensils. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock. Thomas Mosley, auctioneer.

VOLUME XV.

This begins on Saturday, April 27, but contains no items of interest.

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 18th, 1805. No. 4. Total No. 732.

BREAD RAISED IN PRICE.

This issue announces a rise in the price of bread owing to the scarcity of flour. The baker says:

"To the Public,—On account of the present scarcity of flour, the subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his bread to fifteen pence, New York currency, per loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date. Francois Belcour."

The postmaster has another list of letters not called for:

"List of letters remaining in the post office at York, 16th of May, 1805:—

B	K
Bogart, Henry	Kencaid, John
Burdan, Albert	M
Barber, S., 2	McCollum, Don.
C	McDougall, Allan
Cartwright, Aaron	Maden, Thomas
D	Morrey, James
Doniche, Patt	Muire, Mary
Delong, Nicholas	
E	P
Eberts, Ignace	Prentice, Oliver
F	Peltie, Pierre
Framman, J.	R
Fullar, Lewis	Reed, John
Hepburn, M.	S
Hale, William	Sanders, M., 2
Hebert, Pierre	Thomson, Alex., 2
J	W
Jones, Augustus	Wageman, Jas.
	Wilmott, Jas., 2

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, July 20th, 1805. No. 13. Total No. 741.

If one could find the site of the house of "Widow Osborne" or that of Capt. Kendrick it would be easy to locate that of Mr. Samuel Bell, the "fashioner," who had "lately arrived from New York." He combined the duties of a ladies' and a gentleman's tailor, and called attention to the fact that, at least, his customers might depend on "the strictest punctuality."

"SAMUEL BELL, FASHIONER,

Lately arrived from New York, informs the public that he has commenced business at his shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the fashionable tailoring business with the greatest despatch and on the most reasonable terms.—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to favor him with their custom may depend on the strictest punctuality.

"York, July 12th, 1805."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, August 10th, 1805. No. 16. Total No. 744

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Here is a case marked as one for special honor. Under the local heading of "The Oracle" is the following:

"Heroic action of an Upper Canada woman, Mrs. Munger, of Duffin's Creek, in the township of Pitcairn, 23 miles from York, hearing her neighbor, Mrs. Woodruff, holler out for help, immediately took down her husband's gun and ran to her assistance; when she arrived there she was informed that a very large bear had taken off a sow into the bush. His route being shown her this heroine immediately pursued and found the destroyer in the act of devouring the sow; upon which she rested her gun on a stump and shot Bruin through the head. On weighing the bear it proved the largest that had been killed in that township."

The name "Pitcairn" should be "Pickering," in Ontario County.

DR. STRACHAN'S SCHOOL.

The following is an official report of the work of Dr. John Strachan's "infant seminary" which was at Cornwall. It reads:—

"On the 31st of July last a general examination took place of the young gentlemen under the tuition of the Rev. John Strachan at Cornwall, Upper Canada. The invitation to the country at large, and the parents in particular, produced a most respectable meeting, among whom were the Rev. James S. Rudd, the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell; Mr. Justice Powell, the Solicitor-General, Colonel McDonell, Glengarry House, etc.

"The students underwent in their different classes a rigid examination as well at the instance of the gentlemen of learning who attended as of the rev. preceptor, in the following order:—The Latin classics, arithmetic, book-keeping, elements of mathematics, elements of geography, of natural and civil history. The boys acquitted themselves with great credit, neither is it easy to declare in which branch of learning they succeeded best. The whole was interspersed with different pieces of poetry and prose, many of the most humorous cast composed for the occasion.

"The flourishing state of this infant seminary cannot fail of exciting the most lively satisfaction to this rising country, more especially as it holds out to our view a prospect of education on the most liberal scale for the succeeding race, independent of foreign aid."

The Rev. Mr. Bethune here mentioned was father of Alexander Neil Bethune, D.D., who succeeded Dr. Strachan as Anglican Bishop of Toronto in 1867. He was a pupil in Dr. Strachan's school at Cornwall.

Vol. XV. — The Oracle, Saturday, September 14th, 1805. No. 21. Total No. 740.

In this issue appears the death notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, as follows:—

"Quebec, August 22nd, 1805.—Yesterday at four o'clock died His Excellency Lieut.-General Peter Hunter, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and Commanding in Chief of His Majesty's forces in both the Canadas.

"As an officer his character was high and unsullied; and at this present moment his death may be considered a great public loss. As Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, his loss will be severely felt, for by his unremitting attention and exertions, he has, in the course of a few years, brought that infant colony to an unparalleled state of prosperity.

"His remains will be interred on Sunday next, at one o'clock, with the military honors due to his rank."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, September 21st, 1805. No. 22. Total No. 750.

DEATH OF GOV. HUNTER.

The columns of the Gazette are for this issue in mourning out of respect to the late Lieutenant-Governor. The announcement of the administration is given as follows:—

Proclamation — Alexander Grant, Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all whom it may concern. Greeting:

"Whereas by the death of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, late Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, the Administration of the Government hath devolved on me; and whereas it is necessary for the peace and good govern-

nent of the said province, that all His Majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein to issue this proclamation, hereby authorizing the said officers to continue in their said offices and employment; of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

"Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

"Alexander Grant, President."

By command of His Honour. Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

INTERRED IN QUEBEC.

During the interregnum between the death of Governor Hunter and the arrival of Governor Gore, Mr. Grant, as senior member of the Executive Council, was president of Upper Canada. He was second son of Patrick, seventh laird of Grant of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, was with Amherst in the Lake Champlain expedition in the Seven Years War. Later he was placed in command of lake vessels from Niagara to Mackinaw, and was known as Commodore Grant.

Then follows a full account of the obsequies of the Lieutenant-Governor at Quebec. It reads:

"The obsequies of General Hunter were this day solemnized in a manner becoming his late rank and station."

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Brigade Major.
The Quebec Militia in Column of Sections.
The Band and Drums 49th Regiment.
The 49th Regiment in Column of Sections.
The 6th Regiment in Column of Sections.
Musick and Drums, 6th Regiment.
Royal Artillery, 11 Guns.
Lieut.-Col. Brock, commanding, attended by the adjutants of Corps.
3 Clergymen.
3 Medical Men.
Undertaker.
Horse, led by two servants in mourning.
THE BODY.
The Pall Bearers, Field Officers, The Servants.
Mourners.
Civil Authorities.
Persons in the Military Departments.
Hospital Staff.
Soldiers in the Militia, not on duty.
Soldiers of the Troops.
Officers of the Militia—Ensigns first.
Officers of the Troops—Ensigns first.
(Arranged two and two) all in Scarfs and Hat Bands.

"During the procession minute guns were fired, first one from the Grand Battery and afterwards continued by two guns fom the cavalier battery at the Citadel. The body was received by the troops and militia, when they shouldered and presented arms, the musick and drums playing the Dead March. The head of the column was formed at the corner of Mr. Baby's house, and continued round the grand parade to the door of the church. The corpse passed through the lane of troops to the church, preceded by the bands of musick. From the church the procession proceeded to the place of interment, the troops and militia having their arms reversed. After the service at the place of interment, one round was fired slowly and distinctly by the eleven field pieces, followed by one round of small arms, by regiments, then a second round of artillery, followed in like manner by the small arms; and lastly, a thrid round of artillery and a third round of small arms. On the commencing of the firing at the burial ground the minute guns ceased.

"The attendance of the militia was in consequence of an offer of their services, as a mark of their respect to the deceased, which offer was accepted by Colonel Bowes. The pall-bearers were six field officers. The mourners were:

The Hon. Thos. Dunn, President of the Province.

Col. Bowes	Col. Green
Major Curry	Major Robe
Hon. Mr. Craigie	Capt. Gomm

Mr. William Green.

"The colors at the Citadel have been hoisted half-mast high ever since the decease of the general. The officers are to appear at church tomorrow in their scarfs and hatbands, and the troops to continue to mourn for a week. The regimental canteens were ordered to be shut at nine o'clock yesterday evening, not to be opened again till twelve o'clock on Monday."

ADDRESS TO JAS. MACAULAY.

Mr. (Dr.) James Macaulay entered the army as surgeon to the 33rd Regiment about 1785. He came to Canada with the Queen's Rangers, and was stationed at Kingston and Niagara. Subsequently he received the appointment as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. When the seat of Government was removed to York (Toronto) Dr. Macaulay accompanied it with his family. He was father of Chief Justice Sir J. B. Macaulay.

'On Thursday last the following address was presented to James Macaulay, Esq., on his departure from this province:—

"Upper Canada, York, 19th Sept., 1805

"Sir—Penetrated as we are with a sense of the public and private loss we are about to sustain by your leaving this province, we have nevertheless the qualifying hope that it is only for a season, and look forward with mingled pleasude and anxiety to the day when your return will be as pleasing as your departure will now be painful.

"If sir, the prayers of a grateful community avail, uninterrupted happiness will attend you who have so often diffused it amongst the children of indigence and infirmity, with no other reward than their gratitude and your own feelings.

"On reviewing your whole conduct, in the twofold capacity of member of society and professional man we with pride and pleasure avow that we conceive it not only irreproachable, but truly exemplary and meritorious, and beg you to accept this weak testimonial of the regret we feel at the idea of parting, and that respect and esteem in which you are so deservedly held by the public and your sincere friends and humble servants.

Peter Russell	Jos. Wilcocks
John McGill	Wm. W. Baldwin
Thos. Scott	Alex. Wood
Wm. Allan	Robt. Henderson
Wm. Jarvis	John Beikie
G. O. Stewart	Geo. Crookshank
D. Cameron	Thos. Ridout.
Thos. B. Gough	A. Mercer
Rich. Ferguson	Jno. R. Small
W. Chewitt	Rich. Lippincott
Thos. Mosley	John Detlor
S. Heward	John Bennett
S. Ridout	John Cameron

James Macaulay, Esq.

To which is appended the following reply:

"York, 19th September, 1805

"Gentlemen—To the many proofs I have experience of esteem during my long residence amongst you, I am this day honored with the additional one, so flatteringly expressed in your address to me. On the eve of departing the consequent hurry will apologize for my saying in brief, that I shall part with so many valued friends with the most sensible regret. Could I antedate my return the period of my absence from you should be shortened.

"Gentlemen, please to accept individually my sincere wishes for your welfare and the prosperity of the Province, and believe me to be your real friend and humble servant, James Macaulay."

To the gentlemen, subscribers to the address to me, of this date."

There are few better lists extant of the leading personages in York in 1805 than this.

PRINTER SPEAKS PLAINLY.

The printer was pushing his circulation at Niagara for he desires it to be known that.

"The gentlemen resident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will please take notice that their papers are now left at the house of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there."

Another apology is offered for the non-insertion of advertisements.

"Advertisements unavoidably omitted will be carefully inserted next week."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, September 28th, 1805. No. 23. Total No. 751.

The Gazette continued in mourning for the late Governor.

The pioneer brewer used the advertising columns of the provincial paper literally. He announces with regard to his brewing business.

BREWING BUSINESS.

"The subscriber informs his customers and the public in general that he has commenced brewing for the season; and is now ready to deliver strong and table beer in barrels and half barrels, of good quality, and intends to begin brewing his keeping ale for the ensuing summer, in the course of next month—and pledges himself that more attention than ever shall be paid to the suality of his keeping beer. Robert Henderson, N.B. —Cash paid for barley, wheat and other country produce. An active boy wanted."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, October 5th, 1805. No. 24. Total No. 752.

The columns of this issue are also in mourning for the late Governor.

The editor announces that:—

"We are sorry to learn that the malignant fever which has so long afflicted the principal cities in the United States, has again made its appearance in different parts of the Union."

The Canadian Fencibles were raised in this year. The Gazette contains the following announcement:—

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

"All young men of good character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to show their loyalty and attachment to their King and country have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by entering into "His Majesty's Canadian Fencible Regiment," commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas Peter, now raising in the two provinces of Canada to serve in America and not elsewhere. Every man who enlists will receive a bounty of five pounds and sixpence sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting instructions.

"No man will be taken who is above thirty years of age or under five feet three inches high.

"Such men as are qualified to act as non-commissioned officers and who prove themselves intelligent and active may expect speedy promotion to those situations, as a number will soon be appointed. Application to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel Shank at Quebec, the different recruiting parties in the country, or to Lieut. McGill at Niagara."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, October 19th, 1805. No. 26. Total No. 751.

MUST PAY THEIR ACCOUNTS.

The keeper of the canteen at the fort had allowed too much credit for a notice appears to the following effect:

"The subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to Sergeant B. Griffin, late Keeper of the Canteen for His Majesty's 49th Regiment, that unless they make payment to him by the 20th instant, their respective accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to collect, and all those to whom the said Sergeant Griffin may be indebted are requested to present their accounts to Thomas Mosley for payment, who is duly authorized for that purpose."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, October 26th, 1805. No. 27. Total 755.

A marriage notice reads:

"Married on Wednesday, the 23rd of October, Mr. Peter Brooks, of Markham, to Miss Sarah H. Stul, of Scarborough."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, November 16th, 1805. No. 30. Total No. 758.

In this issue under the local heading of "The Oracle" is the following:

"On Sunday last a boat from the River Credit for this place, containing four persons, and laden with salmon and country produce, overset near the garrison, at the entrance of this harbor, and notwithstanding the most prompt assistance rendered by a boat from the Toronto Yacht, we are sorry to add that one person was

unfortunately drowned, and considerable part of the cargo lost."

The following are the only other items of interest:

"Married—On Monday, the 28th ult. (by license), by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Hiram Harrison, of Markham, to Miss Elizabeth Hollinshead. On Thursday, the 31st ult., Anthony Hollinshead to Miss Eleanor Crossley. On Tuesday, the 12th instant (by license) Jesse Goodwin, mariner, to Miss Sarah Kendrick."

LETTERS IN NIAGARA P.O.

The Editor says:

"We publish the following names of those persons for whom there are letters now in the hands of Mr. Peter Welch, who keeps the ferry at Niagara for the information of our readers in York and its vicinity: John Dexter, one letter; William Walker, one do.; Thomas Brown, one do.; Euen Owen, two do.; D'Arcy Boulton, one do.; John Detlor, one do.; and James Morden, one do.

Saturday, November 23rd, 1805.

The York assembly was an annual event, for

"It is requested that such gentlemen as wish to become subscribers to the York Assembly this winter will meet at Cooper's Tavern at one o'clock p.m. on Monday next, the 25th inst.

"York, November 21st, 1805."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, December 7th. 1805. No. 33. Total No. 761.

The meeting of the 25th ult. had been a success, for all was ready for the annual dance.

"YORK ASSEMBLY."

"The first meeting of the York Assembly is appointed to be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, instant, and tickets of admission are ready for delivery at the treasurer's, Wm. Allan, Esq."

Dr. Thomas, 41st regiment, D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., managers.

"Rooms to be opened and tickets drawn precisely at 7 o'clock."

Rewards for lost property were liberal in early York. Three spoons had been lost and $10 each were offered for their recovery, thus:

"Thirty Dollars Reward. Lost or stolen on or about the 25th ult., from the house of C. B. Wyatt, Esq., surveyor general, three silver tea spoons to be returned and give information against whoever may have stolen the same, so as he or they may be prosecuted to conviction, shall, on application to Mr. Wyatt, or to the printer thereof, receive a reward of Thirty Dollars."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, December 28th, 1805, No. 36 Total No. 764.

EARLY MILITARY DINNER.

Under the local heading appears the following:—

"A meeting of the Lieutenancy for the West Riding of the County of York, was held on the 15th inst., in Flamboro West at which all the officers of the Battalion were present. After having finished the business of the day, they sat down to a very good dinner prepared by Capt. Mills, and in the course of the evening were favored with the songs, "God Save the King" "Rule Britannia," etc. After which the following loyal toasts were drank, viz.:

"Our Gracious King."

"The Navy and Army of Great Britain."

"Our late Lieutenant-Governor."

May his indefatigable exertions to promote the welfare of this Province stimulate his successors to a continuance of them.

"The President of the Province of Upper Canada."

"The Executive and the Legislative Councils."

"The House of Assembly."

May they never want firmness to contend for, nor energy to enforce and preserve every privilege.

"The Lieutenant of the County of York."

"The Militia of the West Riding."

May unshaken loyalty guide their every action.

"The Fair Sex."

May their virtues ever be equal to their charms.

"Our New Judge."

The Colonel left his chair; during his absence the following toasts were drank:

"The Colonel of the West Riding."

May he wield the sword committed

to his charge with justice and wisdom.

"The Magistracy of our Infant Province."

May wisdom dwell in their counsels and justice dictate their decrees.

ANOTHER P. O. NOTICE.

The post master had a list of letters remaining in the post office at York, Dec. 27th, 1805, as follows:—Elizabeth Bryan, Stephen Barber, 2 letters; Albert Burdon, Henry Borganz, Francis Dunn, Pat. Donohue, Ignace Thos. Forfar, Lewis Fullar, William Hunter, Mr. Hipburn, Augustus Jones, John Kincaid, John McGill, distiller, Mrs. Muir, 3 letters, Thomas Maddon, Mrs. J. Morrey, Donald M'Callum, Ephraim Payson, D. William Smith, John Sides, Jacob Trueman, Andrew Thomson, Alexander Thomson, 2.

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, January 4th, 1803, No. 37. Total No. 765.

Mr. Peter Russell's farm was at Petersfield, on the north side of Queen street, almost opposite Peter street, which led up to the Homestead. The street was so called in honor of President Russell. The farm was noted for its "potatoes," which were:

"To be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr. John Dennison, in any quantities not less than ten bushels, at four shillings, York currency, the bushel, if delivered at the purchasers' houses, or three shillings the bushel if taken by them from the farm."

DEATH OF GEN. SHAW'S WIFE.

Under the local heading is the following notice:—

"On Wednesday last departed this life, after a short illness, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Shaw, consort of the Honorable Aeneas Shaw, one of the members of His Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils."

General Aeneas Shaw had been a captain in the Queen's Rangers, and served in the American War. He settled in York (Toronto) in 1793, and lived in a dwelling, known as Oak Hill, some hundred feet north-west of Trinity College, Queen street.

Mr. Gilbert left Niagara and took up his residence at York. He opened the Toronto Coffee House, probably having bought out the rights of Mr William Cooper, the original proprietor.

"TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE.

"The subscriber having left the 'Yellow House' at Niagara, and opened the Toronto Coffee House at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up said house in a more superior and convenient manner than heretofore; where gentlemen, travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging. He is provided with the best liquors, etc., and hopes by his assiduity and attention to the commands of those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public confidence. Good stabling, hay and oats for horses. Benjamin Gilbert.

Benjamin Gilbert was father of Harvey Gilbert, a pioneer cabinetmaker of York. The latter's son Elisha Benjamin carried on business in Toronto as a cabinet maker up to about 1866. His yard was on the southwest corner of Bay and Adelaide street, afterwards the property of Joseph Grand. James Gilbert, a great grandson of Benjamin, was a U. C. College boy in the fifties. He subsequently lived in Chicago, where he was sheriff.

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, January 11th, 1806. No. 38. Total No. 766

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION

"The judgment of the Court relative to the question whether Lands are liable to be taken in execution for debt, will be delivered on Monday next. As the decision of this question cannot fail of being interesting and satisfactory to the public at large we insert this notice for their information."

The following is the first official list of the authorized surveyors of the province: "Surveyor General's Office, York, April 25th, 1805.

That it may be known who are authorized to survey lands on the part of the Crown within this province, the following list is communicated to the public, of such persons who are duly licensed for that purpose to be surveyors therein, viz.: William Chewitt, York; Thomas Smith, Sandwich; Abraham Iredale, Thomas Welch, Augustus Jones, William Fortune, Lewis

Grant, Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith, John Rider, Aaron Greeley, Thomas Fraser, Reuben Sherwood, Joseph Fortune, Solomon Stevens, Samuel S. Wilmot, Samuel Ryckman, Mahlen Burwell, Adrian Marlett.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, January 18, 1806. No. 39. Total No. 767.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The first publication of a legal opinion by the judges of the King's Bench is given in this issue.

"The judges of the Court of King's Bench gave their opinion last Monday on the question mooted in the preceding term: Whether lands and tenements holden in free and common soccage could for the payment of debts be sold under an execution of the court.

"Mr. Justice Powell being of opinion that the writ ought to issue, and Mr. Thorpe against it, the plaintiff took nothing by his motion. We understand that an appeal is intended to the King and Council. As the question excited much anxiety, as well in the landed as in the commercial interest, a number of the most respectable persons in the town and its vicinity attended to hear the judgment of the court, and Mr. Justice Thorpe, on delivering his sentiments entered into the consideration of Soccage Tenures, and the exposition of the statutes in a manner which afforded the highest gratification to every admirer of the English language and law.

"Mr. Attorney - General and Mr Solicitor-General were counsel for the writs issuing for the sale of lands. Mr. Weekes and Mr. Stewart against it. We understand that the case will be reported by a Gentleman of the Bar."

Vol. XV.—The Oracle, Saturday, January 25, 1806. No. 40. Total No. 768.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S BIRTHDAY

This issue states that "Saturday last being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy."

Vol. XV.— The Oracle, Saturday, February 1, 1806. No. 41. Total No. 769.

This issue contains an account of the combined British and Spanish fleets; nearly three pages are given to the description.

Vol. XV.— The Oracle, Saturday, February 8th, 1806.—No. 42.—Total No. 770.

The death of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery is recorded.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday last the 6th instant, after a painful illness, David Burns, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the Province of Upper Canada. His remains will be interred to-morrow afternoon."

Mr. Burns, who had been a navy surgeon, was the first Clerk of the Crown for Upper Canada, and one of the masters in Chancery.

Vol. XV.— The Oracle, Saturday, February 15th, 1806.

WRECK UPON THE LAKE.

A notice of a wreck on the lake is given in this issue:

"We understand that a boat some time in December last, going from Oswego to Sandy Creek, was lost near the mouth of the Salmon River and four persons drowned; one of the bodies, with the articles contained in the boat, were driven on shore; the remainder, it is supposed, were buried in the sand. The persons who perished were, John McBride, found; John Kendrick, of this place; Alexander Miller and Jessamin Montgomery."

John Kendrick was a mariner. He and his brothers were highly respected in York.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This is the first time that the U. C. Agricultural Society was called together through the press:

"The Upper Canada Agricultural and Commercial Society will meet at Cooper's Hotel, in York, on Saturday, the 22nd Feb. instant, precisely at 2 o'clock.

"York, 13th February, 1806."

"To be sold by auction at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Simon McNabb, on Tuesday, 25th. A great var-

iety of books, wearing apparel, household furniture, etc. The whole to be sold for ready money only,"

"THOMAS MOSLEY,"
"Auctioneer."

SLAVE SOLD IN 1806.

Saturday, February 22, 1806.

"Peggy," the colored servant of Mr. Russell, it will be remembered, ran away in 1803. She returned and with her son was now offered for sale. The advertisement reads:

TO BE SOLD.

"A Black Woman, named Peggy, aged about forty years and a black boy, her son, named Jupiter, aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a tolerable cook and washer woman and perfectly understands making soap and candles.

The boy is tall and strong of his age and has been employed in country business, but brought up principally as a house servant; they are each of them servants for life. The price for the woman is one hundred and fifty dollars, for the boy two hundred dollars, payable in three years with interest from the day of sale, and to be properly secured by bond, etc. But one fourth less will be taken in ready money."

"PETER RUSSELL."

"York, February 19th, 1806."

Vol. XV. — The Oracle, Saturday, March 8th, 1806. — No. 47.—Total No. 775.

TOWN MEETING FOR 1806.

This issue contains an account of the annual town meeting, which reads:—

At the Annual Town Meeting, held at Stoyell's Inn, on Monday, the 3rd March, 1806, the following persons were elected Town and Parish Officers, viz.:

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.

John Detlor and Ely Playter, Assessors.

Thomas Mosley, Collector.

Robert Henderson, Town Warden.

Duncan Cameron, Churchwarden, appointed by the Rev. Mr. Stuart.

Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers — Benjamin Mosley, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough line; George Castner, from Bay road to the Don Mills; Thomas Hamilton, for the east part of the town of York to the Garrison; Benjamin Davis, for the Humber road; Jesse Ketchum, from No. 1 to half the Big Creek Bridge on Yonge; William Marsh, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 17 on Yonge; Abraham Johnson, from No. 16 to No. 25 on Yonge; Wm. Jones, for the west end of Scarborough; George W. Post, for the east end of Scarborough; Levi Devins, for the north part of Etobicoke; Joseph Ogden, for the south part of Etobicoke; John Barry, for the Mill or Upper road in Etobicoke.

Pound Keepers—Isaac Collombes, for the Town of York; William Marsh, for Yonge street; Jacob Delong, for the Humber; Andrew Thompson, sen., for Scarborough; Daniel Stuart, for Etobicoke.

Agreed by a majority of the inhabitants that hogs shall run at large in the country. Fences to be five feet high with the stakes and riders; and no more than a space of four inches between the rails, to the height of three feet of the same.

To this issue is attached a small supplement of one sheet, which is entitled "Postscript to the Upper Canada Gazette." It is only printed on one side and contains special British and foreign news.

Vol. XV. — The Oracle, Saturday, March 15th, 1803—No. 48.—Total No. 776.

AN EARLY SHOE SHOP.

Eliphalet Hale, not only contracted to open Yonge street in 1800, but now we find him as a boot and shoe dealer for he calls the inhabitants to

"Take notice the subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he carries on the boot and shoe making business, the next door north of Alexander Wood's, esq., were Suwarrow, common and half boots, fine and coarse shoes, slippers, etc., are made by Eliphalet Hale.

"N. B. — Written or verbal orders from any gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to."

The number of April 19 began Vol. XVI. It was, of course, No. 1.—Total No. 781.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 10th, 1806—No. 4—Total No. 784.

The Canadian Fencibles were in order of formation, and in this issue of the Gazette is another notice inviting recruits. It reads:

"His Majesty having thought fit to order that a regiment be raised to be called the Canadian Fencible Reziment, commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas Peter, to serve in America, but not elsewhere. Such active young men as are desirous of manifesting their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign and their country will meet with every encouragement by applying to Captain Ferguson at York, or to any party recruiting for the said regiment. For their information so much of the royal instructions are here recited as will exhibit the tenor on which his Majesty will be pleased to accept their services:

"A bounty of five pounds sterling will be allowed to each recruit (on final approval); pay and provisions from the date of enlistment and every indulgence that the exigence of the service will admit and their conduct merit; and when the regiment is disbanded, such men as shall choose to settle in this country, will further experience the royal bounty by receiving an allotment of land."

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, May 24th, 1806—No. 6.—Total No. 786.

APPOINTMENT OF GOV. GORE.

This issue contains the brief announcement that the new Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Governor Hunter, deceased, had been appointed. It reads:

"The King of Great Britain has appointed Francis Gore, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada."

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 7th, 1806—No. 8—Total No. 788.

The King's birthday was duly observed for:

"Last Wednesday being the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy."

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, June 14th, 1806—No. 9—Total No. 789.

This issue contains an extract from the "London Gazette Extraordinary" giving an account of the "Capitulation of the town and garrison of the Cape of Good Hope."

Toronto Island was at this time a peninsula, which joined the mainland at the foot of Woodbine avenue. In 1854 the waters of Lake Ontario broke through and created the present Island. Later the eastern channel was made, now used by the largest boats. There had been several primitive bridges over the Don, but this float was arranged so as to accommodate persons walking or riding to the Island.

"It is requested that no persons will draw sand, or pass with loaded waggons or carts over the new bridge or float at the opening of the Don River; as this source of communication was intended merely to accommodate the inhabitants of the town in a walk or ride to the Island."

A UNIVERSAL PROVIDER.

Mr. Joseph Cawthra was one of the enterprising merchants of York, and with Mr. St. George vied in providing the inhabitants with the latest novelties in the way of trad The Gazette of this date contains the announcement that:

"J Cawthra wishes to inform the inhabitants of York and the adjacent country that he has opened an Apothecary's Store in the house of A. Cameron, opposite Stoyles' Tavern in York, where the public can be supplied with most articles in that line. He has on hand also a quantity of men's, women's and children's shoes; men's hats, also for a few days will be sold the following articles:— Table knives and forks; scissors, silver watches, maps and prints; profiles, some linen and a few bed ticks, teas, tobacco, a few casks of fourth proof Cogniac brandy, and a small quantity of lime juice, and about twenty thousand Whitechapel needles.

This shop was on the south side of King street east, between Berkeley and Ontario streets.

SUGGESTIVE ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. St. George was in quest of some customers who did not appear to be as honest as they should be. The para-

graph in his advertisement is very suggestive. He also had trouble with a book borrower.

"Mr. St. George has just received wine, Jamaica spirits, Rapee snuff, nails, best Spanish segars.

"Mr. St. George having missed two pair of Suwarrow boots, requests those persons who have purchased same from him to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them; or should they have been taken on trial, it is requested that they may be returned.

"It is also requested that the gentleman or lady who has borrowed a volume of the Revolutionairs Plutarch, will return it immediately.

"He has for sale the following lots of land, viz.—Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the third concession of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the fifth concession of Beverley; 19 in the second concession of Whitby; 19 and 20 in the third concession of Whitby; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the improvements and buildings thereon."

Vol. XVI. — The Oracle, Saturday, June 21, 1806. — No. 10. — Total No. 790.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

There was no Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto in 1806, or probably the life of this little one would have been saved. A notice reads that:

"On Monday night last departed this life, aged about 14, Miss W. Dunham, sister of Mrs. E. Ruggles of this place. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire, by which means she was burnt so shockingly as to survive only three weeks in the greatest agony."

"The Yellow House," at Niagara, met its fate in 1806, for

"On Monday evening, the 16th instant, the house occupied by Mr. A. McDougall in Niagara, known by the Yellow House, took fire and was entirely consumed without doing further injury; fortunately the wind blew towards the lake, or greater damage might have been apprehended. The fire, it is said, originated by means of a lighted candle; the property contained therein was saved."

Vol. XVI. — The Oracle, Saturday, August 9th, 1806—No. 7.—Total No. 797.

OPENING OF DUNDAS STREET.

This issue announces the following:

"Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Highways for the Home District, will be ready on Saturday the 23rd day of the present month of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, to receive proposals and to treat with any person or persons who will contract to open and make the road called Dundas street, leading through the Indian Reserve at the River Credit, and also to erect a bridge over the said river at or near to where the line of the said road passes.

"Also to bridge and causeway (in aid to the Statute Labor) such other parts of said road, passing through the Home District where such works are necessary and for the performance of which the said Statute Labor is not sufficient.

"THOMAS RIDOUT."

"Clerk of the Peace, Home District."

This was the first opening of Dundas street for York.

Vol. XVI. — The Oracle, Saturday, August 30th, 1806—No. 20—Total No. 800.

GOVERNOR GORE ARRIVES.

This issue contains under the local heading, notice of the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor. The record reads:—

"On Saturday, the 23rd instant, arrived here his Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada. His Excellency landed at 12 o'clock with the honors due his rank; and was sworn into office at the Government Buildings on Monday last. On Wednesday, the 27th inst., William Weekes, Esquire, Member of Parliament for the County of York, Durham and Simcoe, on the part of the inhabitants of the Home District, presented His Excellency with an address signed by 301 inhabitants of the Home District. His Excellency gave in reply, his thanks to the inhabitants for their

expressions of attachment and kindly feeling."

Hon. Francis Gore succeeded Gen. Peter Hunter as Lieutenant-Governor in 1806. He held a commission in the 47th Regiment in 1787, was in service on the continent in 1794. He was so severely attacked by the House of Commons in 1810 in connection with a militia act previously passed in the Provinces that he asked for leave of absence, returning to England the following year. He however, returned to Canada in 1815, his second administration terminating in 1817.

An old resident died at this time and his death is recorded:

"Died—On Tuesday last, Mr. Archibald Cameron, formerly merchant of this place; his remains were interred on Wednesday, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants."

BURGLARS IN YORK.

The house of the late Attorney-General had been broken into and under the heading of "Burglary" is the following notice:—

"Whereas, the dwelling house of the late Mr White was broken open on the nights of Monday and Wednesday last, the 25th and 27th instants; a reward of ten dollars will be given to any person who shall give such information of the offender or offenders as shall convict and bring them to justice, by Peter Russell, Executor."

Vol. XVI. — The Oracle, Saturday, October 4th, 1806—No. 25—Total No. 805.

This number contains addresses from the inhabitants of Kingston, also from the "Quakers residing on Yonge street," to the new Lieutenant-Governor, and his reply to both addresses.

Vol. XVI. — The Oracle, Saturday, October 11th, 1806—No. 26—Total No. 806.

The newly appointed Governor sailed across the lake to Niagara. The The Gazette says: —

"On Wednesday evening, the 1st instant, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and family arrived at Niagara, after a pleasant passage of little more than four hours. At twelve o'clock the next day the magistrates and principal inhabitants waited upon him and presented him with an address. His Excellency returned thanks for the address in a short speech."

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, October 18th, 1806—No. 27—Total No 807.

SHOT IN A DUEL.

Another prominent resident of York died on the 10th October.

"Died—On Friday, the 10th instant, at night, in consequence of a wound received that morning in a duel, William Weekes, Esquire, barrister-at-law, and a member of the House of Assembly for the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe. His remains were interred at Niagara on Saturday."

This gentleman had been killed in a duel with Mr. Dickson at Niagara, as previously noted.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, October 25th, 1806.—No. 28.—Total No. 808.

This issue notes that:—

"A meeting of the freeholders is requested at twelve o'clock on Monday next, the 27th instant, at Moore's Hotel to consider of a proper person to represent the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe in Parliament, in the room of our much lamented representative, William Weekes, Esquire."

The following notice in connection with the estate of the late member of the legislature is given:

"Notice.—The executors of the late William Weekes, Esq., request that all persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased will within two months from this date, send in their several accounts, regularly attested; and an early payment of all sums of money due to the said estate is also required. C. B. Wyatt, J. M'Kay, executors."

The effects of the deceased M.P.P., are also advertised for sale:

"To be sold by auction.—On Wednesday next the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock, the household furniture of the late William Weekes, Esq. at his dwelling house, consisting of tables, carpets, feather beds and bedsteads, kitchen furniture, etc., three

horses, saddle and bridle, cart and harness, together with a number of other articles. Also 2,110 feet scantling, 1,000 feet plank, 8,000 feet inch boards. N.B.—Purchasers must pay the amount of their purchase to Mr. Walker, previous to the delivery of the articles."

Vol XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1806.—No. 29—Total No. 809.

BYE-ELECTION FOR PARLIAMENT

The electors did not take long to select a candidate to fill the place of the late Mr. Weekes for "at a meeting of the Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, convened by advertisement at Moore's Hotel on Monday, the 27th ult., it was unanimously resolved that the Hon. M. Justice Thorpe be asked to represent the said Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe in the place of the late Wm. Weekes, Esq."

Vol. XVI—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 8th, 1806—No. 30—Total No. 810.

Justice Thorpe gave his assent within a week as it is stated that the Hon. Justice Thorpe was formally asked to represent the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe in the House of Assembly in the place of the late William Weekes, and he gave his consent.

Vol. XVI—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov. 22nd, 1806—No. 32—Total No. 812.

A son of Major John Small, first clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, died on the 13th inst. A notice reads:

DIED.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., in the 7th year of his age, George Berkeley Small, fourth son of John Small, Esq., of this place. The melancholy and painful sufferings which he underwent during an illness of eighteen days, with the greatest patience and fortitude, was truly distressing to all who saw him; and must have greatly heightened the affliction of his affectionate parents, to whom he had peculiarly endeared himself by an amiable temper and disposition. His remains were attended to the place of interment on Wednesday, the 19th inst., by a few select friends witnesses to his sufferings '

Vol. XVI—The Oracle, Saturday, Nov 29th, 1806—No. 33—Total No. 813.

DEATH OF ABNER MILES.

Abner Miles, an old-time resident of York, had passed away, for all persons indebted to the estate of the late Abner Miles, of Yonge street, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection. And all persons having demands on said estate are required to bring their several accounts, regularly attested, within four months from this date, for payment. James Miles, Executor, Mercy Miles, Executrix."

Vol. XVI—The Oracle, Saturday, Dec. 6th, 1806—No. 34—Total No. 814.

The York assemblies were again to the fore, for:

"It is requested that such gentlemen as wish to become subscribers to the York Assemblies this winter will meet at Gilbert's Hotel on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

And on the 13th it is announced that "the subscription list to the York Assemblies is left at Mr. Allan's for the convenience of those who wish to subscribe."

"York, 10th December, 1806."

Vol. XVI—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1807—No. 39—Total No. 819.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEET.

This issue states that a meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural and Commercial Society will be holden at Moore's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at two o'clock.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 17th, 1807.—No. 40—Total No. 820.

The post-master publishes a list of letters remaining in the post office at York, the 16th January, 1807.

B	Hays, John
Barnum, Erra	K
Bogart, Henry	Ker, Thomas

C
Cozen, Daniel
Campbell, Jas.
D
Dobson, William
Drummond, Colin
E
Everson, John
F
Fuller, Lewis
Forfar, Thomas
Fesson, William
H
Hutchinson, Wm.
Hunter, William
M
McCridle, Edward, (2 letters)
McAllister, Mr.
McMullen, Neal
McGill, J., distiller
Maule, James
McNaul, Adam
S
Stewart, G. Barton
Smith, David, Esq.
T
Tolman, E., doctor
W
Walker, James

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 24th, 1807.—No. 41—Total No. 821.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

In this issue the managers request a meeting of the subscribers to the York Assemblies on Monday next at Moore's Tavern, at 12 o'clock noon. York, 23rd January, 1807.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Jan. 31st, 1807.—No. 42—Total No. 822.

In this issue a meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society will be held on Saturday the 14th of February next at Moore's Hotel. John Small, secretary.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 7th, 1807.—No. 43—Total No. 823.

This issue states that Monday last being the day appointed for opening the Provincial Parliament, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, with the accustomed solemnities, the Commons House of Assembly attending at the Bar, opened the Session with the most gracious speech to both Houses of the Legislature.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1807.—No. 44—Total No. 824.

PRINTER'S UNPAID ACCOUNTS.

The printer wants his pay, and therefore he calls the attention of—"All those persons residing in the country, who may in any wise be indebted to the printer hereof for six months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will shortly be waited upon with their respective accounts, when it is hoped they will be prepared for settlement.

"JOHN BENNETT"

The farm at Petersfield was still productive for "Blue Nose Potatoes" were advertised:—

"To be sold at Mr. Russell's farm, near York. The price, three shillings York currency, the bushel, if taken away by the purchasers; or they will be delivered anywhere within the precincts of the town at four shillings, in any quantity not less than ten bushels. Application to be made to Mr. John Dennison on the premises, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery."

Capt. John Denison, great grandfather of Toronto's present (1913) Police Magistrate, was a friend of Mr. Peter Russell's in England. The latter persuaded him to emigrate to Canada. In 1804 President Russell installed his friend in the newly erected homestead of Petersfield, whose garden was a noted one.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, Feb 21st, 1807.—No. 45—Total No. 825.

The Anglican church was about completed, for a notice was issued calling for—

"A meeting of the subscribers to the church is requested at my house on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. By order of the committee.

"GEORGE O'KILL STUART"

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday Feb 28th, 1807.—No. 46—Total No. 826

ANGLICAN CHURCH COMPLETED

The Anglican church was ready for occupation as a notice was inserted in the Gazette to the effect that

"The inhabitants and subscribers to the church are requested to meet at the church on Wednesday next the 4th of March, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, when the pews will be publicly sold to the highest bidder subject to a ground rent of eight dollars per annum for a double pew, and four dollars per annum for a single one, payable by the pew holder quarterly to and for the uses and benefit

of the church. By order of the committee, George O'Kill Stuart."

The first rector of St. James' Church was Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, who had been ordained in 1800 by the Bishop of Quebec and the following year sent as a missionary to York. In 1812 he was appointed rector of Kingston.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 14, 1807.—No. 48—Total No. 828.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.

This issue contains the report of the annual meeting of the town, as follows:

Saturday, March 14th, 1807—At the annual town meeting held at Gilbert's Hotel on Monday, the 2nd of March, 1807, the following persons were elected Town and Parish Officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

Ely Playter—Town Clerk.

Thomas Stoyell and Thomas Humberstone—Assessors.

John Ashbridge—Collector.

Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers:

Parker Mills, from the Don bridge Scarborough line on the Bay road; Parshal Terry, from the said road to the Don Mills; Thomas Hamilton, for the east end of the town of York to the Donbridge; John Vanzante, for the west end of the town to the Garrison; Joseph Hanes, for the Humber roads in the Township of York; Oliver Prentice, for the west side of the Humber in Etobicoke; George McDonnell, for the south part of Etobicoke; George Bond, from the Poplar Plains to half the Big Creek bridge on Yonge street; Thomas Mercer, from half the Big Creek bridge to No. 16; Joseph Johnston, from No. 15 to the Township line on Yonge street; William Jones, for the west part of Scarborough; William Cornell, for the east part of Scarborough.

Pound Keepers. — Lewis Bright, for the Town of York; Adam Everson, for Yonge street; George Dennison, for the Humber; William Allan, Esq., Town Warden.

D'Arcy Boulton, Solicitor General, Church Warden, appointed by the Rev. Mr. Stuart.

Agreed by the inhabitants at the said meeting, that hogs shall run at large in the country; fences to be six feet high, with the stakes and riders, and no more than a space of four inches between the rails to the height of four feet of the same.

This issue contains the record of the prorogation of the Parliament of the province thus:—

"On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the throne, he commanded by message through the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to give the Royal assent to certain bills."

In the issue of March 21st, No. 49-829, is the announcement of the prorogation of Parliament that Parliament in which the first Public School Act was passed.

Vol. XVI.—The Oracle, Saturday, March 28, 1807.—No. 50 — Total No. 830.

This issue has the first regular notice calling together the church wardens of the Anglican church.

"NOTICE."

A meeting of the church wardens is requested at the church on Monday, the 30th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. George O'Kill Stuart."

"His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Cheniquy, to be a Notary Public in the Province of Upper Canada."

Wednesday, April 15th, 1807.—No. 51—Total No. 831.

This issue bears the following title:

"THE YORK GAZETTE."

by which it will be noted that the words "or American Oracle" are omitted.

There had been no issue since March 28th. Evidently the paper had been printed as an extra as it is only a two-page issue, and it is printed

on a "Wednesday" instead of the usual publication day—Saturday. At the foot of the last page of the paper is the following:

"York, printed by John Cameron, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, May 2nd, 1807.—No. 1—Total No. 833.

This issue contains a copy of the "Assessment Act" for Upper Canada.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, May 9th, 1807.—No. 2—Total No. 834.

NEW PARTNER IN GAZETTE.

The issue of the 15th April, 1807, as has been stated, was published by Mr. John Cameron, Mr. Bennett having severed his connection with the paper, but in this issue it is announced that he is again associated with the journal, whether as a partner or otherwise, is not stated.

"The Editor is happy to announce that Mr. John Bennett, late publisher of the 'Upper Canada Gazette,' is now officially associated with him in the publication of the Gazette. Their utmost endeavors will be united to make it instructive and agreeable to their readers, subscribers and the community at large. With the hope that they may not be disappointed and the assurance that their endeavors will keep pace with public patronage, they will be flattered to receive orders and commissions in their line, addressed to Cameron & Bennett."

TO STAMP OUT SMALLPOX

The local Government was determined to take drastic measures to stamp out smallpox, for

"On Tuesday, the 5th instant, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and his secretary, Major Halton, accompanied by Mr. Chief Justice Scott, a party of gentlemen from the garrison and the gentlemen of the Indian Department at this place, proceeded to the River Credit and the next day superintended the innoculation of twenty-four persons of the Mississaguie tribe of Indians, with the vaccine matter. Mr. Korbe, of the 41st Regiment, performed the operation. A number more of the Indians attended for the purpose, but from the want of matter, their innoculation was deferred until the 14th instant. Much is to be hoped from the mildness of the vaccine infection; as from their mode of living and inattention, the smallpox has heretofore been very fatal among the N.A. Indians."

"By a gentleman of this town, directly from the Head of the Lake we learn that an attempt was made about the 4th instant to commit murder in that neighborhood. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the parties, one of which, with a wood axe, struck the other two blows. The fate of the wounded man is uncertain, but it was supposed the consequence would be death. Steps were taken to bring the offender to justice."

Mr. Willcocks, connected by marriage with the family of Dr. Baldwin, was in 1802 Judge of the Home District Court.

"Departed this life on the evening of Thursday, the seventh instant, Mrs. Willcocks, the lady of W. Willcocks, Esq., of this town. Her maternal and amiable virtues will cause her death to be deeply regretted by the whole circle of her acquaintance."

Mr. Bennett, the former publisher of the Gazette, announces over his signature the new connection formed with Mr. Cameron thus:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The subscriber, considering it a duty incumbent on him, offers his most sincere thanks to his friends and late customers for the liberal patronage and support which he formerly so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them that he has now formed a connexion with Mr. John Cameron in printing and publishing the 'York Gazette,' earnestly soliciting a further continuance of their friendship and support, and hoping by his assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public confidence and favor. John Bennett.

"Subscriptions to the Gazette will be thankfully received at the printing office and at the house occupied by Mr. Bennett. Printing in general executed with neatness, accuracy and

despatch, at the most reasonable rates."

The P. M. advertises letters as usual:—

List of letters remaining in the post-office at York, 6th May, 1807—Ezra Barnum, Ebenezer Cook, James Campbell, William Dobson, Captain Forbes (7 letters), Isaac Griffin, Obadiah Griffin, James Griffin, Nathaniel Gager, Joseph Hill, Thomas Hill, John Mills Jackson (2 letters), Thomas Ker, Samuel Monger, Erran McCredie (2 letters), Neal McMullen, — McAlister, Adam McNavie, Adam Meniese, James Ryndus (3 letters), Robert Sat, Thomas Smith, Arch'd Thomson, Barnet Velie, Catharine Wilson, David Willson, James Walker, Robt. Young.

Attached to this issue is a one page supplement called "The York Gazette Extraordinary," printed two days later on March 11th, containing foreign news that was too late for publication on the regular day.

The imprint shows Mr. Bennett's connection with the enterprise thus:

"York: Printed by Cameron & Bennett, printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."

Vol. XVII.—York: Gazette, Saturday, May 16th, 1807.—No. 3—Total No. 835.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

Under the local heading of "The York Gazette," is the following notice of a reception at Niagara:—

"Government House, York, May 16th. "The Lieutenant-Governor will hold a Levee at the Commanding Officer's quarters, at Niagara at two o'clock on Thursday, the 4th of June. Wm. Halton, secretary."

The festivities on his Majesty's birthday were quite extensive. The Lieutenant-Governor at Niagara and a ball and supper at the Council House" was announced:

"Government House, York, 16th May, 1807.—There will be a ball and supper at the Council House, Niagara on his Majesty's birthday; for such ladies and gentlemen who have been prestned to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gore. Wm. Halton, secretary."

The following notice refers to Joseph Chiniquy who was appointed a Notary Public in March of same year:

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Joseph Chiniquy, Esq., collector of the customs at the ports of St. Joseph and St. Mary."

The inhabitants were determined that if the Lieutenant-Governor had his festivities at Niagara, York should have something of the same kind to celebrate the King's birthday.

"King's birthday—Such gentlemen as wish to subscribe to a ball, on the evening of the 4th of June next, for the celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, are requested to met at Moore's Hotel on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock."

KING'S HEAD TAVERN.

The Government house at the beach at Burlington Bay, was the King's Head Tavern, erected by the Government of Upper Canada. It was the house of call for all travellers going into the townships of Barton and Ancaster, and the officers and detachments of the Queen's Rangers Regiment often tarried at the hostelry on their way to York. Mrs. Simcoe, wife of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, made this inn her home when at the "Head of the Lake," and in her diary is found the following paragraph concerning it:

AN OLD-TIME INN.

"11th June, 1796.—King's Head Inn This house was built by the Governor to facilitate the communication between Niagara and La Tranche, where he intended the seat of government, and its situation was not without reference to a military position. There are eight rooms in this house, besides two low wings behind it, joined by a colonnade, where are the offices. It is a pretty plan. I breakfasted in a room to the south-east, which commands the view of the lake on the S. shore of which we discern the Pt. of the 40 Mile Creek, Jones' Pte., and some other houses. From the rooms to the N.W. we see Flamborough Head and Burlington Bay."

"On Thursday, the 14th instant, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor—as had been previously arranged— accompanied by a number of gentlemen met by the Missisague Indians at the River Credit, when thirty seven of them were vaccinated by Mr.

Korbe. They testified much gratitude for his Excellency's benevolent condescension and received him at the Government House with a salute of small arms. After the vaccination was performed his Excellency and suite extended their excursion to the Head of the Lake, where they were met by Colonel Claus and several gentlemen from Niagara, and Colonel Brant and other gentlemen of the vicinity. After lodging two nights in the Government House on the Beach his Excellency returned to York highly gratified. Much praise is due to Mr. Bates, the tenant at the Beach, for the very decent order in which the house is kept."

In our last London dates, we observed the death of Mr. Wyatt, father of Mr. Wyatt, late of this town.

This was the father of the former Surveyor-General.

FIRST GOVT. SCHOOL TEACHER.

The following record is the first official appointment of a school teacher by the government in the Town of York. The school was situated on the south-east corner of King and George streets, one door east of the rectory which stood on that corner.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, teacher of the district school in the Town of York."

The first announcement of the school's opening is also made:—

"The district school will be opened on Monday, the 1st day of June next."

George O'Kill Stuart.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, May 30th, 1807.—No. 5.—Total No. 837.

This issue contained a more extensive notice of the opening of the district school as follows:

The district school will be opened on Monday, the first day of June. The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity to add to the above notice that admission will be open to all pupils whose guardians or parents comply with the rules established by the authority of the committee. The rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the parent or guardian at the time application is made to the subscriber for the admission of a pupil into the district school."

George O'Kill Stuart.

CEDAR POSTS STOLEN.

Some thief had been down at the Beach, on Front street, near the present Bay street, for:

"It is requested that the person or persons who on or about the 25th instant took twenty cedar posts from off the beach in front of Doctor Baldwin's house, will cause them to be returned immediately, and thereby avoid a legal prosecution. John Cameron."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, June 6, 1807.—No. 6.—Total No. 838.

VACCINATION IN YORK.

Vaccination was becoming more popular, for in this issue is a notice to the following effect:

"Doctor Tolman presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge street, and informs them that he has taken a room in the house of Mr. Elisha Dexter, in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of. He will likewise attend to the vaccine inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him."

The Toronto Coffee House is repeatedly referred to in advertisements but its location has never been positively fixed It had been kept by the late Mr. Benjamin Gilbert, and was now for rent:—

"To be Let or Leased as a Tavern. The house and lot occupied by the late Benjamin Gilbert, known by the name of the Toronto Coffee House. For terms apply to W. Allan. York, 30th April. 1807."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, June 13, 1807.—No. 7.—Total No. 839.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of the King's birthday at Niagara must have been very elaborate. The Gazette says—

"We are indebted to an obliging correspondent from the Niagara side for the following communication, which

from its tenor, we insert with peculiar pleasure.

"Niagara, 5th June, 1807.

"His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Gore, having previously announced his intention of celebrating his Majesty's birthday at this place, arrived with Mrs. Gore and suite early on Tuesday morning.

"On Wednesday, the 3rd, a numerous and splendid assemblage of ladies from various and distant parts of the district were presented to Mrs. Gore, who received them with all that ease and politeness which inspires confidence, and for which she is so universally distinguished and admired.

"On the morning of the birthday the militia began to make their appearance at an early hour, and about 12 o'clock 1,000 formed in a line on the plains for the review of his Excellency, who expressed the highest satisfaction at the conduct and appearance.

"Previously to seeing the militia, his Excellency on horseback, and attended by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Loring, of the 49th Regiment, appeared on the garrison parade during the royal salute in honour of the day, and at two o'clock held a levee at the commanding officers' quarters, where the officers of the militia and other gentlemen from distant parts of the district, not before introduced, were presented.

DANCED AWAY MERRILY.

"The ball commenced at 8 o'clock in the Council House, which was fitted up and lighted in an elegant manner, with an orchestra of the charming band of the 41st Regiment. A temporary building was also erected, 80 feet in length, and of sufficient width for two sets of tables to accommodate 200 persons at supper, and the building was connected with the dancing room by a covered way.

"Mrs. Gore and the Honourable Robert Hamilton led off the first dance, and about fifty couple of spirited dancers occupied the floor till one o'clock, when they retired into the supper room, where a most sumptuous entertainment, served up with true English elegance, was provided. Everything rare and good was found on the hospitable board, and the wines of Champagne and Burgundy served to recruit the exhausted spirits and called for a renewal of the dance, which was kept up till after daylight, when the company separated, highly satisfied with their princely entertainment.

"On the whole the birthday was celebrated with a splendour and magnificence hitherto unknown in this country."

MOVEMENTS OF LT.-GOVERNOR.

Ninth June.—"It is with some difficulty that we have been able to obtain information of the rapid movements of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, since the celebration of the birthday.

"The fatigue of the day and the late hour when he retired with Mrs. Gore from the ball-room, did not prevent his being on horseback the next morning, when he proceeded to Chippewa, where he dined and slept. On the 6th, dined and slept at Fort Erie, and on the following morning was entertained on board his Majesty's scow Camden, with his suite and other gentlemen of the place and neighbourhood, where a breakfast was provided by Capt. Cowan, and set out with great state and elegance; but his Excellency's observation was chiefly attracted by the neatness, regularity and discipline, and we believe he expressed the highest satisfaction to her commander."

NEW PUBLIC WORKS.

"When his Excellency came on shore he visited the new Public Works and soon after returned to Queenston, where he dined with the Agricultural Society at the Hon. Robert Hamilton's, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for a large company."

"Mrs. Gore, we understand, intended to accompany the Governor to Fort Erie, but her exertions on the night of the birthday rendered her incapable of proceeding further than Chippewa, where she remained until his Excellency's return."

"This little tour augurs favourably for the province, every part of which we are told his Excellency means to look into, and make such regulations, as from his own observations, appear necessary for the welfare of the colony."

"Matchidash, we are told, is his

next object, from whence it is said he means to proceed to St. Joseph's and finish the tour, returning by the lakes of Huron and Erie."

Capt. David Cowan was commodore of the Ontario navy, and had done good service during the war of 1812, for which he was rewarded by grants of land in various parts of the province. Among these was one of 450 acres in the township of Pittsburgh, west of Gananoque. In the early years of the nineteenth century he resided in the Township of Charlotteville, County Norfolk. He was an uncle of the late Mrs. George B. Holland, Sherbourne street, Toronto, and grand uncle of Mr. George B. Holland, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Wiarton, Ont. (1913.)

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, June 20, 1807—No. 8—Total No. 840.

EARLY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

The publishers of the Gazette undertook to vouch for the ability of the medical man who had settled at Niagara. The paper states that—

"Sanctioned by the authority of the respectable names of Lewis Farquharson, Esq., of Schenectady, and Mr. James McCabe, of Albany, the editors feel themselves not only justified, but called upon to introduce Doctor Glennon to the inhabitants of this country, animated with the pleasing hope that his professional abilities and character are such as render anything further unnecessary on their part—they are the public's humble servants."

Mr. John Bennett's name had evidently been used without his authority, for in this issue he states:—

"To the Public—Having seen the prospectus of a paper (generally circulated at Niagara), intended to be printed in Upper Canada, entitled the 'Upper Canada Guardian or Freeman's Journal,' executed in the United States of America, without my knowledge or consent, wherein my name appears as being a party concerned—I therfore think it necessary to undeceive my friends and the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and to assure them that I have no connection with nor is it my most distant wish or intention in anywise to be connected with the printing or publication of said paper. JOHN BENNETT."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday June 27, 1807—No. 9—Total No. 841

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S JOURNEY.

This issue contains little local news. Under the local heading appears the following:—

"We are happy at having it in our power to gratify the wishes of our Yonge street friends, by assuring them that his Excellency's Matchidash excursion will take place the 2nd of next month, should no unforseen circumstances intervene to prevent it. We congratulate our fellow subjects at large, upon having a chief determined to form his judgment upon his own observations, and we enjoy heart felt pleasure, to think that his Excellency will see the flourishing state and prosperity of this part of the province, and enjoy that in reality which he already does in anticipation. If the weather is favourable to his intentions, we believe that he will proceed to St. Joseph's, and, if we are right in our conjectures, a principal object with him is to ascertain the practicability and advantages of diverting the north-west business to this channel of communication."

"The Honourable Alexander Grant late president, arrived in town yesterday morning, in apparent good health."

LOSS OF THE SPEEDY.

The poem-maker had been at work but his verses did not commend themselves to the editor.

"The verses in the port folio, commemorating the loss of the schooner Speedy handed us by a subscriber we consider in the light of an eulogy on Mr. Gray. We admire the benevolence which dictated, and the piety so manifest in them; but as we propose treating the subject at length hereafter, we for the present decline their re-publication. Biographical sketches of the valuable lives lost on that occasion, is intended by the editors, and they look to their friends for assistance in the discharge of that melancholy duty."

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

The effort to associate Mr. John

Bennett with a Canadian publication that would rival the Gazette called forth from Mr. Cameron a very vigorous statement. In this he alludes to a former publisher, a Mr. Sylvester Tiffany, who had not been as liberally patronized as should have been the case and so had to give up the publication of the Gazette. The statement reads:

"In a former number was announced the regular association of Mr. Bennett with me in the publication of the Gazette; since then I have seen an unsigned and undated instrument, purporting to be the prospectus of a paper to be printed by Mr. Bennett in conjunction with a gentlemen of resspectability, which Mr. Bennett has publicly disavowed. What means will be next resorted to for the infamous purpose of misleading the public? What can be augured from a proposed establishment whose prefatory act is a falsehood and forgery, if a printed paper circulated by stealth, without date, signature or place of publishing, can be called so.

"Long have I wished to see a free press establised in this province; whilst there was one conducted by a man of virtue and abilities, upon fair and honorable principles, and open to temperate and candid discussion, I was no sparing contributor to its columns.

"I feel indignant at the recollection that an ungrateful country should have suffered its able and liberal-minded publisher to linger out years of penury amongst them, and ultimately drive him to seek the means of subsistence in another.

AN INDELIBLE REPROACH.

"I feel that the martyred name of 'Sylvester Tiffany' will be an indelible and lasting reproach to the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

"I feed now, as I then felt, all the pride of a freeman, and I glory in being a subject of the freest government on earth, under which I feel myself protected in person, property and the fullest enjoyment of my moral and political sentiments.

"I feel all the relative dignity which the proud appelation of a British subject confers, and I feel a glowing and unalterable attachment to the liberty of its constitution, which it shall ever be my pride and glory to support against the infamous agents of disaffection and the vile instruments of disunion. The diabolical machinations of a desperate cabal have split the United States, that late flourishing and happy country, into such factions that an invading army would be but faintly and partially resisted; and, with reluctant conviction, I feel that the aim of a few desperadoes is to reduce this province to the same forlorn condition."

DR. GLENNON'S ARRIVAL.

The medical man recommended by the editor had started business, for this issue of the Gazette announces:—

"Doctor Glennon (late from Europe) respectfully begs leave to inform the public and the inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

"N.B.—He has on hand an assorted stock of genuine medicines, carefully chosen under his own immediate inspection. July, 1807."

Dr. Glennon remained in York about five years. He was the first medical practitioner in York who gave his whole time to his practice.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, July 4th, 1807, No. 10—Total No. 842.

A NEVER ENDING TROUBLE.

The Don River since the founding of York has given trouble. To-day it is the debris that comes down into the bay that causes so great expense in dredging the harbour. A century ago the difficulty was to cross the harbour. The new channel referred to probably refers to the channel as it was before the Don improvements in W. H. Howland's Mayoralty. A correspondent of the paper writes:—

"To the Printers of the York Gazette—It cannot have escaped the observation of any person acquainted with the River Don that at times, and in all high winds, it is impossible

to get to or from the town with craft of any description, through the present channel. Whereas, if nature's hint was improved — I mean the break which took place three years ago — the navigation would be made safe and practicable at all times, and without any of the inconveniences attending the old, the new channel would shorten the distance from York to the Don Mills upwards of a mile. It would also, by being properly opened, do more towards draining the marsh than a large sum of money laid out in any other possible way. If permission could be obtained from the Governor and Council for the purpose, the few feet to be cut for opening the new channel would be done by subscription. Added to its other general advantages, it would be a great object to the owners of cattle and others, who do not possess pasture ground in the neighborhood. A Country Subscriber.

To this letter is a note to the effect that:

"The editors agree perfectly in opinion with this correspondent, and if permission could be obtained, which they think ought to be applied for by petition, they will gladly contribute towards accomplishing an object of such obvious utility. Seeing all the advantages which would result from the execution of the proposed plan, they will cheerfully second with their best endeavours, everything tending to local improvement or public advantage. They would be happy to see some public spirited person set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a bridge over Franks creek, and the repairs of the causeway leading to Yonge street."

DESERTED THE COLOURS.

A deserter from the 41st Regiment, had the authorities at his heels as a reward was offered:—

"24 DOLLAR REWARD."

"Deserted from a detachment of his Majesty's 41st Regiment, commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Fuller, quartered at York, Upper Canada, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1807, John Clarke, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9¾ inches high, dark complexion, long visage, hazel eyes, black hair, born in the parish of Wistley, Surrey, England; has a scar on the outside of his right knee; is a good looking man. John Darby, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, round visage, hazel eyes, brown hair, born in the parish of Aston, Warwick, England; by trade a brass founder; went off in a black body coat, fearnought greatcoat with a black cape, and suwarrow boots, and it is supposed a white beaver hat: the above articles belong to Assistant Surgeon Korbe, whom he robbed of them and fifty dollars. Also John Alexander, alias Robinson, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9½ inches high, round visage, grey eyes, light brown hair, born in the parish of Baromee, County of Lanark, Scotland; a handsome man, with a large Roman nose; he broke out of Three Rivers jail in the summer of 1803; this is the fourth time of his desertion. The above man and John Clarke came from the prison ship to this country. Whoever will apprehend either of the above deserters and lodge them in any of his Majesty's jails or guard-houses, in either of the Canadas, will on application to the officer commanding the post where they may be apprehended, receive as a reward for either of the above men eight dollars.

"N.B.—The penalty for harbouring or secreting a deserter from his Majesty's service is twenty pounds sterling."

A MALICIOUS ACT.

Mr. St. George suffered from the malice of some man who seemed determined to worry the well known merchant. He was a wealthy man, but that did not prevent his customers allowing notes to go to protest. The case is explained by the following "Notice":—

"Mr. Quetton St. George had a bill last July from one of his customers, which was some time ago returned protested, for non-payment. Through the politeness of a gentleman of this province the said bill was put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, without having been previously presented to him for payment. To prevent his character being in future injured by the recurrence of a similar circumstance, Mr. St. George requests all those to whom he is indebtd in this province to have the goodness to present their accounts for payment between this and the first of August;

and those also to whom he is indebted in Lower Canada, when their respective accounts shall become due (if not previously paid)."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, July 11th, No. 11.—Total No. 843.

THE EDITOR IS THANKFUL.

This issue contains an elaborate card of thanks for some who gave an account of the Government's movement at Niagara; very likely the information came from one of the staff. The editor says:

"To the obliging correspondent who favoured us with a detail of the civic movements at Niagara we at this late hour return our warmest acknowledgments. Had he, in addition to the favour, obliged us with his name and address, we with much pleasure would have made our thanks the subject of a letter; but, as he has not, we beg him to accept this public tribute. His kind performance being in its nature solely descriptive afforded not a latitude for the pathetic or sublime, and has met with much severe verbal criticism. We feel ourselves too much flattered and too sensibly obliged by the communications of our friends to add where we cannot see additions necessary, to retrench where we see nothing superfluous, or to correct where we cannot see a fault. Thinking as we do, that without endangering our literary reputation we could undertake (and we now volunteer the task) to carry this anonymous communication through all the patent machinery and laboratory of criticism and to save it harmless from the collective disapprobation of the Inquisition and the Sorbonne, solicitous for cause to depart from the intellectual regimen to which we have heretofore confined ourselves, we beg leave to tender a column in our Gazette to any commentator on the subject."

Vol. XVII.—York, Gazette, Saturday, July 25th, 1807.

NO PRISONERS IN JAIL.

The jail, at this time, had not an inmate. It was the first jail in York, built in 1800, on the south side of King street, near the present (1913) Leader Lane. The building was a squat, unpainted one, with hipped roof, concealed from persons passing in the street by a tall cedar stockade. At the outer entrance hung a billet of wood suspended by a chain, communicating with a bell within.

"We sincerely compliment the country that at the last General Quarter Sessions so little was to be done, and that the House of Correction has remained so long unoccupied by either misfortune or irregularity. The prospect is truly gratifying to every benevolent mind, and a subject of peculiar pride to the Home District."

The Government House party, which had been out of town, were back again, for

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Gentlemen of the Party to Matchidash returned on Thursday, the 23rd inst."

The editor desired his subscriptions from patrons, so he issued the following card:

"The first quarter's subscription to the Gazette will be thankfully received by the Editors."

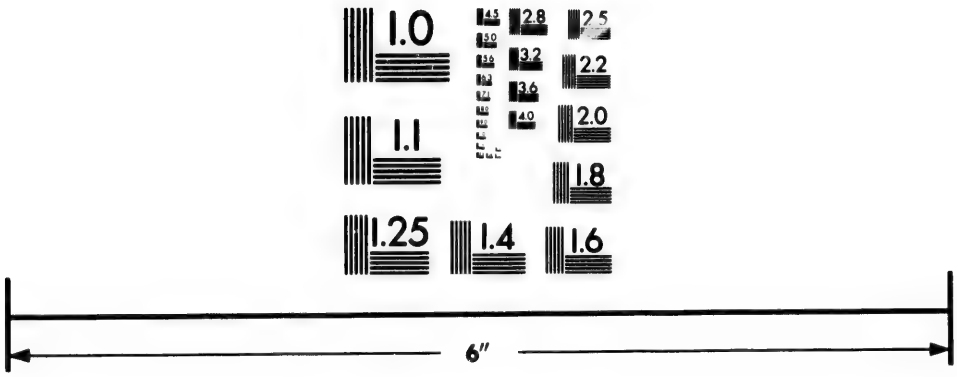
Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, August 22nd, 1807, No. 13.—Total No. 845.

IMPOSED UPON KINDNESS.

Mr. St. George had had his good nature imposed upon and was determined to oblige none but those who had a claim upon him, for he issues a "Notice" to the effect that:

'Mr. Quetton St. George, to accommodate some of his friends and customers, had given leave to them to send their letters for Europe to one of his correspondents in New York, but finding that some strangers have taken the liberty of doing the same and desired the postage to be charged to him (which they have not yet paid), begs leave to inform all those whom it may concern that he has given positive orders to Messrs. Robert Bach & Co. not to pay anything on his account, and that no letters will be received in future by these gentlemen, except those which he will forward himself or recommend. He also requests payment immediately of the gentlemen who have had the advantage of his friends to correspond in Europe or elsewhere."

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

2.8
2.5
3.2
2.2
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1.0

The first practical saddler had arrived in York. His place of business was on King street, the north side, near George street. He advertises thus:

"SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER."

"The subscriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Mosley's dwelling house, and on the 1st of September next will commence the saddling business in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favour him with their commands.

"Harness and all kinds of repairing will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

"CALVIN BANISTER."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, August 29th, 1807, No. 18.—Total No. 850.

List of letters remaining in the post office at York, Aug. 28th.

Anderson, Peter.
Adam, Joseph.
Briton, Francis.
Crowther, Lieut. 41st Regiment.
Campbell, James.
Dobson, Willyiam.
Forbes, Capt. 41st Regiment.
Fuller, Lewis.
Hill, Joseph.
Jackson, J. M., Esq., 2 letters.
Ker, Thomas.
McAllister.
McMullen ,Neal.
McNavie, Adam.
McCredie, Everand.
M'Laun, Robert.
Menier, Adam.
Monger, Samuel.
Smith, Thomas.
Scott, Robert.
Thorpe, Judge.
Tisdale, Lot, 2 letters.
Taylor, Bridget, 41st Regiment.
Walsh, Peter.

D. McLean, P.M.

LOST.

"Between the Etobicoke and the Credit, on the 13th of July last, a basket containing a silver pint mug, with the letters "W.S.D." on it; together with other articles. Whoever may have found it, by returning it to the Printers of the Gazette, shall have a reward, and all reasonable charges paid. August 5th, 1807.

Nos. 19 and 20 contain nothing of interest.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday Sept. 19th, 1807, No. 21.—Total No. 853.

DEATH OF HIGH CONSTABLE.

"Died on the evening of the 17th, after a short illness, Mr. Eliphalet Hale, High Constable for the Home District, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town. From the regular discharge of his official duties he may be considered as a public loss."

"Gentlemen who may be inclined to subscribe to the Canadian Gazette, a valuable publication printed weekly at Montreal in the English and French languages, may see the prospectus and a specimen of the work, by applying to the printers hereof who can furnish them with the two first numbers."

CONDITIONS

The price to city subscribers will be twenty shillings annually, and when transmitted by the mail, an additional half dollar."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, Sept. 26th, 1807, No. 22. Total No. 845.

"The Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Gore and Major Halton in the 'Duke of Gloucester,' Commodore Steele, returned on Thursday, the 24th inst His Excellency was saluted on his arrival. Were we disposed to comment on the futility and meanness of the designing calumnies fabricated in a certain well-known quarter, and circulated with the most malicious industry and barefaced effrontery, we should give them to the public; but we will not pollute our columns with animadverting on the ungrateful theme, nor the contaminated source from whence they alone could issue."

"We understand that in addition to the administration of the Civic Government of this province, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been invested with other very important authority."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FUNDS.

"Messrs. Printers:—Through the medium of your Gazette I wish to enquire of the parties concerned, how the funds of the Agricultural and Commercial Society have been disposed of, and who is the treasurer? The maxim 'be just before you are generous' has been departed from, for if I am rightly informed, the printer is yet unpaid for printing the Regulations and Institution of the Society. I am, etc., A Member."

"To Corespondents.—The editors are equally interested with the enquiring member of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, and equally in the dark respecting the dubious state of its funds."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, October 3rd, 1807, No. 23.—Total No. 855.

A CHURCHGOER'S COMPLAINT.

For the York Gazette.

"Messrs. Printers,—When travelling it has always been customary with me to take notes of everything I conceive worth noting. In the latter part of the month of August last I passed through the town of York on my route to the Lower Province, and must confess was highly delighted with its situation and internal as well as external appearance. Its commerce and navigation, considering the infancy of the settlement, appeared to me flourishing in the extreme. Roads were opening and repairing, and buildings increasing in a considerable degree; one of the latter, however, arrested my particular attention not merely for its structure, but on account of the regulation and government thereof. I allude to the church (for you must know, Messrs. Printers, I have from my infancy been in the habit of attending a place of divine worship, and particularly the Church of England), whose wardens and others immediately concerned therewith appear, according to my observation and information, to have omitted or rather misunderstood, a very material part of their duty.

"My veneration for that Supreme Being who is the disposer of all things, as well as my inclination, induced me during my short stay in York to visit this hallowed place. Shortly after my entrance I was not a little surprised at finding there were no pews, benches or any other such necessary appendages for strangers or transient persons of decent appearance, and was therefore reduced to the uncomfortable necessity during the service either of standing as a public spectacle, or of seating myself among the military who compose the garrison. From your knowledge of church government, Messrs. Printers, however superficial it may be, you cannot be ignorant that in all the principal cities in England, Ireland, Scotland and America, the various churches are carefully and comfortably provided with comfortable seats for strangers of every description. Why this is not the case in the capital of Upper Canada remains to me a mystery; sensible I am, however, that a considerable number of religious and well-disposed inhabitants, whose present circumstances will not enable them to rent or purchase pews, are thereby deprived of the benefits derived from the propagation of the Gospel, which may ultimately lead the unwary into vicious and depraved habits not easy to be eradicated, and possibly end in their total destruction.

"According to my observation, this deficiency did not apear to arise from a want of room, the building being sufficiently spacious for the purpose, and the result of my enquiries leads me to think from no insufficiency of funds.

"I was credibly informed this structure was chiefly raised and completed by voluntary contributions from the citizens and inhabitants of York and its vicinity, some of whom, in moderate circumstances, liberally subscribed from ten to twelve dollars, and yet a number of these very people are in a manner excluded its walls. Believe me, sirs, I speak not from motives of self-interest, as in all probability a number of years will elapse before I revisit your place, and the polite attention I experienced while among you, will leave an indelible impression on my memory.

"Should this hint, Messrs. Printers, be productive of the desired effect, an investigation of the causes and a remedy of the evil, my intention will be fully answered

"A Friend to Religion."

THE EDITOR ON HIS DIGNITY.

This number also informs people that: "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor returned from Niagara on Thursday, the 1st inst."

The editor has some scathing remarks to make:—

With the learned and reverend gentleman who, in his tender concern for my editorial reputation, deplored that want of 'scave' which led me to the publication of such "trash," as the lines descriptive of the Sublime Scenery at the head of the Lake, I also deplore my general want of "scave." But when that want is coupled with that publication, it in a greater measure assuages the painfulness of the privation, and I will presumptuously (if not sacrilegiously) say that, if the gentleman dignified a mitre, I would in charity hope that he criticized without reading that composition. It has been pronounced by many whom I conceive to be competent judges, as affecting, beautifully descriptive and highly poetical, and fortunately for my friend, he left a literary reputation behind him, which neither prejudice can tarnish, nor the crudities of unaccredited criticism diminish. The affection I entertained for him did not render me blind to his imperfections, nor improperly prepossessed for his performances; their merit will secure them against the impotent assaults of envy and ignorance, and a lasting praise with men, whose opinions are desirable or valued With the concurrence of my coadjutor, I republished the ode to rescue it from oblivion, and as a tribute to the genius of my friend, the first impression having become rare, and the original not in my possession. J. CAMERON.

Since our last, we have to announce the death, in this town, of Mr. Abijah Jones, potash manufacturer, of Markham; and Pompadour, a man of color.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1807—No. 24—Total No. 856.

Under the heading of "Wanted," the paper of this date has this advertisement:

"An apprentice to the printing business—His connection must be respectable and his morals uncorrupted. Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1807—No. 25—Total No. 857.

EXPECT IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.

There is a great deal of news in the issue of this date.

"Sir James Craig, K.B., is appointed Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in British America, and who was to leave England on a fast-sailing frigate early in August last, may be expected to have arrived at Quebec before this time. We understand that the Attorney-General of this province comes by the same route and conveyance.

A strong military force is also under way or arrived. To guard against contingencies it has been deemed necessary to add to the present forces and put the province in a respectable state of defence. Should an attempt be made, which we hope will not be the case, the capture of the British possessions in America will neither be a cheap nor bloodless conquest. The British Ministry continue (August 23) to manifest the most sincere desire to bring our differences with the Americans to an amicable issue.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Powell, to the sincere joy and gratification of his numerous and respectable friends, arrived here at one o'clock yesterday morning.

The Toronto, in effecting her passage across on Wednesday or Thursday last, met with an accident that obliged her to put back to Niagara, which port, we understand, she reached with difficulty.

COMMUNICATION.

The Chief Justice arrived here on Saturday last from the London and Western Circuit; we are much gratified at hearing that the assizes at both places were maiden. We do not find that the public mind (in those districts) has been agitated by the machinations of address-mongers, whose progress at the preceding assizes was so strongly marked by sowing the seeds of popular delusion, and who in the mockery of farce were paving a way for the introduction of tragedy. Niagara, 12th October, 1807.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1807—No. 27—Total No. 859.

JUSTICE THORPE SUSPENDED.

The paper of October 31st is a by no means unimportant one, as its leading paragraph relates to a prominent member of the judiciary. It reads:

His Majesty's pleasure has been received by the Lieutenant-Governor to suspend Mr. Thorpe from the office of judge in Upper Canada, and measures are to be taken for appointing a successor.

The Secretary of State has also signified to the Lieutenant-Governor his Majesty's approbation of his having suspended Mr. Wyatt from the office of Surveyor-General of Lands in this province.

The communication with Niagara by water, from being irregular lately, has prevented us from receiving our papers this week. The Indian express having commenced its regular weekly route, our publishing day will be changed to Wednesday. We have nothing of moment or interest; should anything occur we will give an extra sheet.

Proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer: Sylvia Hannah, a mulatto woman, convicted of petty larceny on two indictments; Moody Fairwell, of an assault upon ——. Dewilliger; Allan McDonell, indicted for horse stealing—a bill found by the grand jury, the defendant did not appear. Gentlemen of the bar attending, the Messrs. Boulton and A. Stewart, Esq.

Judge Thorpe was appointed to the judgeship of the Court of King's Bench of Upper Canada, 24th January, 1805, and was elected a member to the Parliament which met at York, 2nd February, 1807. He was very free in his criticisms of the acts of the executive, and as Governor Gore did not like his espousing the popular side, he suspended him. Mr. Wyatt, Surveyor-General, being of the same opinion as Judge Thorpe, was also suspended.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., about 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his suite and heads of departments, proceeded from the Government House to the Public Buildings, in order that his Majesty's Commission, appointing Sir James Henry Craig, K.B., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Provinces in British North America, might be read in Council. His Excellency was received by a captain's guard of the 41st Regiment, and when by signal it was announced that the reading, etc., was gone through, a discharge of nineteen guns was fired from two field pieces, after which the procession returned to its original order. The occasion drew together a large assemblage, and a general satisfaction was manifest in all ranks of spectators. In the evening a large party of gentlemen dined with his Excellency.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart to be chaplain to the Honourable Legislative Council, vice the Rev. Dr. John Stuart, resigned.

Dr. John Stuart was appointed chaplain to the garrison at Kingston in 1785, and was first incumbent of the Protestant Church in Kingston (subsequently St. George's), erected in 1791. He died there in 1811. His son was Rev. George O'Kill Stuart.

A number of public-spirited people collected on last Saturday to cut down the hill at Frank's Creek. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, when informed of it, despatched a person with a present of fifty dollars to assist in improving the Yonge street road.

To his Excellency, for his liberal donation, and to the gentlemen who contributed, we return our warmest thanks. John Van Zante, Pathmaster, for himself and the public.

Descendants of John Van Zante reside now both in Toronto and in Markham.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, No. 25, 1807—No. 30—Total No. 862.

EDITOR'S STRONG DISLIKES.

The editor evidently scents trouble ahead. He thus refers to the American newspapers:

In the late papers from the United States we saw a proclamation by the President, inviting deserters to return within four months, on which condition they would be pardoned. Their military establishment being reduced within the narrowest limits of economy, desertions from it could not be considered a great national object, and our readers need not be informed that

this piece of policy was aimed wholly at our ships on the American stations. This state paper can only be viewed as a preface to the President's message to both Houses of Congress, which we now publish. In it we trace something more than a sense of recent outrage or temporary irritation. When speaking of the French decree with respect to neutrals, he treats the subject with the utmost and most guarded complacency, whilst every part of his comments upon our political relations breathes a spirit of inveterate hostility, which may, maugre those bonds of inerest that unite us, ultimately hurry the two nations into war. Should it occur, we trust our situation will not be found such as to invite aggression. In that smooth indifference with which he glances at the protracted adjustment of their territorial concerns with the Spaniards, the fostering hand of the Corsican is apparent. It is true, we are at war with his slaves and we cannot wish for peace until his sanguinary and destructive influence is annihilated; neither can we but execrate the principles of any man who, to gratify his private views, would plunge millions into scenes of bloodshed and horror.

There are also these interesting items:

Master Betty, the British Roscius, has finally retired from the stage. He is educating for the church by a respectable clergyman, who is to have £300 a year for his tuition.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Aeneas Shaw to be Adjutant-General to the militia forces in this province.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1807—No. 31—Total No. 863.

THE YORK ASSEMBLIES.

The gentlemen of the town and garrison who wish to subscribe to the York Assembly are requested to meet at the house of the late Benjamin Gilbert on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing managers for the season.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1807.—No. 32—Total No. 864.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

This issue has a number of local items:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1868, for the meeting, in the town of York, of the Provincial Parliament, for the actual dispatch of public business.

YONGE STREET ROAD.

To such of our Yonge street friends as feel themselves interested in its improvement, and who can foresee the advantage of running the north-west communication into this channel, we recommend industry and alacrity. We beg leave to remind them that, as the next year will produce a general election, the ensuing session will be the proper time to petition for a turnpike, for the obvious reason that the present House of Assembly will be proud, by supporting such a beneficial and praiseworthy measure, to leave a great and laudable example to their successors, for imitation.

YORK ASSEMBLY.

Those gentlemen who wish to subscribe for the York Assembly for this season are hereby informed that the subscription list is left with Mr. D. Cameron, and that W. Allan, Esq. the treasurer, will receive the subscriptions and give tickets of admittance. The first assembly will be on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., and the dancing to commence at seven o'clock.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1807—No. 33.—Total No. 865.

EDITOR'S ARDENT PATRIOTISM.

The militia returns from the distant parts of the province not having been all received, we reluctantly suspend the tribute we feel ourselves bound to offer to the animated and patriotic conduct of the Home District militia; and we assure them that the view of making it general has caused the delay. We feel an

honest pride in stating that, so far as returns are received, our fellow-subjects exhibit but one great and general sentiment, that of devoting their lives and property to the support of their country and Government.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1807.—No. 34.—Total No. 866.

YORK ASSEMBLY.

Here is an item of fashionable intelligence:—

The York Assembly, which commenced on Thursday, the 17th inst., was honoured by the attendance of his Excellency and Mrs. Gore. It was not numerous. We understand that Mrs. Firth, the amiable lady of the Attorney-General (lately arrived) was a distinguished figure.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1807.—No. 35.—Total No. 867.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, holden at Moore's, 26th December, 1807—Resolved, that notice be inserted in the Gazette that the annual general meeting will be on the second Saturday in the sitting of the Legislature.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1808.—No. 36.—Total No. 868.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

It is announced from Government House in this issue that:—

There will be a ball and supper at the Government House, on her Majesty's birthday, for such ladies and gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gore. The ball will commence at nine o'clock. WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Halton street, Toronto, takes its name from the gentleman signing this advertisement.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1808.—No. 37.—Total No. 869.

This issue contains a long list of items "for the information of the public." They are:—

The first mail from Lower Canada is arrived, and the letters are ready to be delivered by W. Allan, Acting Deputy Postmaster.

N. B.—The times for the mails to be despatched from Montreal during the season, together with the probable time of its arrival here, and any other information necessary for the public, will be inserted hereafter.

The subscriber request all persons indebted to them for the Gazette and office work settle their accounts immediately. John Cameron, John Bennett.

N. B.—Such persons as wish to pay in country produce are referred to Mr. St. George's store.

The subscribers request all persons in any wise indebted to him to pay their accounts to himself or the Solicitor-General. If this notice is not complied with in the course of six weeks he will sue without distinction.

Doctor E. Tolman having appointed the subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment. John Cameron.

In the same number is this reference to an early restaurant:—

BEEFSTEAK AND BEER HOUSE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, next door east of Mr. Hunt's, where his friends will be served with victualling, in good order and on the shortest notice, at a cheap rate. He will furnish the best strong beer at 8 pence N. Y. Currency per quart, if drank in his house, and at 2s 6d N. Y. currency per gallon if taken out. As he intends to keep a constant supply of racked beer, with the view not to injure the health of his customers, and for which he will have to pay cash, the very small profits at which he offers to sell will put it out of his power to give credit, and he hopes none will be asked.

N.B.—He will immediately have entertainment for man and horse.

Daniel Tiers.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1808.—No. 38.—Total No. 870.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Governor's speech on opening Parliament is given. In it is contained the first reference to the question of State education.

This day his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, with the usual formalities, opened the session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following speech to both Houses—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It is with the highest satisfaction that I express on this occasion the sentiments which I entertain of that spirit of loyalty which was lately so conspicuously displayed in calling out the militia of this province.

The zeal and unanimity which at that time prevailed and the voluntary offers of service which were then tendered evince that his Majesty's subjects in this colony have a King whom they love and a constitution which they are ready to defend.

Since the last session of this Legislature the necessary measures have been taken on my part, and on that of the trustees appointed by me, for the establishment of Public schools, institutions which, I trust, will be the means, not only of communicating useful knowledge to the youth of the province, but also of instilling in their minds the principles of religion and loyalty.

I think it proper to remind you that the act for affording relief to those persons who may be entitled, as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the Crown, to lands in this province, will shortly expire.

It will be for you to consider the expediency of further continuation of that act.

Your past experience, as well as your local knowledge, renders you particularly qualified to discover what may still be wanting to secure the peace, welfare and good government of the province; to promote the important purpose, I am well assured, will be the object of your deliberations, as it shall be the ruling principle of my conduct.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I shall give orders to the proper officers to lay before you the public accounts, not doubting but that they will be considered with that attention which the nature of the subject requires.

Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The events of the times and the particular situation of the province, require from you more than an ordinary degree of attention and care.

From the short experience I have had during the last Session of this Legislature, I entertain a well founded confidence that firmness, with moderation, will govern your conduct on the present occasion; and that you will convince his Majesty's subjects in this colony that the authority with which you are invested by the constitution, has not been delegated to you in vain.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1808.—No. 39.—Total No. 871.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REPLIES.

The following was the address of the Legislative Council in answer to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session of Parliament:

To his Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, etc., etc.:

May it please your Excellency:

We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our thanks to your Excellency for your most gracious speech, on the opening of the present Session of the Legislature

We most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the zeal and loyalty which has been so eminently displayed by the militia of this province, who, by their late conduct have manifested their attachment to the Constitution an dtheir love to the King.

We entertain, also, the pleasing hope that our Public schools, which have lately been established, will not only be the means of communicating useful knowledge, but also of pro-

moting a spirit of religion and loyalty amongst the rising generation.

The attention of your Excellency to the interests of those persons who are heirs or devises of the nominee of the Crown Lands in this province, demands our grateful acknowledgments, and we will take into our serious consideration the expediency of continuing that law which has already been enacted for their benefit.

Encouraged by your Excellency's recommendation, we will, to the best of our abilities and knowledge, turn our attention to what still may be wanting to secure the peace, welfare and good government of this province; and being deeply impressed with the events of the times, and with the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, we will use our utmost endeavours, with moderation and firmness, to discharge the important trust committed to our care.

(Signed) Thomas Scott, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, York, 22nd January, 1808.

The Governor's answer was as follows:—

Honourable Gentlemen: I thank you for this very loyal address. Nothing can afford me more real satisfaction than your assurances of directing your attention to what still may be wanting to secure the peace, welfare and good government of this province.

22nd January, 1808.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1808.—No. 40.—Total No. 872.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY'S ADDRESS.

In the York Gazette of Feb. 3rd is published an address of the House of Assembly in answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the opening of the session, which contained the following trenchant paragraph:

"We highly applaud the prompt and efficacious measures adopted by your Excellency to carry into effect the provision of an act passed in the last session of Parliament for the establishment of Public schools, and we pleasingly anticipate from these institutions the most substantial benefit to the rising generation in this province."

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Friday, Feb. 12, 1808.—No. 41.—Total No. 873.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DISSOLVED.

A meeting of several gentlemen heretofore members of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society was held at Moore's Hotel on Saturday last, the 6th inst., when it was unanimously agreed that the said society be dissolved, the members thereof having neglected to comply with one of the leading and principal resolutions entered into in its first establishment, and essentially necessary to its continuance and support.

And it appearing for the advantage of this province, there is a new society, having for its object the promotion of agriculture in general, and in particular the cultivation of hemp, should be formed.

It is resolved that this meeting do adjourn to Saturday next, the 13th inst., for that purpose, and that such gentlemen as are disposed to support a new society are hereby requested to attend on that day.—10th Feb., 1808.

The subscriber has the honour to inform the gentlemen and ladies, parents of children, that he intends commencing to teach a French school as soon as there will be scholars to begin, from five in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the evening; he hopes that he will meet with encouragement, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to instruct the pupils committed to his care. After the last of March next he will take in boarders of those young gentlemen or ladies who live at too great a distance from town.

AUG. BARON DE DIEMAR.

York, 16th January, 1808.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1808.—No. 42.—Total No. 874.

PAY UP YOUR BILLS.

Money seems to have been difficult to collect in those days:—

The subscribers request all those indebted to them for the Gazette and

office work to settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN CAMERON.
JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. Such persons as wish to pay in country produce are referred to Mr. St. George's store.

York 13, Jan.

Dr. E Tolman has appointed the subscriber his attorney to collect his debts in the town and county of York, and now calls upon his debtors of every description for immediate payment. JOHN CAMERON.

Grain of good quality will be taken in payment.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Friday, Feb. 26. 1808.—No. 43.—Total No. 875.

The editor remarks in this number somewhat sadly:—

"We have flattered ourselves with the pleasing hope, that by the last mails, we would have received accounts of the adjustment of our differences with the United States They are in train, but we have no information on the subject so particular as to enable us to speak positively of the progress.

BAD FIRE IN YORK.

"We announce with much sincere regret the loss of Mr. Beeman's house in this town, which was totally consumed by fire yesterday. The principal part of Messrs. Campbell and Dreary's furniture and Mr. Drean's goods were saved. Much praise is due to the members of the Legislature, the military and to all classes of the town people for their exertions and assistance, to which, under Providence must be ascribed the savings of many other buildings.

"This unfortunate accident prevented our publishing yesterday.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette Wednesday March 2, 1808.—No. 44.—Total 876.

ELISHA BEEMAN'S LOSSES.

"We are sorry to learn that Mr. Beeman's house, lately burned, was not insured; to those who are acquainted with the great and arduous exertions of Mr. Beeman, in furnishing provisions for this town on its first establishment, and to such as can feel for the losses of an upright and valuable man, an opportunity is now offered to the grateful as well as the benevolent, to raise, by way of loan from any persons who choose to subscribe, a fund to enable him to prosecute the business he is engaged in with such real advantage and convenience to the country. The terms of the loan might be, one half payable in five years, and the other half payable in five years more. Lists for this purpose are left with Duncan Cameron, Esq., Mr. Joseph Kendrick, and Mr. J. Cameron.

York Gazette.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. Drean presents his most grateful acknowledgements to all those who assisted in saving his property from the ravages of the fire, which broke out in the house in which he kept his store in this town on Thursday, the 25th, ult. Mr. Drean being absent at Niagara during the fire cannot particularize individual efforts, but is sensible the exertions of all must have been great, from the trifling loss or injury he has sustained, which will be ever remembered by him with gratitude.

He also begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that in a few days he will open an extensive assortment of goods in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mosley, where he solicits a continuance of that patronage he has heretofore so amply experienced.

The following card of thanks, also in this issue, speaks for itself:—

The subscriber takes this method of testifying his gratitude and the great obligation he is under to every person who assisted in saving his property during the late fire. The deep impression can never be removed from his mind. John Campbell.

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED.

A supplement to the Gazette, dated March 16th, contains the announcement of the prorogation of Parliament.

Also in this supplement it is stated that his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, after the prorogation of the Legislature, entertained the gentlemen of both Houses, and a

numerous assemblage of other genteel company at dinner at the Government House."

The York Gazette of April 1st, 1808, No. 48-880, records the "death of Paul Marian, of this town, baker and innkeeper."

Vol. XVII., Friday, April 1, 1808.—No. 48—Total No. 880.

CHIEF JUSTICE ALCOCK'S DEATH.

The editor of the Gazette was greatly moved at the death of the Chief Justice. He says:

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the Honorable Henry Alcock, Chief Justice of the province. He died this morning at eight o'clock of a malignant fever (partly occasioned by intense application) which baffled the ablest medical skill.

Mr. Allcock was at first one of the Puisne Judges of Upper Canada, afterwards Chief Justice of that province, and about two years ago his Majesty was pleased to apopint him Chief Justice of the Lower Province.

In the exercise of his judicial duties he evinced the advantages which attend the forming of a legal scholar at the English bar; and in all the various offices which he filled he acquitted himself as an able judge, distinguished by the most eminent rectitude and unwearied assiduity. His memory was retentive, his judgment clear and penetrating, and so profound was his knowledge of English law that the energies of his mind cast a luminous ray over the dark and abstruse code of provincial jurisprudence. His language was classical and perspicuous; nor can those who have heard his judgments remember them at once without a mixture of pleasure and regret. In the habitudes of private life his manners were those commonly said to be peculiar to a plain Englishman—affable, conciliating, unaffected. In a word, his public and private virtues will live long in the hearts of both the old and the new subjects of this province, and his death will be felt with a general and unfeigned sorrow.

In another portion of the paper the editor returns to the subject, saying:

The inhabitants of this province are well acquainted with Mr. Allcock's amiable and transcendant virtues, and are deeply impressed with a just sense of his exalted character. By his death Canada has been deprived of one of her brightest ornaments; an honest, upright and independent judge; an active, liberal and enlightened gentleman, whose benevolent mind was ever intent upon the welfare and improvement of these provinces and the happiness of his fellow creatures. His impartiality and patience, when presiding on the bench, endeared him to all ranks and classes of society; and as a private gentleman Mr. Allcock was respected and beloved by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. The public mind will evince its affection for the loss of such a character, and by its veneration and respect for the departed worth, hold out a strong incitement to others to emulate such a bright example.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE SUBJECT.

Judging from another paragraph there was trouble about the Don even as far back as 1808:—

The editors having been called upon by a number of gentlemen to request a meeting of such persons as might wish to subscribe towards erecting a bridge across that part of the River Don which separates the town and the peninsula, give notice that it is desired such meeting should take place to-morrow, at Campbell & Deary's Tavern, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They should be wanting in themselves and in their duty to the public were they not to give every encouragement and assistance in their power to so desirable an object. Humanity is interested in the laudable undertaking, and it may promote a more general subscription to state that for want of a bridge several lives (within their knowledge) have been lost. When completed the peninsula will answer every purpose of an extensive common to the owners of cattle; to those who may use it for purposes of recreation, it furnishes a most delightful walk or ride; as a race ground or place for field exercise, we know not its equal; the sportsman will find a constant and easy access to the best shooting ground, and the convalescent might find health in an occasional excursion to the opposite beach—and travellers or persons coming to market from be-

low would at all seasons find the town accessible, which to them at present frequently is not, but at the imminent hazard of life.

YORK'S BAKER DIES.

There is also in this number the following obituary:—

Died, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper, of this town, an honest, industrious and respectable man, whose death will be felt by his family and the inhabitants of this town as an afflicting private loss and a real public one.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Friday, April 15, 1808.—No. 50.—Total No. 882.

THE DON BRIDGE.

The project of erecting a bridge across the Don had evidently been well received, for the editor waxes optimistic.

We have been favoured with a list of the sums subscribed for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Don, and have the pleasure of informing those who wish to patronize the undertaking that the subscription already exceeds one hundred pounds. From the liberal sum given by Mrs. Gore an example is offered to other ladies, and we may infer that his Excellency permits that part of the demesne (the peninsula) to be rendered useful to the community, whilst unappropriated to the particular purposes for which it was reserved. When the requisite sum is made up we will publish the names of the donors with pleasure.

The first bridge over the Don at Queen street was built in 1803. It must have been swept away, hence new bridge proposed.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, April 30, 1808.—No. 51—Total No. 883.

ALL BUT FORGOTTEN ART.

Profile likenesses—Mr. Bouker returns his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of York for the great encouragement he has received from them, in the profession which he has practiced in New England, through New Brunswick, Quebec, Montreal, etc., having, during the tour, taken some thousands of likenesses. Two likenesses will be taken of one person and one framed, for one dollar.

His stay at his home in Mr. Barrett's Tavern will be very short, and he now intends going by way of Niagara to Detroit.

There are still in old collections some of Mr. Bouker's silhouettes to be found. He appears to have had many patrons.

Saturday, May 14th, 1808, Volume XVIII. of the Gazette began.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday June 4, 1808.—No. 3—Total No. 886.

PARLIAMENT IS DISSOLVED.

This number of the Gazette thus announces the dissolution of Parliament:—

Francis Gore, Lieutenant-Governor.

George the Third, by Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province ... to all our loving subjects to whom these presents may come—Greeting.

Whereas we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to Monday, the twenty-seventh day of June next ensuing, wo do for that end publish this Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on Monday, the said twenty-seventh day of June—We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our people of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare: that with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the

issuing our Writs in due form for calling a new Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear teste on Monday, the twenty-third day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday, the second day of July next ensuing.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved Francis Gore, Esq., our Lieutenant-Governor of our said province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada. This twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.—F. G. Wm. Jarvis, secretary.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, June 25, 1808.—No. 5.

GOVERNOR VISITS SANDWICH.

His Excellency the Lieut-Governor left this place on the 15th inst., on a visit to Sandwich, etc. We are very sorry that he did not, as originally destined, proceed by Lake Huron, according to his amiable intention, and view of promoting the first interests of this province.

The following is an emphatic notice:—

The person who took from this office, last summer, a Gazetteer, the property of Mr. John Bennett, is hereby required to return it.

No future paper relates whether the Gazetteer was returned or not.

Vol. XVIII., Saturday, July 16, 1808. No. 9.

This issue of the Gazette contains the following notice—

"Departed this life on Monday last, after a very short illness, Mrs. Harraway, late housekeeper in the family of his Excellency, Lieut.-Governor Gore. Her remains were interred at the Garrison."

"At the Garrison" means in the military burying ground east and near the Niagara street bridge over the railway tracks.

The "total numbers" of the Gazette were not given on and after this date until November, when they were resumed.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, July 23, 1808.

DROWNED IN THE DON.

Departed this life on the 20th Mr. Parshall Terry. His death was occasioned by his getting into the River Don on horseback. By this misfortune an exemplary wife and large, helpless family are left to the care of the all-disposing Providence, and a resistless appeal is made to the benevolence and sympathetic generosity of a virtuous public. The particular situation of the road near the Don bridge, calls imperiously upon the commissioners appointed by his Excellency for the particular care of the roads and employing the voted money for immediate repairs, as many lives are seriously threatened with danger by its present state, in consequence of the causeway being removed by an excessive flood. The place, when seen, suggests the nature of the required improvement, and as a part of duty we earnestly recommend to public attention."

Parshall Terry essayed to ford the Don on horseback, at a point some fifty yards north of the present (1913) Queen street bridge. He was swept away, his body being afterwards found near the mouth of the river, but his horse reached the shore.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, July 30, 1808.—No. 11.

The Gazette in this number is very jubilant.

On Saturday last we had the high pleasure and satisfaction to witness the return of our Lieutenant-Governor, after a long and fatiguing tour of more than five weeks to Amherstburg, Sandwich, etc.

Still resolved on seeing and regulating everything without depending upon the reports of others, he neither spares his person nor considers the King's service (which we are assured is his ruling passion), requires his exertions for the good of the province under his government.

The journey to Amherstburg by land is little short of 400 miles.

His Excellency, however, returned by Lake Erie, on board the Camden, having had rather a tedious passage of seven days and adverse weather.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, August 6, 1808.—No. 12.

EXAMS AT D. G. SCHOOLS.

Even at this period, to use Lord Brougham's expression, "the school master was abroad."

On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, the examination of the scholars in the district grammar school, was held in the presence of the committee, and several gentlemen of the town.

The progress and improvement the pupils manifested in their exercises received the acknowledgement of the audience. And it is presumed, that institutions in which an English and classic education is systematically acquired, are of the greatest utility to the public; since they essentially and more largely contribute to the removal of ignorance, the improvement of morals and the formation of the characters of youth into praisworthy excellence.

Vol. XVII.—York Gazette, Saturday, August 13, 1808.—No. 13.

That the physical and moral condition of his subscribers were both considered by the editor is thus evidenced:—

As the month is fast aproaching, which in this part of the country, is understood to be the ague and lake fever season, we publish the following select medical advice, wishing that if followed it may prove a useful preventive, viz. Use great regularity and moderate abstemiousness in diet, avoiding fat substances, matters which encourage superflous bile. Two gentle emetics and a mild proportion of cathartic medicine, previously taken, are sufficient.

PARENTS AND FRIENDS PLEASED

Evidently the district school was an important factor in the town's well-being. The editor has these remarks to make:—

In our last week's paper, we mentioned the school vacations, and the examination of the pupils. We are greatly flattered to find that the parents and friends of the scholars are much gratified that so much improvement is made, through the attention and care of the Rev. Mr Stuart. It must be doubly pleasing to parents of Canadian youths, that such excellent care is devoted to their instruction, by such an examplary character, and a public gratification must be manifest, that they are not sent to a remote seminary for literature. From a retrospective view of the circumstances, we approve fully of the nomination of the school trustees and Mr. Stuart's kindness in discharging the duties annexed to it. We also enjoy the pleasing confidence that every person judging with us, will feel a public gratification for the construction and liberal management of the school.

OLD WORLD PHRASEOLOGY.

The style of the following notice is very much that of Mr. Barlow in Sandford and Merton:—

Married, by the Rev. G. O. Stuart, on Monday, the 8th inst., John Powell, Esq., to Miss Shaw, daughter of Hon. Aeneas Shaw, of this place. The matrimonial connection of the amiable parties, we think replete, and wish it productive of the most perfect human happiness.

John Powell was of the Caer Howell family, Miss Shaw was of Oak Hill, her father, General Shaw's house, a short distance northwest of the site of Trinity College, Toronto. John Powell was a son of Chief Justice Powell..

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, August 20th, 1808.

The editor had experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies. He explains:—

When multiplied acts of benevolent kindness and well bestowed invigorating principles are suffused, subscribers may henceforth build a confident assurance, that the York Gazette, will assume an improved appearance, and abound in interesting and instructive matter. The long looked for and long ordered stationery, will soon arrive. In it, I have not been fairly disappointed by a member of the late House of Assembly, an agent for paper makers and vendors.

There is no signature to this advertisement.

Vol. XVIII., York Gazette, Saturday, August 27, 1808—No. 15.

Th following paragrapi. in the Gazette of this date speaks for itself:—

We hear that, at Oswego, a few of the American troops, 40 in number, and seventy-five of their spirited other subjects, differed essentially on the most convenient method of eluding or carrying into effect their embargo law. Pot and pearl ashes and common salt were the bones of contention, a combat ensued and was urged with that dignified rage which at times degrade their town meetings. We learn that no bodily deaths befell on the sad occasion, but that much bloodshed ornamented their spirited achievements.

Happy Government whose wholesome laws engender such harmless warfare.

The Honourable Chief Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Powell and the gentlemen officially belonging to the courts, left this town on Sunday and Monday last on their respective circuits.

The Gazette for subscribers living out of the town will hereafter be left at the tavern of Messrs. Deary & Campbell. Persons obliging enough to take them in charge are requested to call for them there.

Hon. Thomas Scott became Attorney-General of Upper Canada in 1801 and in 1804 was appointed Chief Justice. He presided at the Criminal Courts held in York, Sandwich and Niagara during 1808. His residence in York was at the north-east corner of Yonge and Front streets. Attached to it on the east side were a garden, orchard and pleasure ground, extending all the way to Scott street, running from Wellington to Front.

Hon. William Dummer Powell was called to the bar in 1779. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Peace of Quebec in 1789, and three years later became Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery for Upper Canada. In 1773 he married Ann, daughter of Dr. J. Murray of Norwich, England. They lived at Niagara for a time in Governor Simcoe's residence there, and Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Simcoe became fast friends. Mr. Powell was a puisne judge up to 1812, and in 1815 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship. His residence in York was Caer Howell.

Vol. XVIII., York, Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1808.—No. 16.

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS.

The times are changed indeed since newspapers published such notices as the following:—

Dr. Fothergill has, during the last month, cured numerous poor persons applying to the Westminster and the western dispensaries for relief, under rheumatic complaints, by giving eight or ten drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic and eight drops of laudanum, in any convenient menstrum, three times a day.

It may simply be "other times, other manners," but judging from the frequency with which such motives as the following appear, the "good old times," were not so very good, but left not a little to be desired.

Whereas the subscriber's wife, lately called Lana Ruluf Vander Kar, has separated herself from him This is, therefore, to notify the public, that since the said separation, he will not pay debts of her contracting. Jeremiah Coonat.

Vol. XVIII., York, Saturday, Sept. 17.—No. 18.—Total No 859.

PRINTER'S HIGH MINDEDNESS.

The following articles need no explanation:—

The publication of the proceedings of the last House of Assembly has been for some time forborne. We now temporarily resume it, to discharge our duties to the enlightened and robust constituents of J. Willcocks, esq., That he was not lately opposed by some respectable rival arose from the appendant degradation of opposition, and, we believe, from the burden of contempt and pity, which clings to his former priceless election. We spurn at the unjustifiable intention of leaving an impression upon his present judges; if any be hovering on their minds, let it be sanctified by being interwoven with the divine standard of justice and verity. It remains not to us to apportion the degree of punishment due to a base

and unprincipled falsehood, uttered for a baneful purpose, against a body politic, or an interesting and functional individual; there is, independent of mankind, a high Power, who metes his own vengeance upon wilful depravation.

ROBERT NELLIS' JOURNEY.

The last winter a laudable curiosity prompted me (the editor) and Robert Nellis, Esq., to travel on foot from the head of this lake to the River Credit, on the portion of land near est the water's edge, as well to ascertain the eligibility of the situation for being formed into a public high way, as the easy methods necessary to the formation. That it is the easiest and most practicable part of the intervening country for that purpose is our candid opinion, and that it would facilitate the progress of land travellers greatly is evident from its contiguity to the lake and appropriate quality. I wish its situation and inviting appearance to be ascertained by a Government surveyor or party ordered for the purpose, and that it may be found far preferable for a road to any ground now occupied. It is to be hoped that it may be devoted to such use, without injury to the former, inconvenience to the public, or a private annoyance of any extent or consequence. It cannot become so upon a general consideration of its utility and the principle of its making a safe and early public convenience and valuable accommodation. Our opinion was and now is a confident one, that it curtails the general distance a few miles and that causeways and the expense of and extra labor were unnecessary or nearly precluded by its promising appearance and prospect of little common and something less than ordinary work. It was the object or intention of Mr. Nellis to mention those necessary circumstances at headquarters, which we are disposed to believe we had not an opportunity of doing (effected by his haste to return). We now suggest them for the public purpose which then impelled him, and anxiously wish the successful application may advance a useful and agreeable general end.

This proposal had eventually as its result the Lake Shore road from York to Burlington.

NOTED MEDICAL SPRINGS.

The Gazette draws attention to medicinal springs, saying:—

It is now about two years since these springs were first discovered in the township of Scarborough, in this district. From the report of several persons who have already been cured of various complaints by the use of these waters, it may not, perhaps, be premature to announce at this period a matter of so much promise to the public.

Some of the waters of these springs have been brought by an intelligent friend and placed in the hands of a gentleman of this town, well qualified to analyze them. The result of the test as to their real quality, together with the authenticated accounts of the most remarkable cases of cure, will hereafter be submitted to the pubilc.

It is with no small degree of pleasure we make this communication, anticipating the general benefits to be derived from so great a blessing.

In point of local situation, nothing could be more fortunate, these springs lying near the centre of the province, etc., not far from the seat of the Government.

Robert Gourlay, in his Statistical Account of Upper Canada, published in 1822, says with regard to these springs:—

In the Township of Scarborough, 15 miles east of York, there are two medicinal springs, four or five rods apart. The water bubbles out of the top, and runs over a concretion of the sediment, formed into the shape of a sugar loaf, of a grey or mixed color. No considerable stream flows away. The water appears to be principally absorbed by the adjacent ground. Its properties have not been ascertained by a chemical analysis; but in taste and appearance, it resembles the waters of Ballstown and Saratoga in the State of New York, which are so highly celebrated, and so much frequented by valetudinarians and fashionables from all quarters of the United States. The Scarborough springs begin to be resorted to by persons affected with rheumatic and other chronic complaints. An emi-

nent physician of York is said to have received much benefit from the use of the water."

Vol. XVIII.—September 17, 1808.

VERY CURIOUS DIALOGUE.

The following account of a very curious dialogue is given prominence in this paper.

This was a dialogue between Chief Justice McKean and an old woman, who was giving evidence in a cause depending in the Pennsylvania court:

Chief Justice—Pull off your bonnet, madam—give us an opportunity of seeing your countenance.

Old woman—I will not, sir.

C. J.—I desire you to pull off your bonnet.

O. W.—Sir, I am informed that in all public assemblies the woman ought to have her head covered, and, of course, I shall not take off my bonnet.

C. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman. I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

O. W.—I heartily thank you, sir, but I really think there are old women enough there already.

Married, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. Ross to Miss E. Wells, both of this place. Also on the 14th inst., Mr. H. Heward to Miss Eliza Muir.

The editor takes the opportunity of quoting from the Quebec Mercury to announce:—

We learn with pleasure that Jonathan Sewell, Esq., late Attorney-General, is appointed Chief Justice of the province.

Vol. XVIII—York Gazette, Saturday September 24, 1808, No. 19.—Total No. 851.

Arrived on Wednesday, the 21st inst., the Honourable Mr. Justice Powell, from the Eastern Circuit.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, October 1st, 1808, No. 20.—Total No. 852.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Allan McLean, jr., to be a clerk in the Lieutenant-Governor's office, in the room of Mr. Thomas Bingle, resigned.

HON. PETER RUSSELL'S DEATH.

This Gazette records the death of Mr. Peter Russell, whose home was Russell Abbey, on Palace street, York, now Front street, Toronto.

Departed this life on Friday, the 30th ult., the Honourable Peter Russell, Esquire, formerly President of the Government of this province, late Receiver-General and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. A gentleman, who whilst living, was honoured and sincerely esteemed, and of whose regular and amiable conduct the public will long retain a favoured and grateful remembrance.

SALT AT SANDWICH.

A gentlemen lately returned from the neighborhood of Sandwich has seen a sample of fossil salt discovered in that quarter. It is said to be a native subterranean production, requiring neither mechanical nor laborious process. We should have been flattered to have seen a specimen. We have also private information that an immense quantity of iron ore of an excellent quality, is now known to two persons. It is a pleasing and buoyant reflection that our country teems with needed and useful treasures, and each of us must wish they were generally known and be made objects of public advantage.

There are salt works now (1913) at Sandwich, the capital of Essex County, on the Detroit River.

WHARFAGE AT NIAGARA.

It excites no ordinary surprise in us that the mercantile gentlemen of Niagara have so long forborne to petition for leave and a new situation, whereon to build an additional wharf; that which occurrs to us as the most appropriate and inviting, lies near the storehouse of Messrs. Crooks, on the shore. Its general utility and necessity are so obvious that it is unnecessary to enlarge on the prominent and many advantages which would result.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, October 8th, 1808, No. 21.—Total No. 853.

This day Mr. Justice Powell and Prideaux Selby, Esquires, were sworn in as Honorary Members of the Exe-

cutive Council of the Province, and took their seats at the Board accordingly.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Prideaux Selby, Esquire, to act as Receiver-General of this province till his Majesty's pleasure is signified.

PETER RUSSELL'S FUNERAL.

The wording of the following account of the Hon. Peter Russell's funeral is in some instances remarkably curious:

The Remains of the late Hon. Peter Russell were interred on Wednesday, the fourth instant, with the greatest Decorum and Respect.

The Obsequies (sic) of this occomplished Gentleman, were followed to the Grave, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, as Chief Mourner;———with the principal Gentlemen of the Town and Neighborhood, and they were feelingly accompanied by all Ranks, evincing a revential (sic) Awe for the Divine Dispensation. An appropriate Funeral sermon was preached by the Revd. O'Kill Stuart.

The Garrison, commanded by Major Fuller, performed with becoming dignity the Military Honors, of this respected Veteran who was a Captain in the Army, on half-pay.

Deeply impressed with an ardent esteem for his manly Character, and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death, we were not amongst those who felt the least, as this last tribute of Respect, to his revered memory and Remains.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette.

EARLY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

An editorial appeared in the York Gazette of this date showing that an effort had been made in the Legislature to procure legislation protecting the public from incompetent medical practitioners:

It is fresh in our recollection that a bill to regulate the admission of individuals as physicians and surgeons in this province was last year brought into the House of Assembly by a distinguished member of the honourable body. We also remember that the merits of the bill were suggested, and that they underwent discussion and investigation and experienced several necessary amendments. We are not insensible to the mover's honorable motives in bringing so laudable a measure forward at this juncture, as the necessity of something to improve the systems on which physic and surgery are now conducted is fully obvious. By this sense of the subject the gentleman was impelled to a warm and active support of its spirit and laudable wish for its speedy promotion.

We cannot, however, but regret that it was dropped in the House, whilst the opinions of several gentlemen in the House were so specifically different from any we can entertain. How far we, as incompetent judges, are warranted in this different view of a common subject remains not for us to determine, but our general impression of its necessary utility is not lessened or defeated. The principal reason, we venture to assign, for its suspension or its failure rises from the variety of business to which the attention of the members was devoted, or that unweighed as the matter in question might be, or not familiarized to superior judgments. The opinion we maintain of such a public want rises from the conviction that we feel and the knowledge we possess, that the health, nay, frequently, the existence, of a fellow-creature is lost, being too often sacrificed to the pretensions or cannibal ignorance of empirics, quacks and impostors. It is an incontestible fact that we are all created patients, but few of us are born physicians, and that education and studious practice, as well as a just judgment of diagnostics and the efficient operative qualities of prescriptions, form the necessary parts of fortunate and conspicuous practitioners.

To qualify the ordinary professors of medicine by the attainment of this necessary and ornamental part of human knowledge, and to bar the avenues to gross public impositions, were the leading principles in this laudable bill; at least, it thus forcibly impressed us when we heard it repeatedly read. As medicines frequently possess the properties of extending and curtailing the duration of existence, they require to be prescribed and administered with much judgment and caution, and not, as in

many cases, by ignorant and unsparing hands. In indulging no unreasonable, no blamable hope, we really wish and anticipate the introduction of this encircling distended measure, and benevolently passed on the very spirit of promoting the safety of health and public good.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday. October 22, 1808. No. 23. Total No. 855.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHISHOLM.

Died last week in this town, Col. Chisholm, of the Bay of Quinte.

FIRES IN YORK.

History continues to repeat itself, fires still occur even in Toronto from the same cause here complained of;

Home District, York to wit;

Whereas frequent fires have happened in the town of York, owing to the pipes of stoves passing through the roofs and sides of the houses without being duly guarded.

It is ordered by the Magistrates of the said districts in general quarter sessions assembled, that the pipes of stoves in said town, to be made to pass into a chimney or a flue erected for that purpose, and not through the roof or sides as before mentioned.

THOMAS RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home District, York, 21st October, 1808.

Vol. XVIII., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1808 No. 24.

MOST RANCOROUS REMARKS.

The Gazette published on this day announces that—

"On the 27th inst. his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Major Halton sailed for Niagara on the Toronto yacht. It was his Excellency's intention to have gone there on Monday last. He embarked for the purpose and received an honorary salute from the garrison. Excessive gales and a succession of violent head winds delayed his proceeding until Thursday morning."

Vol. XVIII., Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1808. No. 25.—Total No. 857.

In the issue of November 5th the Governor's return from Niagara to York is notified.

The Gazette of this date announces that "the editor intends publishing the memoirs of the late Parshal Terry, Esq., drawn up by himself, and entertains the pleasing hope that they will be liberally subscribed to, as the widow will be sole proprietress."

If these memoirs ever appeared (which is doubtful) no copy is now extant. They would have been of great interest, as Parshall Terry was an officer in Butler's Rangers, and is believed to have known a great deal about the affair at Wyoming.

Vol. XVIII., Saturday, Nov. 19th, 1808.—No. 27,—Total No. 859.

Died, lately at Niagara, John McNabb, Esquire. This gentleman lived with an amiable character; whilst in the army his conduct was particularly spirited and ensured him the highest esteeem of his fellow-citizens and all who knew him.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, November 19th, 1808. No. 27. Total No. 859.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint William Warren Baldwin, esquire, to be register of the Court of Probates, vice Miles M'Donell, Esq., resigned.

W. HALTON, Secretary

Dr. William Warren Baldwin, who emigrated to Canada with his father, was an early medical practitioner of York. He afterwards followed the profession of law. Miss Elizabeth Russell (sister of Hon. Peter Russell), left all her possessions to Dr. Baldwin, who laid out what is now (1913) Spadina avenue, Toronto. Here he built his home. He tried to entail the estate and found an opulent Canadian family. His project, however, was overthrown by his son, Hon. Robert Baldwin of Responsible Government fame who carried through Parliament the act, abolishing primogeniture.

A country jeweler advertises, that he has a number of precious stones to dispose of— adding, that they sparkle

like the tears of a young widow.

The editor does not state if this was a Canadian, British or United States tradesman.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Saturday, December 3rd, 1808, No. 29. Total No. 861.

DROWNED NEAR ETOBICOKE.

This account of a drowning accident does not err on the side of delicacy.

Perished some day last week, near the Etobicoke, Mitchell and Giles; they were with one another, returning from town in a small boat. From what little can be gathered of the attending circustances, my impression is, that an indulgence in strong drink, nearly bordering on excess, conduced to the melancholy catastrophe. They have left widows, and families to regret their immature death, and who may probably become objects of public charity.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, December 14th, 1808, No. 30. Total No. 862.

The publication of the Gazette changes again to Wednesday, it is explained why.

The suspension of our water communication with Niagara at the present season obliges me to alter the day of publication, which will now be on Wednesday.

Vol. XVIII.—York Gazette, Wednesday, January 4th, 1809, No. 33. Total No. 865.

There will be a ball and supper at the Government House, on her Majesty's birthday for such ladies and gentlemen, who have been presented to the Lientenant Governor and Mrs. Gore. The band will commence at 9 o'clock.

W. HALTON ,Secretary.

This notification was dated Government House, January 2nd, 1809.

Vol. XVIII. Wednesday, Jan. 25th. 1809.—No. 36.—Total No. 868.

THEY DANCED TILL MORNING.

The ball just referred to duly took place. The Gazette of this date, describing it, says:—"In the evening (the Queen's birthday) an elegant ball and supper was given at the Government House. Dancing was resumed after supper and kept up with great spirit till near eight o'clock in the morning, when the company retired highly gratified with the splendour of the entertainment and the condescending attention of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gore."

Again is the day of publication changed.

Vol. XVIII. Friday February 3, 1809.—No. 37.—Total No. 869.

This day his Excellency the Governor-General with the usual formalities, opened the session of the Legislature, and delivered the following speech to both Houses:—

Some alterations relative to the value of certain gold coins having been made during the last session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, which operate to the disadvantage of this province, it will not be unworthy of your attention to investigate the propriety of giving them a corresponding value.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

The eventful times in which we live demand our most serious attention. While we contemplate with pleasure and pride the noble and successful stand for liberty and the interest of mankind which Great Britain has made amidst the awful conflicts of contending nations, we ought attentively to consider our own situation and circumstances. Hitherto we have enjoyed tranquillity, plenty and peace; how long it may please the Supreme Ruler of nations thus to favour us is wisely concealed from our view. But under such circumstances it becomes us to prepare ourselves to meet any event, and to evince by our zeal and loyalty that we know the value of our constitution, and are worthy of the name of British subjects.

Vol. XVIII., Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1809.—No. 40.—Total No. 881.

County subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, and for advertisements inserted by desire, are requested, if convenient to them, to

leave the amount in any grain advertised to be purchased by Mr. St. George, at the places he proposes to receive grain in the country; a document from the miller or person in charge of the mill will oblige the subscriber.

J. CAMERON.

Vol. XVIII., Thursday, March 9, 1809.—No. 42.—Total No. 883.

Died, in England, General Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K.B., aged 84, formerly Governor-General of Canada and commanding the British troops in America, at the conclusion of the peace. He is succeeded in his title by a son of the late Colonel Carleton, about four years of age.—Albany Gazette.

Guy Carleton, who was created first Baron Dorchester in 1786, served in America from 1758 to 1762, and from 1766 to 1770, was acting Governor of Quebec. Upon his return to England in 1770 he advocated the passing of the Quebec Act, and in 1775 returned as Governor of that province. For five months he successfully defended Quebec against the Americans, and in October of the same year, 1776, defeated them on Lake Champlain In 1782-3 he was Commander-in-Chief in America. He was Governor-General of Canada from 1791 to 1796.

This day the Lieutenant-Governor, with the usual formalities, closed the session of the Legislature and delivered the following speech to both Houses:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Having dedicated a considerable portion of your time with zeal, and I hope with success, to the public service, and the business of the session being concluded, I have great pleasure in being able to relieve you from your labours.

Your attention to the quartering and accommodation of his Majesty's regular forces, and of the militia when called into actual service, affords a convincing proof of your watchful attention to whatever may be necessary for our preservation and defence. The provision of an act passed by you, for preventing vexatious suits at law, and the continuance of the arrangements made between this province and that of Lower Canada, with the regulations which you have established relative to gold coin, discovered that you are not less solicitous to promote such measures as may tend to the imperial prosperity of this province.

The other laws which you have enacted, have also met with my approbation, and appear to me, to be well calculated to accomplish the salutary ends, which they propose.

You have now for a season finished the talk, which as branches of the Legislature, you have been called upon to perform but on retiring to the situation of private individuals, you will have it in your power to render the most essential services to your country. Well knowing the value of our excellent constitution by your influence and example you will be able to promote amongst those around you, a spirit of loyalty to the King; of attachment to our parent state and of subordination to the laws—the only means by which the constitution can be supported, and the happiness as well as the safety of this province, under every circumstance preserved.

The last paragraph of this speech reads more like an electioneering manifesto than the utterance of a representative of the Crown.

Vol. XVIII., Wednesday, May 10, 1809.—No. 51.—Total No. 829.

Departed this life on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, Mrs. Esther Henderson, wife of Mr. Robert Henderson of this town. She endured a long and painful illness, and left the world with a mind of perfect composure and Christian resignation. An appropriate sermon on the impressive occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stuart on Sunday last.

The following notice appealed to a good many residents of Canada at this time:—

HALF-PAY EXEMPT.

Officers on half-pay, of the British American forces, claiming an abatement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under

£150 per annum, are desired to take notice that the affidavits required for this purpose must comprehend the whole of the period for which half-pay is claimed; consequently the affidavit taken in June must state from the 6th of April of the year preceding. But should any change in a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprised that if the affidavits of income do not regularly accompany the usual half-yearly papers their half-pay cannot be issued to their agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. Hale, Dep. Paymaster-General in Canada.

Dated at and issued from Quebec, March 3, 1809.

Vol. XIX., York Gazette, Saturday, June 24, 1809.—No. 5.—Total No. 897.

All persons who have any demands against the estate of the late Capt. Joseph Brant, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, and all those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay. A. Jones, one of the executors of the estate of the late Capt. Brant.

Nelson, 18th May, 1809.

This was the famous Indian warrior and statesman—Thayendanegea who was born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742. He accompanied Sir William Johnson in several expeditions against the French. In 1785 through his efforts a wooden church was erected at the Mohawk Village, near Brantford, where was placed the first "church going" bell ever tolled in Upper Canada. He negotiated energetically for peace between the Indian tribes and the United States. Died at Brant House, Wellington Square (Burlington, Ont.) 24th Nov. 1807.

It is worthy of note that this paper did not contain one single line of local news beyond what might be gathered from its advertisements.

For the next five years there is an absolute blank in the Gazettes, they having all been destroyed when the Legislative Buildings in York were burned in 1813.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Dec. 24th 1814.—No. 4.

The issue of this date contains a lengthy advertisement inserted by Mr. St. George, who announces that he has taken into partnership Mr Julius Quesnel and Mr. J. S. Baldwin. The advertisement reads:

"QUETTON ST GEORGE & CO.

"Mr. St. George begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public for their very liberal support to him since his first establishment in business at this place and also to inform them that he has now taken Messrs. Julius Quesnel and John S. Baldwin into co-partnership and that the business of the concern will be in future carried on under the name of Quetton St. George & Company.

"The new firm takes this opportunity of expressing their hope that Mr St. George's old customers will continue their favors towards them, and of assuring them that every attention shall be paid to their wishes and commands; and also at the same time to inform them and the public at large, that they have now an extensive assortment of goods of the first quality immediately imported from England, from whence they will continue to import a constant supply, they flatter themselves that their prices will not be higher than those of other merchants.

"N.B.—Mr. St. George requests those indebted to him to make their payments without delay, and that all those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts immediately, or at farthest before the first day of May next, as he proposes to make a voyage to Europe in the course of the next summer. He has for sale. A mare and colt, a double harness plated, a pleasure sleigh with robes, cushions, etc."

The announcement is made that:—

"The annual meeting of subscribers to the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, will be holden in the church at York on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, Dec. 23, 1815."

Vol. XXIV.—York Gazette, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1814.—No. 4.

The military in the Niagara district had for some years, during the winter months, held subscription balls at different places in the county. The first was at Stamford, south of the present Niagara Falls (Clifton), and Mile Creek; on the following Monday to be held at Stamford. Major Merritt, High Sheriff, Major Power, Com. Royal Artillery, stewards at the Twelve Mile Creek; Major Sparrow, Asst. Adt.-General, Captain Powell, D.A.Q.M.-General, stewards at Stamford. Stewards to be nominated upon every second ball night. Treasurers—Captain Steigar, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General De Watteville; Capt. Sabine, D. A. Q. M.-General to the Right Brigade. Dec. 23, 1815."

HANGED FOR HIGH TREASON.

This issue also contains the proclamation issued in July, 1814, concerning the trials held at Ancaster:

"PROCLAMATION.

York, Upper Canada, July 25th, 1814.

"His Honor Lieut.-General Drummond, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, communicates thus publicly to the inhabitants of this colony the result of the proceedings of a special the second was at Twelve Mile Creek, now known as St. Catharines.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

"The Subscription Ball of the Right Division, under the patronage of Major-General Stoven, will be continued during the winter season every week; the first to commence on Monday, January 2nd, 1815, at the Twelve commission, begun and holden by order of his Honor, at Ancaster, in the District of Niagara, on Monday, the 23rd day of May last, for the trial of persons charged with high treason.

"His Honour laments that during that most solemn investigation, which public justice required, the firm and impartial administration of it produced the conviction and condemnation of fifteen persons, who might still have lived under the protection of the Government, and continued to enjoy, in common with his Majesty's faithful subjects of this province, the inestimable blessings of our happy constitution.

EIGHT SUFFER DEATH.

"Of those eight, the principal offenders, if guilt like theirs admitted of discrimination, suffered the execution of the awful sentence of the law at Burlington, in the district of Niagara, on Wednesday, the 20th of July, instant. The remaining seven are reprieved until his Majesty's royal pleasure shall be known. But his Honour, while he confidently expects that the just punishment of these unhappy criminals will have its due effect in putting down rebellion and suppressing disaffection for the future, calls most seriously upon his Majesty's subjects in this colony to beware lest the forbearance exercised in affording this respite to the remaining convicts may by any mistaken influence encourage a repetition of the crime by which the extension of the royal mercy would most probably be effectually based.

"His Honour feels that at a moment so interesting as the present, and on an occasion so important to the inhabitants of this province, a public acknowledgment is due to the gentlemen who composed the grand and petit juries under the special commission, for their patience, diligence and firmness and justice in the discharge of their solemn duties, and he begs to express his conviction that their conduct in this instance, honourable to themselves and highly beneficial in its consequences to their country, will be to our parent state a satisfactory proof of the general loyalty and fidelity of this valuable colony, and (what is most to be wished), that its happy effect will be to prevent the necessity on their part of a frequent recurrence to a duty so painful.

"By his Honour's command.

ROBERT R. LORING, Secretary."

A DOCTOR'S ESTATE.

"Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Doctor Amasa Stebins ,of the Township of York, deceased, to exhibit their accounts within six months from the date hereof for settlement, or forever to be debarred recovery. Like-

wise all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber at the Union Inn, in the town of York. Catherine Stebins, Administratrix. York, Dec. 14th, 1814."

Dr. Stebins was a well-known physician in the early days of York.

YORK ASSEMBLIES.

The annual dancing assemblies in York were looked forward to with particular interest.

"Notice.—The next Dancing Assembly will be on Monday, the second day of January next. Subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription will please to send it to the managers previous to that day. York, Dec. 17th, 1814."

TAVERN LICENSES.

The last notice of interest in this issue is as follows:—

"There will be a special meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District at the Clerk of the Peace's office, in the town of York, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive the applications of those persons in said district who are desirous of obtaining tavern license for the ensuing year. S. Heward, Clerk of the Peace, Home District, York, December 2nd, 1814."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, January 14th.

The York Gazette of 1815 was a four-page sheet of three columns each, each page being nine and three-eighths inches in width and thirteen and a half in length. The first issue of the year is Vol. XXIV., Saturday January 14th, 1815. The single papers sold for one shilling each. The imprint reads:—

York, (Upper Canada), printed by John Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."

The first page contains the official proclamation calling on "knights, citizens and burgesses of the province to the assembly of Parliament on the 12th Jan., 1815."

The second page had late foreign news, and also despatches from Halifax dated Oct. 25th, and Nov. 9th, relating to the arrival of "H.M. ship Bachante from a cruize," and the captains of several American privateers.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER MURDERED

On the third page under the obituary is announced the death of the lighthouse keeper, Gibraltar Point, York.

The murder of the keeper of the lighthouse at the peninsula was said. He was a harmless and inoffensive man. The lighthouse, it should be stated, was never at Gibraltar Point, but was built in 1808 on the spot where it now (1913) stands, known as Hanlan's, on which was a block house erected by Governor Simcoe, and dismantled in 1818.

With regard to Gibraltar Point, D. W. Smith in his Provincial Gazetteer, 1813, says: "Gibraltar Point is the western extremity of a sandbank which forms the harbor of York, and upon which blockhouses are erected for its defence," so that the term was applied to the entire western sandbank, from where it turned north at the present Lakeside Home for Little Children, to its north end, now Hanlan's Point.

The notice of the murder reads:

"Died. On the evening of the 2nd of January, J. P. Radenmuller, keeper of the lighthouse on Gibraltar Point. From circumstances there is every moral proof of his having been murdered. If the horrid crime admits of aggravation, when the inoffensive and benevolent character of the unfortunate sufferer are considered, his murder will be pronounced most barbarous and inhuman. The parties last with him are the supposed perpetrators, and are imprisoned.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, January 14th, 1815.—No. 6.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of both the King and Queen of England were celebrated in Upper Canada. In this issue is the "Notice that on Wednesday, the 18th instant, being her Majesty's birthday, there will be a ball, the last for the season, unless a new subscription takes place. The managers therefore request that all those who are indebted for their subscription, as well as those gentlemen who have attended for the evening without paying for their tickets,

will send the money to the managers before that evening, to enable them to close their accounts."

The following advertisement, which appears in the same issue, referred to the building of the King's wharf at the west end of the city, near the Fort. When built it belonged to the Imperial Government, but finally passed as the Queen's wharf into the hands of the Harbor Commissioners:—

"Government Contract. — Proposals will be received for furnishing materials and building a wharf at this post. Such persons as wish to contract for furnishing the materials or building the wharf will apply to George Crookshanks, Assistant Commissary-General."

The first announcement of punishment by the pillory or the stocks is given in this issue. The stocks stood on the north side of King street, a few feet east of Church street. The announcement reads:—

"In the Pillory—On Friday, the 15th inst., Richard De Clute, Senior, alias Canute, for theft."

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

The counterfeiting of American money was not a sufficient field for the forger so "army bills" were imitated. Army bills passed count like modern bank bills and were issued by the Imperial Government for the payment of military stores and the troops. The notice in the Gazette reads:

"Caution to the Public Against Forged Army Bills—President's Office, Kingston, 1st Dec., 1814.—It being ascertained that forged army bills, executed in the United States, and introduced into the province from Ogdensburg or its neighbourhood, are now in circulation, his Honor the President has been pleased to direct that the following observations pointing out the most material differences between the genuine and forged notes be published for the information of the public.

"First—In the counterfeit ten dollar bill 'b' the tail of the 'S' in 'Piastres' is distinctly marked with a dot at the lower end of it, which is not the case in any of the sets 'b' of the two, three, five and ten dollar bills.

"Second—The 'b' in the corner at the head occupies a wider space.

"Third—The 'o' in the 'No' is lower down close to the 'N' and the point '.' much smaller.

"Fourth—The perpendicular hair strokes in the black letter 'Ten Dollars,' particularly in the "R," are finer and at greater distance than in the true bill, giving the whole a lighter appearance.

"Fifth—The 'x' in the black letters "Exchange" wants the lower back hair stroke, and looks like an "r."

"Sixth—'By order of the Commander of the Forces,' is of a longer-faced letter, standing closer to each other than in the genuine. The same observations hold good with regard to the two dollar counterfeit bills, excepting the 'o' of the "No." is a little higher up; and in addition, first, the head of the 'T' in "TWO" is much better formed than in the original; second, the 'a' in "Dollars," is remarkably different from that of the true bill, the latter having no dot at the head, and standing further from the 'l.' The 'x' in "Exchange" has the same defect in the counterfeit two as in ten, though a little of the hair stroke appears, the impressions being much stronger. Ed. MacMahon, A. Secretary."

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The announcement is made that:—'Quetton St. George, offers a list of farm lots 'for sale or rent,' and one of the parcels was also, two acres lots in the town, opposite the jail. Any person or persons desirous of purchasing or renting of the said lands will be able to obtain the same on very reasonable terms, and liberal credit if wanted, by applying to the subscriber, Quetton St. George."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, January 21st, 1815.—No. 7.

Mr. George Duggan had a place of business at the corner of King and George streets. It was in the frame building, erected by the Rev. George O'Kill Stuart about 1805 as a residence. On leaving for Kingston the property was bought by Col. Duggan, an Irishman, who settled in York at an early date, and who oddly enough had such

an aversion for Dr. Stuart that when the latter ascended the pulpit, Duggan would invariably rise and walk out of St. James' church. He lived at the corner of King and George streets until about the time of the Rebellion.

The reference to "small bills" is to paper currency, which merchants in York were in the habit of issuing, as silver was scarce. There are none of Mr. Duggan's bills extant.

"The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has commenced business in Duke street, where he offers for sale tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, starch, blue, snuff, pipes, tobacco, plug, pigtail, ladies' twist, cut and dry; Spanish segars, salt, mustard, crockery, glass; window glass, 7 by 9, 7-h by 8-h, 8-h by 9-h; putty, nails, wood screws, locks, latches, hinges, files, plain irons, chalk and chalk lines, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, lozenges, sugar candy, raisins, wafers, sealing wax, sweet oil, British oil, Harlem oil, peppermint, paragoric barks, salts, saltpetre, oatmeal, cottons, flannels, buttons, razors, shoe thread, shoes, a few barrels Teneriffe wine, spirits, various other articles, for cash or country produce; also a span of horses, curicle and harness, dining tables and portable desk.

"GEORGE DUGGAN.

"York, Nov. 12, 1814.

"N.B.—All those who may have any of his small bills, which he issued for the convenience of change, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid immediately, either in cash or army bills."

NO MIDDLEMEN WANTED.

The magistrates were determined to protect the inhabitants from forestallers, and held a special meeting at which the practice of intercepting provisions on the roads leading to the town was discussed, with the result that an order was issued as follows:—

"Forestalling, Regrating, etc.

"Home District.

"Whereas at a Special Session of the Peace, holden at the town of York on Saturday of the present month of December, 1814, it was represented to the magistrate that sundry persons residing in the said town, make it a practice of intercepting and buying up the provisions and other necessaries coming to the said town for sale, and that the said persons sell the same at very advanced prices to the inhabitants who are compelled to purchase from them;

"Notice is hereby given that any person or persons who shall after the date hereof intercept any provisions on its way to the said town or purchase the same on its way in or after it shall be brought into the town with a view to sell the same again will be prosecuted to the tumost rigour of the law for each and every time he, she or they shall offend."

In this issue the Gazette prints the proclamation and offer of reward for the murderer of Capt. William Frances, of the Norfolk militia, in the London district, thus—

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

His Honour, Gordon Drummond Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General commanding his Majesty's forces within the same. To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting—

Whereas, on or about the night of the twenty-fifth day of October last, Captain William Frances, of the Norfolk militia, in the district of London, was most inhumanly murdered in his dwelling house, which was at the same time burnt to ashes.

I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of this province (that the persons guilty may be the more speedily detected) to offer the above reward of five hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty-five pounds, provincial currency, to be paid immediately to any person or persons who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the murder or in the arson, or in the burning of the dwelling house of the said William Frances.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at arms at York this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

signed—Gordon Drummond, president, by command of his Honour, William Jarvis, secretary."

N.B.—One John Dixon, a principal ringleader of a party of rebels, occasionally infesting the district of London, is suspected of having been concerned in the murder and arson."

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

In this issue Mr. Stephen Jarvis inserted his business announcement. He makes a straight appeal for patronage and many commission men of to-day might follow his example. His advertisement reads:

"Removal.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his commission store two doors west of the one he formerly occupied in King street, where he has convenient storage and cellar room. In addition to his other supplies, he has now on hand a large quantity of Port Penneriffe wines, Cogniac brandy, high proof and well flavoured Jamaica spirits, which he will sell low for cash. He shortly expects a general and extensive assortment of dry goods and groceries, and returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support, which he has already experienced in business. As promptitude and integrity in the factor insure ready and faithful returns to the consignor, he hopes that his friends will be amply compensated by employing him, and he pledges himself that his constant aim shall be to advance their interests, and deserve their confidence. Stephen Jarvis."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Jaunary 28, 1815.—No. 10.

AN HONEST DEBTOR.

Mr. William Purdy of the township of Hope, was anxious to pay for land that he had bought before the war. He apparently could not find the seller, so like a sensible man he used the columns of the press in a novel advertisement, which reads:

"I, the subscriber, do hereby give notice to John Eakins, from whom I bought a lot of land in the year 1812, and for which I was to pay him in yearly installments that I am now ready to pay him the whole of the purchase money for the said lot of land as soon as called for, and that I live at Smith's Creek in the township of Hope, Hope, U.C., July 30th, 1814. William Purdy."

Here is an item from Kingston about the launch of a Government frigate. It reads:—

"Yesterday an attempt was made to launch the frigate Psyche, which did not succeed owing to the severity of the cold. This day she went safely into her element in a most handsome style. She is a beautiful ship."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, February 4th, 1815.—No. 10.

NEW BARRACKS WANTED.

The fort at the west end of the town had been nearly destroyed by the Americans. A row of six log houses used as guard rooms at the east end of the fort had alone escaped. The sixth house was assigned to the engineers attached to the Queen's Rangers, and here their Masonic lodge met. With the exception of "Rawdon," the Queen's Rangers' lodge is the only one in York of which there are authentic records prior to 1820. The fort had to be rebuilt. New Barracks were wanted. Accommodation for a thousand men was required. The large frame building which still stands at the north-west corner of the fort was built at this time. The bricks were used for the cottages that stand at the west entrance, and the cedar pickets, or what remains of them, may be seen to-day as one looks out of the window of the passing railway train. The advertisement reads:—

Wanted for service of Government —To be delivered at the garrison, at York, by the fifth day of March next, any person or persons wishing to contract for the whole or part thereof will send in their proposals to this office on or before the 15th inst.—1,035 flattened pine logs, 16 feet long, 12 inch diameter; 1,000 feet of 4-inch pine scantling; 6,800 feet 3 by 4 ditto; 2,563 feet 3 by 4 ribbon; 7,300 cedar pickets; 10,000 feet 3-inch pine plank; 6,200 feet 2 do., do. do.; 1,000 1½ do., do.; 5,000 feet inch do. boards; 3,400 feet 3-inch oak plank; 488 feet 2-inch do. do.; 100 toises of stone, 100,000 brick, 50,000 shingles. George Crookshank, Ass., Comy. General. Asst.

Com'y General's Office. York, February, 1815.

UNIQUE BIRTH NOTICE.

Here is a unique birth notice from Prescott. Captain Loring was a well known man in Canada at the period of the war:

"Birth.—At Prescott, on Thursday night, the lady of Captain Loring, A.D.C., and Private Secretary to his Honour Lieutenant-General Drummond, was safely delivered of a daughter. The happy father had returned from a state of captivity with the enemy but a few hours previous to the joyful event."

THE GAZETTE CHANGES HANDS.

In February, 1815, the Gazette again changed hands. Mr. Cameron sold out to Mr. Waters, his assistant.

"The editor has by arrangement, with Mr. William Waters (his assistant), transferred his present property in the York Gazette to Mr. W., reserving twenty four papers for his own disposal. Persons wishing to subscribe, or the insertions of advertisements, or the execution of printing jobs, are referred to Mr. Waters. J. Cameron."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, February 18th, 1815.—No. 12.

As will be seen by this notice, the man who lost property did not pick and choose his words in getting after the thief. The invitation was hardly one that would, however, be accepted. The notice had first appeared in January and read:

"For sale at the Printing Office.—Superfine wove demy of superior quality. The thief who stole a ream of foolscap from the office between the 2nd and 6th inst. is modestly requested to repeat his visits. J. Cameron."

SLOW NEWS.

What would be said in these days of such delay in news as is here recorded?

"We understand that Major-General Brisbane has received a New York paper of the 4th instant, confirming the taking of New Orleans by our troops under the orders of General Pakenham."

MILITARY NEWS.

The movements of a regiment are thus recorded:—

"Last Tuesday the 5th Division of the 39th Regiment, commanded by Major Clifford, quartered here for some time past, took its departure from this place for Ernestown, where it will be joined by the remainder of that corps in a few days."

The wife of a well-known army surgeon died this month. The death notice reads:—

"DIED.—On Saturday morning, the 4th inst., aged 23, Mrs. Harriet Thom, wife of Dr. Thom, staff surgeon in the army, and stationed at this post."

It must have gratified the inhabitants to know that "the Canadian Fencibles are to do duty here in place of the 99th."

PROMOTION APPOINTMENTS.

The announcement is made that:—"His Honor, the President, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alan McNabb, to be Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly, Vice Stanton, resigned."

Mr. McNabb was the father of the late Sir Allan Napier McNabb and Mr. Robert Staunton was afterwards the King's printer and from 1843-9 the collector of customs at the port of York.

The following notice contains the first intimation of the building of a hospital at York, subsequently known as the Toronto General Hospital.

"Contract.—Persons willing to contract for the building of an hospital at York, are directed to enquire at this office, where the plan may be seen. Quarter-Master General's office, York, Feb. 18th, 1815."

It was established by funds supplied by the Loyal and Patriotic Society in 1812; built 1820-4 at the north-west corner of King and John streets. It was occupied by the Provincial Legislature, 1825-8, used as an hospital 1829-55, and for Government offices 1856-9. The building was torn down in 1862, and of its bricks a row of five residences were built, which were afterwards altered and converted into the Arlington Hotel.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, February 25th, 1815.—No. 13.

INTERESTING TO MILITIAMEN.

This issue contains a list of those who were exempt from militia duty, but who were liable to a fine of £10 each, as follows:—

"A list of sundry persons who are returned by Lieut.-Col. Chewett, commanding 3rd Regiment of York Militia, to the Treasurer of the District as Exempts from Drafts on Militia Duty, and liable to pay a fine of Ten Pounds per annum, according to law. York, 3rd December, 1814:—

Wm. Thompson.	Jas. Degear.
J. Burkholder.	Chas. Tripp.
And. Morrow.	Gad. Weller.
P. Haines.	Wm. Knowles.
John Giles.	Arch. Wright.
John Berry.	Robt. Johnson.
M. McGrath.	John Proctor.
Wm. Mattice.	Geo. Cornell.
Jas. Wyment.	Jos. Sheppard.
Jos. Burton.	Geo. Carey.
Wm. Wooten.	H. B. Motholland.
R. Wilson.	A. Johnstone.
Jacob Smith.	Robt. Lackie.
Thos. Cooper.	Jacob Comer.
Andrew Cake.	Jeremiah Brown.
John Cake.	John Lawrence.
Conrad Cake.	Pat. Burns.
Parker Mills.	Thos. Hubbure.
John Ashbridge.	Jas. Asley.
Thos. Kennedy.	Stuart Grafton.
Daniel Waters.	Wm. Kells.
John Ellice.	Francis Brock.
Wm. Jones.	John McDougal.
John Stoner.	J. Millers.
Jas. Palmer, sr.	Wm. Holloway.
Wm. Watters.	Jas. Jemmerson.
Thos. Jebbitt.	Saml. Jemmerson.
Geo. Storing.	Chas. Jemmerson.
Wm. Wood.	C. Humphrey.
Wm. Sheffield.	Nat Thomas.
H. Gilbert.	Ben. Cozine.
Ira Allan.	Jas. Goodin.
Chas. Jauiin.	Isaiah Howie.
John Evans.	Chas. Willcocks.
John Badger.	John Bekie.
John Furon.	Alex. Wood.
John Thorn.	Thos. Wood.
I. McIntosh.	Wm. Not.
Mark McCauly.	Hugh Carfrae.
Dyer Woodruff.	John Hunter.
Thos. Rory.	Wm. Cooper.
George Post.	Sam. Smith.
John Smith.	Stephen Jarvis.
John Clark.	Q. St. George.
Wm. Peak.	Fred. De Hoen.
P. Christy.	J. Quisnell.
J. Lawrence.	Sam. Heron.
John McWain.	John Wilson, sr.
Wm. Causland.	Wm. B. Peters.
Ed. Laurence.	John Jordan.
Ebenezer Every.	John Mayers.
A. Stoner.	Geo. Detoler.
Tim. Rogers.	Allan McNabb.
John Hate.	Henry Jackson.
Jas. Powell.	Wm. Prue.
E. Lockwood.	Jos. Ogden.
John Relo, jr.	Jacob Winters.
H. Crawford.	Anthony Trumps.
Ben. Oarnum.	Caleb Peck.
Moody Farewell.	Geo. Johnson.
Dan. Deharta, sr.	Jos. Phillips.
Wm. Farewell.	Job Bonbridge.
A. Barber.	John Dever.

"York, 2nd February, 1815.

"W. ALLAN, Treasurer H.D."

In this issue is made the announcement that, "The next subscription assembly will be on Tuesday evening next at O'Keef's. Dancing to begin at 8 o'clock. Dr. O'Leary and Mr. J. Robertson, stewards, York, March 4th, 1815.

"Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, March 11th, 1815.—No. 15.

PEACE, GENTLE PEACE.

The editor is overjoyed at the declaration of peace and announces that:—

"The following was officially handed us for publication, and we lost no time in laying it before our friends and readers. The welcome confirmation was announced by a discharge of artillery from the Garrison at 5 o'clock yesterday."

Then follows a copy of the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war.

In this issue appears a notice from the President's office, dated York, 24th February, 1815, to the effect that:—

"His Honour the President, has been pleased this day to appoint the Hon. James Baby to the Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts in the province."

Dr. Strachan had had a fire in his dwelling and in this issue returns thanks to those who aided him in his misfortune. The location of the home is unknown. The red brick building afterwards occupied by him on Palace

(Front) street was not erected until 1818.

"Card.—Dr. Strachan begs leave to return his thanks to the inhabitants of the town of York, and also to the military, and several respectable strangers, for their prompt assistance last Sunday, in first endeavouring to extinguish the fire, which broke forth at his house, and in afterwards saving his property."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, March 18th, 1815.—No. 16.

THIEVES AT THE BARRACKS.

The officers' quarters were not safe from pilferers, for in this issue an advertisement appears under the head of:—

"Missing.—Supposed to be taken by mistake, on the night of Wednesday last, from a hall or room in the Incorporated Militia Mess House, an officer's military surtout. The person having it is requested to leave it at the Printing Office."

Mr. Cameron appears to still have had control of the Gazette, notwithstanding that on Feb. 4th, 1815, he had announced that his assistant, Mr. Walters, had taken his place. The credit system was surely much trouble to merchants in York, but especially to the printer and publisher. The appeal to pay up is pathetic and should have had a liberal response.

"Notice.—From an increase of ill-health and other troubles; the editor feels himself strongly admonished to insist on payment of debts due to him, as well as to enable him to discharge debts owing by him as to prevent fictitious accounts foisted upon his executors—an iniquitious custom (too prevalent about York) and to guard against which he now calls publicly upon all concerned. No further credits from the Printing Office will be given, and very few asked."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, March 18th, 1815.—No. 16.

"Executive Council, York, March 15, 1815.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who have any orders of Council for town lots in the town of York must take out their patents for the same within one month from the date hereof, or they will be thrown open for other applicants. By order of his Honour the President in Council. JOHN SMALL, C.E.C."

OLD GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The following notice referred to the Government store houses, which stood, prior to the making of the Esplanade, at the foot of John street, Toronto. Old pictures of York show this building. The advertisement read:—

"Proposals will be received at this office for building a range of stores at this post, 160 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high. Such persons willing to contract for the same and furnishing scantlings, boards and shingles, will send in their proposals in writing by the 1st of April next. GEO. CROOKSHANK, Asst. Comrt.-General, Commissariat Office, York."

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Parliament was prorogued by General Drummond, the President. The report in the Gazette says:—

"On Tuesday last, at 3 p.m., his Honour the President and Lieutenant General, accompanied by a very general suite, came down to the Council chamber, when he was pleased to assent to the acts passed and then prorogued the session. From information we believe the acts excellent and of much import. A list and their titles will be given in our next. His Honour the President embarked on board a batteaux this morning, for Kingston.

PRESIDENT THANKS MILITIA.

The war being over the troops were dismissed and the following complimentary order was issued by the President of the province:—

"Headquarters, York, March 10th, 1815. Militia General Order.

"1. The General Staff Battalion of Incorporated Company of Loyal Kent Volunteers and all other Incorporated and Embodied Militia will be permitted to their homes on the 24th instant, from which day all pay and garrison, field and other allowances to them will cease, with the exception of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, to whom one month's pay to the 24th of April, inclusive, free of deductions on account of rations, will be paid to take them to their districts.

"2. The arms, accoutrements and extra clothing of this battalion will

be delivered into store at this point; and the official books and papers will be deposited in the office of the Adjutant-General of Militia.

"3. Regular discharges will be granted to each non-commissioned officer and private; to the end that those who have remained steady to their engagement, may be distinguished from those who have basely deserted their corps and their country's cause.

"4. His Honour the President cannot dismiss that truly deserving corps, the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, without expressing his warmest approbation of their bravery, steadiness and uniform good conduct on all occasions, as the strongest influence of which he had already made application for colours to be granted them by his Majesty's Government; upon which and upon their application his Honour likewise had humbly solicited the royal permission that the word 'Niagara' might be borne in testimony of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent's gracious consideration of their merits.

"5. It is with particular satisfaction that his Honour has to announce to the Incorporated Militia the high sense entertained of their conduct by the Provincial Legislature, who with most grateful liberality have bestowed amongst other donations a gratuity of six months' pay to the whole corps.—By command of his Honour the President, C. Foster, Adjutant-General Militia."

TOWN MEETING OF 1815.

The annual meeting of the town was duly held in 1815. There is no record of such meetings in 1812-13-14. Probably the officials of 1812 continued in office.

"A return to town and parish officers for the Town and Township of York by annual town meeting held at Aaron Leonard's, of the 6th of March, 1815.

"Donald McArthur, town clerk; Alexander Legge, assessor for the Town of York; Stilwell Wilson, assessor for the Township of York; John Jordan, collector; Monis Lawrence, overseer of the highways of the Old Town of York; Lardner Bostwick, overseer of the highways for the New Town of York; Philip Clinger, poundkeeper; Jordan Post, sr., town warden: Ben Mosley, pathmaster from the Don bridge to the township line east; Jacob Fisher, from the centre of Heron's bridge to No. 17 north of Yonge street; Benjamin Barrett, from No. 16 to 25 north of Yonge street; Richard Heron, between Nos. 5 and 6 in the second concession west of Yonge street; Wm. Harrison, between Nos. 11 and 10 and 16 east of Yonge street; John Huff, between Nos. 15 and 16 east of Yonge street; James Johnston, between Nos. 20 and 21 east of Yonge street; Jacob McKay, from the crossroads on Yonge street to the line between A. O'Keefe and B. Davis, of the Humber, and from Higgins' to Cooper's Mills; Samuel Snyder, from the River Humber to the township line west; John Playter, from the Danforth road north to upper mills on the Don River; Philip Haynes, poundkeeper for the Humber; William B. Peters, poundkeeper for Yonge street. Swine are to run at large in the Township of York, but not in town, agreeable to the act of Legislature. Wm. Knott, H. C."

Mr. William Knott was the High Constable.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, March 25th, 1815.—No. 17.

A MILITARY BALL.

A social event at Fort George, at Niagara, is specially noted in this issue. The verbiage of the last paragraph is remarkable. The account reads:—

"Fort George, March 25, 1815.—On Wednesday evening last a numerous and genteel assembly of the officers of the Right Division of the Army and ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding country met at Butler's Barracks to share the hospitality of Peter Turquand, Esq., Deputy Commissionary General. The ball room was decorated in a surprising style of neatness considering the confined means to be procured on the frontier. At two o'clock the company retired to an elegant supper where much good cheer prevailed, and they afterwards resumed the dance till the beams of the east assisted them to return to their homes, which were, in many instances, pretty distant. During the dance one of the trans-

parencies suspended under the Union colours took fire, but the alarm occasioned by the accident was more than compensated by the exertions of two gentlemen to remove its cause. The one in his efforts to climb was too much influenced by the centre of gravity to succeed. The other, with more prudence, took the assistance of a ladder and extinguished the cause of terror."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, April 4th, 1815.—No. 18.

There is no place given in the following death notice, but it probably took place somewhere in England and on the 19th of March:—

"Died.—On the 19th inst., Clementina, wife of Major General Sir Sydney Beckswith, Quarter-Master General to the Forces in British North America, and daughter of Thomas Loughan, Esquire, London."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, April 8th, 1815.—No. 19.

Mr. Leonard, a well-known watchmaker, had come to town and opened business. He says:—

Aaron Leonard, clerk and watchmaker, informs his friends and the public that that he has re-commenced his occupation in the house known by the name of the Union Inn in the town of York, where the commands of his customers shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

PIONEER CABINETMAKER.

"Harvey Gilbert, cabinet-maker and joiner, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and in its vicinity that he has commenced the cabinet-making and joining business in this town one door north of Mr. Thomas Deary's store, where all works in this line will be executed with neatness and dispatch."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, April 15th, 1815.—No. 20.

INTERESTING YORK NEWS.

Here is a budget of local news, all condensed;

"The Ontario is uncommonly high. The ice disappeared from the bay of York a fortnight earlier than in the two preceeding seasons. The roads in the neighborhood never in such a state, or more nearly impassable. Immense flights of the wild pigeon from west to east on the 27th ult. No conviction of the supposed murderers of the late J. P. Radenmuller. One person sentenced to death for cow-stealing, another to pillory and imprisonment for misdemeanors. An annual register ship to Botany Bay wanted. The wild duck revisit our waters since peace was made."

"Never was a government more disappointed at not conquering a country than the American Government at not overrunning this province. Let us quote as a proof, and as an object of some risibility, that their commanders were instructed to name provisionally the place they successfully conquered, and "Newark," whilst in their possession, was in all their local officials, dubbed "West Niagara in the county of Ontario, and State of Columbia.'"

The editor had no very high opinion of the Americans in their effort to rename Newark.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, April 22nd, 1815.—No. 21.

HONOURS FOR SIR JAS. YEO.

This is the first notice in connection with the Sunday schools of the Anglican church, now St. James', Toronto.

"Notice.—A meeting of the subscribers for the Sunday schools will be held in the church on Monday, the 24th, at one o'clock. A full attendance is requested by me. John Strachan."

The officers of the navy on Lake Ontario were determined to honour Sir James Yeo before he left the province.

"Kingston, April 21. — Yesterday, Sir James Yeo having resigned the naval command in this country to Commodore Owen, the officers of the fleet on Lake Ontario unanimously joined in testifying their respect and regard for their late distinguished associate in arms by inviting him to a farewell dinner. The mould of the dockyard was fitted up for the purpose, the roof and the side being ornamented with different paintings on

canvas and the flags of various countries emblematically and tastefully arranged, while in the upper end of the room appeared in a transparency 'Munros, Cayenne, Ontario,' the whole throwing a degree of elegance far beyond expectation. At six o'clock upwards of 80 officers of the rank of lieutenant and above sat down to dinner, president and vice-president, Lieutenants Hambly and Richards; deputies, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Lewis (surgeon), Mr. Blacklock (surgeon), and Mr. Gifford (purser). On the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk:

"'The King.' Tune, 'God Save the King.'

"'The Prince Regent.' Tune, 'Prince Regent's March.'

"'The Queen and Royal Family.' Tune, 'Merrily Dance the Quaker's Wife.'

"'Sir James Yeo, our late Commander-in-Chief; may he return in safety to our native country, to receive a higher tribute of applause than we can bestow on him, and long may he be spared to the service, the credit and honour of which he has so ably supported.' Tune, 'Britons, Strike Home.'

"'Commodore Owen.' Tune, 'Tom Tough.'

"'Sir R. Hall.' Tune, 'Hearts of Oak.'

"'Immortal Memory of Lord Nelson.'

"'Duke of Wellington; may he long live to fight our battles and continue what he now is—the pride of his country and the dread of his enemies.' Tune, 'Battle of Salamanca.'

"'General Drummond; may he receive the undivided reward of his eminent services.' Tune, 'British Grenadiers.'

"'Prosperity to Canada.' Tune, 'Speed the Plough.'

"'The memory of the brave and lamentable Captain Downie; may the honourable but untimely circumstance of his end prove equally an example to the service.'

"'The memory of Ross and Pakenham, and the heroes who fell with them.'

"It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm that universally prevailed on Sir James Yeo's health. Every heart and tongue appeared to respond with sentiments of attachment and respect for their gallant chief, which drew from him a reply as dignified as impressive and affectionate.

"It is not in recollection, that so unanimous a testimony of respect from all ranks of officers to their commander-in-chief ever occurred in any fleet. The scene was truly interesting, and displayed in most eminent and glowing colours a degree of mutual confidence and esteem between the commander and his subordinates highly honourable to both, and perhaps never surpassed in any military body."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, April 29th, 1815.—No. 12.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SWORN IN.

A rather important event took place on the evening of the 22nd. The new Lieutenant-Governor was sworn in. The report reads:—

"On Saturday evening last arrived in this town from Burlington in a bark canoe, and quartered at the Hon. Chief Justice's, Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the East, and on Monday was sworn into the office of Provincial Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces in this Province, which was announced by royal salute of artillery from the garrison. Tuesday last his Excellency General Sir George Murray reviewed the Battalion of Canadian Fencibles, now doing duty here, and was pleased to express his approbation of their steady discipline and soldier-like appearance."

Mr. Cameron had apparently withdrawn from active work in connection with the publication of the Gazette, for he announces:—

"The editor has authorized Mr. Edward W. McBride, one of his office assistants, to transact business for him, who will in consequence render accounts and receive payment—further notice unnecessary. J. Cameron."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, May 27th, 1815.—No. 30.

EARLY ADVERTISERS.

The boot and shoemakers were making a bid for the trade of the inhabitants of York. An advertisement reads—

"Boot and Shoemaking.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity that he has lately removed to the House on Duke street formerly occupied by Mr. E. Benson. Having laid in a large stock of the bell leather he will be enabled thereby to furnish his customers with boots and shoes of the first quality at the lowest price.—Jacob Smith."

Mr. Duggan was enlarging his business. He inserted the following notice. His store was on the south-east corner of King and George streets.

"Notice.—The subscriber begs leave to inform customers that he now occupies as a store and house Rev. Mr. Stuart's lately occupied by the Hon. W. Claus. His assortment is select and seasonable and his price low. Geo. Duggan."

Another hat store had been opened in York of which the following gives

"Notice.—George C. Smallman, hatter, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the above business in the town of York, two doors east of Captain Gilbert's store, where all commands in his line will be thankfully received, executor in the best manner in the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. The highest price paid in cash for lambs' wool."

York had not yet had a weighing machine for hay, so the clerk advertised for one as follows:—

"Notice.— Any person who will undertake to make a sufficient machine for the purpose of weighing hay to be set up in the most convenient part of the town, will please give their written proposals to Mr. Benjamin Cozens, Clerk of the Market."

A WIFE WHO ELOPED.

The following is another of the notices regarding wives who would not act properly. A resident of the Township of Toronto advertises as follows:—

"Notice.—Whereas my wife Mary has eloped from my bed and board stripped my house of everything valuable, and carried them off in the absence of myself and son while at work in the field, for which she can assign no reason, excepting my checking of her by speaking for frequently getting beastly drunk, striving to barter her daughter (near 16 years of age) to a half Indian for three gallons of rum, and for her bad example to her two younger daughters, one 14 and the other near 5 years old. I therefore caution all persons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at No. 17 north side of the Township of Toronto, Upper Canada, this 29th day of May, 1815."

(Here follows signature.)

The York Gazette, Saturday, June 3rd, 1815.

Provisional Lieutenant-Governor's Office, York, May 15th, 1815.—His Excellency the Provisional Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Samuel Ridout, Esquire, to be sherriff of the Home District, by commission dated the 26th of April last, vice, John Beikie resigned.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, June 27th, 1815.—No. 33.

AN OFT-TOLD TALE.

The law-breakers were heavily fined or punished in these days —one was fined a tidy sum for selling liquor without a license. The paragraph reads:—

"Law Breaking—Before the magistrate in special session, the 27th May 1815, John Higgins, of the township of York, was fined the sum of twenty pounds currency with costs, for selling spirituous liquors without a license. Several persons were brought before the magistrate for allowing hogs to run at large in the town of York."

This is an odd advertisement. The poor fellow had lost his legs, but not his tongue and so he told the people:

"Advertisement. Thomas Moseley, auctioneer and broker, who has been regularly brought up and served his time to Alderman Swayne, of the city of London, informs his friends and the public although Providence has deprived him of the use of his feet, he has still, through His Divine Mercy, the use of his tongue. Having a family of small children to support, he begs leave to solicit the countenance of a generous public in his line of business as auctioneer and broker."

York, July 22nd, 1815.

ROGERS, THE HATTER.

This is the first announcement of the name of Rogers in connection with the hat and fur business. The original firm was "Rogers & Stocking" and later "Joseph Rogers." Their advertisement reads :

"Rogers & Stocking," hat manufactures, give notice to their friends and the public that they have on hand a extensive assortment of various kinds of hats, viz.—Beavers, casters, rorums, merino, wool, etc., all of which are executed in the most fashionable style and warrant equal in every respect to any yet manufactured, they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this province—every exertion will be made to make their manufacture an object to the public. They have also on hand a quantity of hat trimmings of every description. Cash paid for furs, delivered at their shop, opposite Mr. St. George's store. York, June 9th, 1815."

Joseph Rogers, one of Toronto's most respected citizens, had his establishment on King street east, where the Bank of Upper Canada had its first office, south-east corner King and Frederick. He then moved next to the third door from Church on the north side of King, now No. 107.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, July 29th, 1815.—No. 37.

These tenders refer to the brick buildings at the west end of the old fort—

"Royal Engineer's Office, York, 26th July 1815.—Proposals will be received at the office on or before the 9th of August from such persons as may be willing to build by contract in the Garrison of York two brick barracks for soldiers, together with the carpenter's work for the same. Further particulars will be obtained by applying at this office between the hours of 10 and 4. W. M. Gossett, Lieut. Royal Eng."

THE CITADEL OF YORK.

This store was at the north-east corner of Duke and George streets. The "Citadel of York" referred to the fort.—

"This is to inform the inhabitants of the Citadel of York and its vicinity, that Joseph Genovaly has commenced the business of tailoring in its different branches in a room in the corner of the house on Duke street, opposite Mr. Jordan Post's, sr. Such as are pleased to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done with correctness and despatch. York, June 9, 1815."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, August 5th, 1815.—No. 38.

The seating capacity of the church of St. James had to be enlarged, hence the following proposals :—

"Notice.—Proposals for the erecting of two side galleries in the church and for the fencing of the burial ground with boards and cedar posts will be received by Col. Jarvis or the sub. on or before the 25th day of August. JOHN STRACHAN.

"York, July 29th, 1815.

"The plan and the dimensions of the galleries may be seen at Dr. Strachan's."

Here is a blacksmith's advertisement :—

"JOHN BRANNUM, Smith and Farrier, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he carries on the above business two miles and a half below this town, at the farm of John Small, Esq., where all kinds of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch. He hopes that from unremitting attention to business to merit the patronage of the public."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, August 31st, 1815.—No. 41.

OLD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Dr. Strachan succeeded Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, who had been appointed rector at Kingston in 1812, as head master of the district school. The doctor announced that

"The District School will be opened on the 11th September next, at which the most useful branches of education will be taught by the subscriber and his assistants. John Strachan."

The gentlemen and ladies of York had now the advantage of a first-class up-to-date tailor—if he came up to the standard of his advertisement.

"James McMillan, late sergeant and master tailor 89th Regiment (now residing in the corner house, Duke street, opposite to Mr. Jordan Post's, sr.), respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced business in his line of profession, and trusts that from his general experience he will meet the approbation o all those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

"Ladies' riding dresses made in the most approved style. Cloths cut on the utmost reasonable terms. York, August 5, 1815."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1815.—No. 42.

THE MURCHISON FIRM.

Mr. Murchison, who makes the following announcement, was one of the leading tailors of early York:—

"The subscriber respectably informs his friends and the public that he has recently brought with him from Montreal a choice assortment of the best superfine and second cloth, etc., with suitable trimmings, and a variety of other goods. The while being selected by himself and purchased for cash, enables him to warrant their quality genuine and to sell at reduced prices. Amongst his cloths are the following approved and fashionable colours:—Blue black, bottle green, drab and grey, double milled cashmeres; blue, bottle green and grey, black and drab. Also fancy vestings, flannels, and gloves, braces, morocco, stockings, buttons, hosiery and cottons. He hopes that his former attention to his customers will insure him their increase and continuance, particularly as he has now the means to accommodate them generally.

"Wanted—Four journeymen tailors. Liberal wages and every encouragement will be given. Apply one door east of Mrs. Hunt's. John Murchison."

Many representatives of John Murchison's family still reside in Toronto.

There is another reference to the management of the Gazette. Mr. Walters was the old manager, and attention is again called to the fact that Mr. McBride succeeded him:

"Notice.—A similar arrangement having been made with Mr. Edward W. McBride to the former one with Mr. Walters, all applications for office work will please refer to him. Editor."

In the millinery line, New York London or Paris, were not called upon for styles, but Montreal, for

"Mrs. Murray respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has brought with her from Montreal a choice assortment of millinery and a variety of other articles which she will sell in the most moderate terms for cash only. York Sept. 6th, 1815."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Sept. 30th 1815.—No. 44.

GOVERNOR GORE RETURNS.

The Lieutenant-Governor had been away in England and bad now returned. The Gazette states:

"Arrived on Monday last, the 25th inst., His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, to reassume the reins of Government. His Excellency was received with cordial welcome and the honours due to his rank, and was saluted by H. M. ship Montreal and garrison.

"On Wednesday, the 17th inst., he was waited on by a deputation and presented with an address. It was signed by the following citizens:

Thos. Scott, C. J.	John Dennis
W. Dummer Powell	J. Strachan, D.D.
	Pat Hanny
Jordan Post, sr.	Jno. Cameron
John McGill	E. W. McBride
John Beikie, M.P.	W. Knott, jr.
Grant Powell, J.P	Levi Bigelow
W. Chewett, J.P.	John Hays
J. G. Chewett	T. R. Johnson
H. Lee	Lard. Boswick
Sam Smith	John Burke
W. Claus	Jno. Jordan
Benjamin Gale	W. Smith
D. Cameron	Alex. Legge
D. Boulton, jr.	Jordan Post
Geo. Ridout	And. O'Keefe
And. Mercer	J. Murchison
T. Ridout, J.P.	Thos. Darey

Ezek. Berson	W. Jarvis, S.-R.
S. Jarvis, J.P.	A. McNabb
John Small, J.P.	Ed. Wright
W. Allan, J.P.	J. Evans
J. Given	W. Lawrence
G. McMahon	Thos. Duggan
J. Scarlet	Geo. Duggan
J. Heward	Benj. Cozens
T. Hamilton	P. Cinger
C. Baynes	Sheriff Ridout

This incident is duly recorded in Vol. II. Landmarks of Toronto.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, October 7th, 1815.—No. 45.

The site of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor is unknown. An advertisement reads:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is now established at the House lately occupied by Mr. Firth, where attendance will be given from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, October 14th, 1815.—No. 46.

THE FIRST YORK LIBRARY.

There was a library in York, but apparently it had fallen into disuse, at least the following advertisement would so indicate:—

"A meeting of the subscribers to the Toronto Library is to be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Church in York, to take into consideration the disposal of such books as are now remaining of that Library.—THOMAS SCOTT."

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1815.—No. 50.

This was a case that appealed to the editor. The advertiser had no doubt lost everything and now wanted his friends:—

"Alvah Love, a native of Ireland and lately resident of the United States, having been absent from his family and friends nearly seven years, occasioned by his being taken prisoner by the Indians, wishes to obtain information of them, whom, he is informed, reside in this province. He intends remaining at or near this town, where his friends may hear from him. Any communication from them to him directed to the office will be punctually attended to and forwarded to him without delay. His wife he wishes, if in her power, to come to him, or his father or brothers, as his circumstances will not permit him to go to them."

This seems to be one of the first ladies' schools in the town. The new town was west of George street.

Mrs. Lancaster respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will open a school on Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, at Mr. J. P. Posts, jnr., new town, for the accommodation of children, where reading, writing and needle work will be taught by her.

Vol. XXIV.—November 18th, 1815. — No. 51.

Mr. J. Dunlop was a local poet, and after the battle of Waterloo sent the following verses to the Gazette:

OLD ALBAIN HAS CARRIED THE LAUREL AWAY.

Written after the battle of Waterloo by J. Dunlop, Esq.

The morning shone bright on the streams of the Sambre,
Smooth flowing the current and limpid the wave;
But night, with a torrent as dark as December,
All deluged its banks with the blood of the brave.

Rest, rest to the spirits of warriors departed,
The sport of ambition, the victims of fame;
And peace to the friends they have left broken hearted,
Deploring the fate that ennobles their name.

For though the fond hearts may exult in their glory,
The tears of affection must flow for their fall,
And the brave who survive to recount their sad story
Shall envy the honours that cover their pall.

Then "raise the lament" for the dread desolation,
The blood streaming havoc of Waterloo's day,
But pride may indulge in its high exultation,
Old Albain has carried the laurel away.

Vol. XXIV.—Saturday, Nov. 25th, 1815.—No. 52.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The war being now over, the day of settlement came, and all persons who had fought in defence of the province were given an opportunity to present their claims:—

"Notice.—Lieut.-Governor's Office, York, 20th November, 1815.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased under authority of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State to appoint commissioners to assemble at York the 21st day of January next to receive claims from his Majesty's subjects for losses occasioned by the enemy, his Majesty's troops, or the Indians in defence of the province all which claims property authenticated must be transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor's office before the 21st day of February next accompanied by a certificate that the claimant has received no compensation whatever for any part of the loss stated in his claims. Wm. Hatton, Secretary."

Vol. XXV.—Saturday, December 9th, 1815.—No. 2.

The reason for changes in the management of the Gazette is now apparent. The Government printer suffered from ill-health, and after a lengthened illness he passed away. He died at the Forty-mile Creek, now known as Grimsby. The notice reads:—

"Died—On the 26th of November last, at the Forty-mile Creek, Niagara District, sincerely regretted, Mr. John Cameron, Government Printer, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation."

Mr. Forest had had enough of the office of Deputy Sheriff and wanted accounts squared on both sides, so he issues a "notice" that—

"All persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's office are requested to settle the same without delay, and all persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff. W. D. Forest, Deputy Sheriff."

Saturday, December 16th, 1819.

This blacksmith relied on work for the garrison rather than from the inhabitants of York. His shop would be somewhere about the present corner of Queen and Dundas streets. He advertises:—

"John Haggins, Jr., Blacksmith, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the farm adjoining Major Givens, near York Garrison, where all works in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by attention to his business to meet the patronage of a generous public."

No. 1 Upper Canada Gazette, Thursday, April 18th, 1822.—Vol. 1.—No. 1.

April 18th, 1822.

The "centre of the town" was between George street and Frederick streets on King. The lots offered for sale were directly east of the south-east corner of King, and George streets. "Stuart's lane," named after Dr. George O'Kill Stuart, probably led from the west side of George street to the market block, which was situated where it is to-day.

"For sale—One of the most eligible lots in the town of York, situated in King street, in the centre of the town and adjoining the lot and store of George Duggan, being 86 feet in front on the said street, and 117 feet in depth. Also several small lots for sale. Apply to ALEX. WOOD, Esquire, York."

Muskrat skins were in good demand in York in 1822, more so than they are to-day. An advertisement reads:

"Muskrats.—The highest market price will be given in cash for good seasonable muskrat skins and for other furs, at the store of ROBERT COLE, Esquire, Market Place, York."

The terms for subscribers and advertisers are given in this issue, Charles Fothergill being the proprietor. The announcement reads:—

"Terms of the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Gazette—Five dollars per annum (including postage), the subscrip-

tion to be paid half-yearly in advance —the first of January and the first of July. Subscribers who live in the country, are requested to give three months' notice should they wish to discontinue their subscriptions.

"Price of advertising—Six lines and under, 2s 6d, and 7d 1-2 every subsequent insertion; 6 to 10 lines 5s and is 3d per line, the first insertion and subsequently.

"Advertisements cannot be received after six o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week. Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

"Advertisements from the country must be repaid with the price of the insertion, or a reference in town who will pay when demanded or discontinued. Printed and published by Charles Fothergill, Gazette Office, York, U. C."

In the same number is the following advertisement:—

On April 18th, 1822, begins the "New Series" of the Upper Canada Gazette. The issue of that date is No. 1 of Vol. 1 in this series.

Vol. 1.—Thursday, April 25th, 1822.—No. 2.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The Montreal Herald was a news paper first published 19th October, 1811. Its first proprietor was Mr. William Gray, and its first editor Mr. Mungo Kay. The Herald always contained a fair supply of news for Upper Canada, where it had quite a patronage. Mr. Gray had died; hence this notice:—

"All persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. William Gray, proprietor of the Montreal Herald, are requested to make immediate payment for the subscriber and to all those to whom the said estate is indebted are requested to present their claims to her duly attested. Agnes Gray, executrix, Montreal, March 16th, 1822."

The same issue contains an announcement offering for sale the Montreal "Herald," thus:—

"For sale, the Printing establishment of the Montreal Herald. Offers for the purchase of this valuable establishment will be received and all necessary information respecting the same will be given to intending purchasers and possession on the first day of May. An indisputable title will be given."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, April 25th, 1822.—No. 2.

"Public auction.—Will be sold on Tuesday, the 7th of May next at the barrack store in the garrison of York, U. C., 1,415 3-4 lbs. candles, sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. P Hartney, Barrack master, York, 25th April, 1822."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of King George was celebrated this year on St. George's Day, instead of on the 4th June. The Gazette under the heading of "Domestic" news, gives an account of the ceremonial. It reads:

"Tuesday being the anniversary of St. George, on which it has been appointed to celebrate his Majesty's birthday, the east and west regiments of York militia with Captain Button's troop of cavalry, which are attached to the North York Regiment were formed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the road in front of the Government House, and a guard of honour consisting of a hundred rank and file from each regiment with officers and sergeants in proportion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgibbon, were formed in a short distance in front of the centre as the representative of the militia of this province, in order to receive the rich and beautiful colours, which his Majesty has been pleased to command should be prepared for the late incorporated battalion as an honourable testimony of the high sense which his Majesty has been pleased to entertain of the zeal and gallantry of the militia of Upper Canada.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

"At 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired from the garrison and the Lieut.-Governor with his staff having arrived on the ground, proceeded to review the widely extended line, after which taking his station in front of the whole, the band struck

up the National Anthem of "God Save the King." His Excellency then dismounted, and accompanied by his staff on front, approached the guard of honour so near as to be distinctly heard by the men—when uncovering himself and taking one of the colours in his hand, in the most dignified and graceful manner, he presented them to the proper officer with the following address:—

"Soldiers—I have great satisfaction in presenting you as the representatives of the late Incorporated Battalion, with these colours—a distinguished mark of his Majesty's rallying point around which you will gather with alacrity and confidence should your active service be required probation. They will be to you a proud memorial of the past and a hereafter by your King and country."

"His Excellency, having remounted, the Guard of Honour, marched, with band playing and colours flying, from right to left, in front of the whole line, and then proceeded to lodge their colours at the Government House.

"The day was raw and cold, and the ground being wet and uneven, the men could neither form nor march with that precision they would otherwise have exhibited. We were very much pleased, however, with the soldier-like appearance of the 'Guard of Honour,' and we were particularly struck by the new uniform of the officers of the West York, as being peculiarly well adapted for the warfare incident to a thickly-wooded country. Even at a short distance it would be difficult to distinguish the grey coat or jacket from the bole of a tree. There was a very full attendance on the field, and it was peculiarly gratifying to observe so much satisfaction on all sides. The colours, which are very elegant, are inscribed with the word 'Niagara,' to commemorate the services rendered by the incorporated battalion on the frontier, and we doubt not that the proud distinction which attends these banners will always serve to excite the most animated recollections whenever it shall be necessary for them to wave over the heads of our Canadian heroes actually formed in battle array against the invader of the country.

"At 2 o'clock his Excellency held a levee, and in the evening a splendid ball was held at the Government House, concluding the ceremonies and rejoicings of the day."

No. 2.—Weekly Register, April 25th. Vol. I.—No. 2.

MORE CURIOUS ADS.

The Weekly Register was the civil or unofficial part of the Upper Canada Gazette. Local news was, therefore, published in that section. A paragraph headed "False Imprisonment" is scarcely intelligible in its verbiage. It reads:

"False Imprisonment.—In the Court of King's Bench and at our last Assizes in a cause, Wilcocks vs. Jarvis the jury found for the plaintiff damages 5 pounds (money). This verdict has been set aside and the plaintiff non-suited—Col. Jarvis being the Magistrate acting as he conceived strictly according to his sense of duty the cause excited some interest."

Another paragraph from England showing that May and December joined hands in high circles, reads:

"Mr. Coke has led to the hymeneal altar Lady Ann Keppel, second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Norwich at his Lordship's house in St. James' Square. The bridegroom, as we understand, is in his 74th year, the bride in her 21st."

The Weekly Register appeared for some time bound up and printed with the U. C. Gazette. The editor of the first-named paper was the publisher of the Gazette, Charles Fothergill. The Weekly Register was simply the news sheet of the Gazette.

YORK PRICES IN 1822.

Here are the prices for York market in 1822. By way of comparison with to-day's prices the seventh column gives these for the St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, in 1913. Halifax currency means 5 shillings of 10d. (or 20c. each to the dollar).

Price of provisions in the York market during the last week. Halifax currency dollar at 5s:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	1913 price.			
Beef, per lb.	0	0	2	to	0	0	4	0 11	to	0 00	wholesale
Mutton	0	0	4	to	0	0	5	0 12	to	0 00	"
Veal	0	0	4	to	0	0	5	0 12½	to	0 00	"
Pork	0	0	2	to	0	0	2½	0 13½	to	0 00	"
Fowls, per pair	0	0	0	to	0	0	3	2 00	to	0 00	retail
Turkeys, per lb.	0	0	0	to	0	3	9	0 27	to	0 00	"
Geese	0	0	0	to	0	2	6	0 15	to	0 00	"
Ducks, per pair	0	0	0	to	0	1	10	1 75	to	0 00	"
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	0	to	0	0	5	0 18	to	0 25	"
Butter	0	0	0	to	0	0	7½	0 35	to	0 00	"
Eggs, per doz.	0	0	0	to	0	0	5	0 25	to	0 00	"
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	0	to	0	2	6	1 10	to	0 00	"
Barley	0	0	0	to	0	0	2	0 80	to	0 00	"
Oats	0	0	0	to	0	1	0	0 44	to	0 00	"
Peas	0	0	0	to	0	1	1½	1 50	to	0 00	"
Potatoes	0	0	0	to	0	1	3	0 90	to	1 25	per bag
Turnips	0	0	0	to	0	1	0	0 50	to	0 00	"
Cabbages	0	0	0	to	0	0	2	2 50	to	3 00	a crate
Flour, per cwt.	0	0	0	to	0	6	3	3 25	to	0 00	retail
Flour, per bbl.	0	0	0	to	0	12	6	6 50	to	0 00	"
Tallow, per lb.	0	0	0	to	0	0	5	0 5	to	0 7	"
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0	to	0	0	5	0 18	to	0 00	"
Hay, per ton	0	0	0	to	0	2	10	17 00	to	18 00	"
Pork, per bbl.	0	0	0	to	2	10	0	26 00	to	28 00	"
Wood, per cord	0	0	0	to	0	10	0	9 00	to	0 00	"

The troops in the garrison must have abandoned the use of candles for oil. If not, why sell about three quarters of a ton of candles?

No. 3.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 2nd, 1822.—Vol. I.—No. 3.

The following paragraph appears in a section of the paper headed "Not Official." It is a "want" advertisement, and the female who could come up to the required standard would be sought after to-day:

"Not Official. — Female Servant Wanted.—Wanted, an active, clever woman as a maid of all work in a family of moderate size. She must be able to produce an unquestionable character for cleanliness and honesty, and as being a good getter-up of linen, and kind to children. Apply to the Gazette Office."

The house offered for sale in the following advertisement stood on the north-west corner of Palace (Front) street and George street.

The site is now (1913) occupied by the Royal Canadian Hotel, 108-112 Front street east, formerly the Black Horse Hotel. The house was originally built by Mr. George Monro, a former Mayor of Toronto, as a residence.

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE.

On Monday, the 10th day of June next will be sold by public sale, if not previously disposed of by private sale, the house and lot on the corner of Palace and George streets now occupied by the subscriber. The lot contains nearly half an acre, being 132 feet front on Palace street and 152 feet front upon George street. The water lot, containing 132 feet front, will be sold with the house or separately, as it may suit the purchaser. The terms of payment will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser. The premises may be seen at any time by persons inclined to purchase. D. CAMERON. York, 27th 1822."

The issue of this week records the fact that speeding horses on public streets was an infraction of the law. Using the sidewalks for driving seems to have been another early York diversion. The editor was merciful and suppressed the names of the offenders, but for the first offence only:—

"Convictions.—On Friday last three men were convicted before S. Jarvis, Esq., and fined ten shillings each for running horses in the public street. It is to be hoped this will prove a caution to others and prevent persons from riding or driving carriages on the sidewalks of the streets, which is an offence severely punishable by law. In this instance we forbear making the names of the offenders public. Should the lesson fail in producing a good effect, we shall not be so delicate for the future."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, 16th May, 1822.—No. 5.

In this issue is the notice of a marriage of a daughter of a prominent citizen—

"Married.—On Sunday evening, the 12th inst., by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, John R. Spooner, Esq., of Montreal, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Ridout Esq., Surveyor-General of this province."

Also the death notice of the rector at Grimsby as follows—

"Died.—At Grimsby, on Sunday, May the 5th, the Rev. William Samson, rector of the parish, in the 33rd year of his age. His remains on Tuesday were attended to the grave by a vast train of parishioners and neighbours, who will long mourn the loss of so worthy a pastor."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 23rd, 1822.—No. 6.

In this issue is given the following—

"Birth—At Fort Erie, on the 29th of April, the lady of James Kirby of a son and heir."

"Also, at Fort Erie, on the 1st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Lenning, John Warren, Esq., Collector of the Customs at that port, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Deputy Ass't Com'y-General Stanton."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 30th, 1822.—No. 7.

MRS. COCKBURN'S SCHOOL.

In this issue is an elaborate advertisement of a Mrs. Cockburn, who had opened a school for young ladies The wife of the Governor was one of the principal patronesses. The advertisement reads:—

York ,Upper Canada, under the patronage of the Rt. Honourable Lady Sarah Maitland, and the principal ladies of Upper Canada. Mrs. Cockburn, (successor to Mrs. Goodman), respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she will commence her school duties on the first Monday in June. Mrs. Cockburn submits to their inspection, her school terms which she trusts will be found moderate that parents will be enabled to give young ladies the requisite time to the desired acquirements. Terms per quarter, for education in the English language grammatically, history geography, the use of the globes, with plain and fancy needle work, 2 pounds writing and ciphering 10s, the French language 1 pound, drawing and painting on velvet 1 pound and 10 shillings, for board and lodging 8 pounds 10 shillings.

Music, dancing, flower and card work are also taught in the school, and charged moderately.

Mrs. Cockburn will receive a class of little children from 4 to 7 years of age, for $5 per quarter each, entrance one guinea.

"Every lady to provide a table and teaspoon, knife and fork, sheets and towels, and to pay for her own washing.

"Three months' notice is expected before any lady leaves the school; the terms of tuition to day scholars are the same as to boarders, with half a guinea entrance."

A TUTOR FOR BOYS.

In this issue is also the advertisement of a Mr. Hughes, who was a land surveyor, and was also willing to act as a tutor. He advertises thus:

"Education.—Christopher Hughes, Deputy Surveyor, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has commenced land surveying, and by unremitting attention to his duty hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Orders sent to Mr. Howard's, York, Mr. Flake's, Yonge street, and to the Rev. Mr. Ginkin's, of the Township of Markham, will be attended to. N.B.—C. H. would engage as a private tutor in the family of a gentleman in the town of York or its vicinity, when

not employed in surveying. His system of education comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping and declamation, geography, use of the globes, elements of euclid, algebra, and all the minor branches of the mathematics."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Saturday, June 1st, 1822.—No. 7.

THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT.

Thomas Talbot, 1771-1853, was born at Malahide, near Dublin. He received a commission as ensign in 66th Foot in 1783, joined the 24th Regiment at Quebec in 1790, and soon after Gov. Simcoe's arrival in Canada Talbot became his private and confidential secretary, remaining a member of the Governor's family until 1794. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Foot in 1796, and later went to Holland. On his return to Canada permanently in 1803 he received a grant of 5,000 acres in the Township of Dunwich, and founded what is known as the Talbot Settlement. The site of Col. Talbot's home is now occupied by a residence built by Colonel (afterwards Lord) Airey, about 1849. The anniversary of the settlement was celebrated for many years. A correspondent sends to the Weekly Register an account of the celebration for 1822, which reads:—

"For the Weekly Register, Mr. Editor, Sir,—Please give the following an inscription in the Register. Talbot anniversary. This celebration took place at Ross's tavern on Talbot road on Tuesday, 21st instant. It was numerously attended by the most respectable class of gentlemen and ladies from different parts of the district. John Backhouse, Esquire, chairman of the Quarter Session, was appointed President, and John Rolph, Esq., Vice-President. At four o'clock the party sat down to dinner under a booth of green branches erected for the occasion, after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by music :—

1.—The King, with four times four.
2.—The Governor and the Executive of the province.
3.—The Hon. Colonel Talbot.

Upon the President giving his toast the whole assembly rose and drank it with three times three.

4.—The ladies of the Talbot settlement.
5.—The Talbot anniversary,—may it be celebrated every year with increasing festivity.
6.—The representatives of the County of Middlesex.
7.—Agriculture and commerce.
8.—The Province of Upper Canada.
9.—The President.
10.—The Memory of General Brock.
11.—The health of the gentlemen from Long Point, who have honoured us with their company.

The company then proceeded to the apartments, which were richly ornamented with green branches and wild flowers from the forest, and at 8 o'clock dancing commenced by the President and Mrs. Neville leading off the first figure and continued till late in the evening, when the company retired without an instance of disorderly conduct. By command of the President, A. H. Burwell, Secretary, Talbot Road, May 23rd, 1822."

The Registrar in this issue announces the death of the infant daughter of Dr. Strachan, and a son of Col. Allan, an elder brother of the late Senator.

"DEATHS.—At York, on the 8th instant, Emma Ann, infant daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, aged one year and one day"; and "at York on Thursday, the 23rd inst., aged 3 years, John, the son of Colonel Allan."

Vol. 1.—U. C. Gazette, Friday, June 7th, 1822.—No. 8.

EARLY PASSENGER VESSEL.

The communication between York and Niagara was improved by Capt. Edward Oates, the father of the late Richard H. Oates, founder of the York Pioneer Society. He ran the Richmond Packet, named after the Duke of Richmond.

"Richmond Packet, Edward Oates, Master, will regularly leave York for Niagara on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Niagara for York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September. Edward Oates respectfully informs his friends and the

public that his Packet shall leave York and Niagara on the above days either in the morning or in the evening, as the wind and passengers may suit, and that passengers may depend on a passage on the above days. The superiority of sailing and accommodation for ladies and gentlemen are too well known to the public to make any comment upon."

FAREWELL TO 68th REGIMENT.

The 68th Regiment, which had been stationed at Niagara, was about to leave that place and the inhabitants honoured the colonel and officers with an address. A correspondent at Niagara sent it to the Weekly Register :—

Niagara, May 4th, 1822.

This day, Richard Leonard and Robert Kerr, esquires, in behalf of the magistrates, and the principal inhabitants of the district of Niagara, presented the following address to Col. Johnston, commanding his Majesty's 68th or County of Durham Regiment of light infantry.

"To William Johnston, esquire, Companion of his Majesty's Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Colonel commanding his Majesty's 68th or County of Durham Regiment of Light Infantry. Sir,—Understanding that his Majesty's regiment under your command is soon, in the course of service, to be removed to another station, the undersigned magistrates and other respectable inhabitants of the Niagara district, are desirous of expressing to you, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the feelings of sincere regret which they look forward to your approaching departure. During the period of your command on the frontier the undersigned have seen abundant cause to congratulate the community and themselves on the very correct gentlemanly deportment of your officers, and on the orderly decorous conduct of your soldiers, all of whom have on every occasion manifested the highest respect for the civil rights of the subject, and for the authority of the laws. This valuable quality which reflects so much honour on his Majesty's 68th Regiment, which enhances the merit of its distinguished services, and which hath contributed so largely to enjoyment of a social intercourse with the inhabitants of this district, is they are persuaded in a great measure to be attributed to the influence of your professional example and to the amenity of your manners in private life.

"The undersigned, while thus expressing the feelings of reluctance with which they shall witness your departure, avail themselves of the occasion to assure you that they will at all times be gratified to hear of whatever may conduce to your professional reputation and private prosperity, and that they will rejoice at every occurrence which may add to the already distinguished character of his Majesty's 68th Regiment

"Niagara Frontier, May 14th, 1822."

"To the Magistrates and Gentlemen Proprietors and Residents on the Niagara Frontier:

"Gentlemen,—I shall lose no time in communicating to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment under my command, the sentiments of approbation which you have been pleased to express of their conduct during their abode at this station, as well as those of regret at their departure, in the address, which I have the honor of receiving from you. So flattering a testimony of your favorable opinion cannot fail of being highly gratifying to the corps at large, emanating as it does from the spontaneous feeling of a community amongst whom we have resided for a period of nearly three years. In reply to that part of your address, which in such flattering terms affects me personally, allow me to express the deep sense I entertain of you partially, which has overrated my merits, but could do no more than justice to my intentions. Wherever it may be my lot to be stationed, be assured I shall always hear of the rising prosperity of this province and the welfare of its respectable population with emotions of pleasure. To you gentlemen in particular I beg to remain with real sentiments of regard and esteem. Your very obedient and humble servant, Wm. Johnston, Lieut.-Col. 68th Regt. and Col. Fort St. George, May 14th, 1822."

This issue of Friday, June 7th, was

supplementary to that of the previous day.

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 13th, 1822.—No. 1.

UPPER CANADA BANK.

This is a notice of the election of directors of the old Bank of Upper Canada. The names are all familiar as residents of York:—

"Bank of Upper Canada. — York, June 4, 1822.—At a meeting of the shareholders held this day for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of directors for the ensuing year, the undermentioned persons were declared to be duly elected, viz.:—

W. Allan, Esq.	W. Proudfoot, Esq.
Hon. Jos. Wells	Hon. J. H. Dunn
Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan	H J Boulton, Esq.
	Hon. Jas. Baby
T. Ridout, Esq.	Geo. Monro, Esq.
Hon. J. McGill	Geo. Ridout, Esq.
Jas. Crocks, Esq.	Hon. G. Crookshank
Hon. D. Cameron	Christo. Widmer

For Thos. G. Ridout, Cashier.
Joseph Wendham.

The Bank of Upper Canada was situated on the south-east corner of King and Frederick streets. It was a strong, substantial, thick-walled, brick building, erected about 1818 by William Allan, who opened a general store here. At the legislative session of 1821 was announced the Royal Assent to the act passed in 1819 for the institution of a bank at York, to be known as the Bank of Upper Canada. The stock was not to exceed £200,000, and when deposits amounted to £20,000 the bank was to be opened. In 1822 operations commenced, with Mr. Allan as president, and for nearly half a century a good business was carried on, but a burden of unsaleable lands taken as security caused financial embarrassment, and failure resulted in 1866.

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 27th, 1822.—No. 1.

U. S. VESSELS FOR BRIT. TROOPS.

The loyalty of many was disturbed by the fact that an American schooner had been employed by contractors for the removal of troops from Fort Erie to Amherstburg The objection to this course is voiced in a notice sent to the Gazette, which reads:—

"Notice.—Whereas it is understood that an American schooner has been chartered by certain of his Majesty's subjects, and employed under a contract for the conveyance of troops, etc., between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—that no erroneous conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned event—This notice is to warn all collectors of ports within this province, as well as all owners and masters of vessels, and others whom it may concern, that no change has taken place in the regulations existing at the several ports; the above arrangement having been made and carried into execution without the Lieut.-Governor having been previously apprized of it, and consequently before his Majesty's disapprobation of the measure could be signified. York, June 27, 1822."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 4th, 1822.—Vol. 1.

FIFTY CENT WHEAT.

The firm concerned in the following notice had a store at the north-east corner of Palace (Front) street and the present East Market Square. A picture of their building is shown in the water colour drawing of York in 1823. It will be noticed that wheat was 50 cents per bushel:—

"Notice.—McGinnis & Montgomery, being about to leave York entirely, hereby inform all those indebted to them that unless their accounts and notes are settled by the 1st day of August next they will then be put into the hands of their attorney, with instructions to make a prompt collection. Merchantable wheat will be taken at two shillings and sixpence a bushel. York, 20th June, 1822."

This store was at the north-east corner of Palace (Front) and East Market Square.

Vol. I.—U C. Gazette, Thursday, July 11th, 1822.—Vol. I.

There were but a few guineas obtainable in York. Any in circulation were brought to the town by military men. An advertisement reads:—

"Premium for Gold—Three per cent. will be paid for guineas and one and

a half per cent. for foreign gold. Apply to Robert Coleman, Market Square. York, July 11th, 1822."

HON. WM. ALLAN SELLS OUT.

Mr. William Allan gave up his general business in 1822 and sold out to the Messrs. Gamble:

"Notice.—The business hitherto carried on by William Allan & Co. will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of J. W. Gamble & Co., who offer for sale at their store a choice assortment of dry goods, groceries and liquors, on the most reasonable terms. J. W. Gamble, Wm. Gamble. York, July 1st, 1822."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 18th, 1822.—Vol. I.

THE "GLORIOUS TWELFTH."

The first recorded celebration of the 12th of July by the Orange Association is given in the Weekly Register of that date:

"Loyal Orange Association.—The members of the York Lodge assembled at their lodge room on the 12th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of King William the Third, Prince of Orange. At two o'clock they marched in procession to church, accompanied by the band of the West York Militia, where the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan gave an elegant and appropriate discourse on the occasion. After divine service they repaired to Mr. Phair's tavern, where upwards of one hundred members sat down to an elegant dinner prepared for their reception. They remained until a late hour, the greatest harmony prevailing.

During the evening the following toasts were given from the chair:

"'The Glorious and Immortal Memory of King William the Third' (three times three), Tune, 'Boyne Water.'

"'The King' (four times four). 'God Save the King.'

"'The Memory of our Late King.' Silence.

"'The Duke of York and the Army.' Tune, 'The Duke of York's March.'

"'The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.' 'Rule Britannia.'

"'The Memory of the Late Duke of Richmond.' Silence.

"'The Duke of Wellington and the Heroes of Waterloo.' Tune, St. Patrick's Day.'

"'His Excellency Sir P. Maitland.' 'British Grenadiers.'

"'The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan.'

"'The Memory of General Brock.' Silence.

"'The Militia of Upper Canada.' 'York Quickstep.'

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Aug 8th, 1822.—No. 17.

A LONG LOST BROTHER.

A Mr. Endicott of York, wanted to trace a long lost brother, and inserted in the Gazette this appeal:—

"Appeal to the Public.—A young brother of the subscriber, named William Endicott, a native of Axminster, in Devonshire, left England in the year 1796 for Bermuda or the West Indies, since which the subscriber has received no correct account of him, but understanding lately that he died a few years ago in some part of America, in affluent circumstances, the subscriber, who is heir-at-law, would be most grateful for any information respecting him, and readily reward any person who may possess it for the trouble of communication. He lives in the town of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, North America. Any letters addressed to William Allan, Esq., postmaster at York, will be safely received by him. John Endicott, York, 7th June, 1822."

BREWERY DISSOLUTION.

"Having dissolved partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against the said company to be presented to him for payment. Thomas Stoyell, John W. Molloy, John Doel. York, August 5th, 1822."

Mr. John Doel's brewery was well known. It was an "L" shaped building running back about a hundred feet at the rear of his house, north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide streets. His name is also associated with the early post-office traditions of York. For a number of years he undertook and faithfully accomplished the delivery with his own hands of

all the correspondence of the place that was in those days thus distributed

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Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Aug. 29th, 1822.— No. 20.

YACHT FOR SALE.

In this issue a fast sailing yacht is offered for sale, and if not sold in the ordinary way it is to be raffled for:

"The Lady of the Lake, a superior and fast-sailing pleasure boat, completely rigged with jib, foresail, mainsail and driver, colors, oars, etc., etc., all in good order, will be sold at a price far below her original cost. She is entirely of oak and is in every respect a very superior thing of the kind. Inquire of Mr. Cordingly, near Mr. Cooper's wharf, where she may be seen and tried, when two or three persons at one time request a trial. If the boat is not sold by private contract within one month from the date hereof she will be raffled for. York, August 29th, 1822."

HISTORIC RIFLES.

Here is an advertisement for the sale of a couple of rifles and a little bit of history connected with one of the guns:

"RIFLES—Two very valuable and unique guns are for sale by private contract at Mr. Thomas Moseley's Auctioneer, York, both rifles, one of them silver mounted, and superior workmanship by Riviere of London—the other, short gun, for deer hunting, by the famous Pauly of Germany. This last gun was made purposely for the celegrated Egalite, Duke of Orleans, who suffered during the French Revolution, and was given by him to the ranger of his forest a short time previous to his execution. It is believed that two better guns are not in existence. One or both will be raffled for if not disposed within one month from the date hereof. York, August 29th, 1822."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, September 5th, 1822.—No. 21.

The art of shaving and hairdressing was actively cultivated in York, Mr. Horne was a professor in his art and had an elaborate announcement in the Gazette. The Duke of Wellington Hotel was at the south-west corner of West Market square and King street. Mr. Horne advertises thus:

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING.

Joseph Horne begs leave to acquaint his friends generally, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for past favors in way of his profession as barber, that he still carries on his business as such at the sign of the barber pole, next to the Duke of Wellington Hotel, Market Square, York, where he shall be at all times found prepared to wait on such ladies and gentlemen as may require his attendance, as well at their place of residence as at his shop.

N.B.— Razors and all sorts of cutlery can be ground and repaired at a small expense, by the said J. H., he having procured a cutler's machine for that purpose.

THE FIRST SPRUCE BEER.

Spruce beer was a popular drink for summer in York. The brothers Columbus had a house on the south-east corner of Caroline (Sherbourne street) and Duke street, occupied up to 1817 by the Provincial Secretary, Mr. William Jarvis. The same house was also occupied by Isaac Columbes and a Frenchman and machinist.

"Notice.—The subcribers beg leave to inform the public that they have commenced brewing spruce beer of the best quality, and flatter themselves by unremitting attention to deserve a share of public patronage. It will be expected that those favoring them with the custom will send the kegs to their house. Duke street. Price ten shillings per keg of eighteen gallons. John & William Columbes."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, September 12th, 1822.— No. 22.

The U. C. Almanac was published yearly and this year it was to be improved. The publisher says:

"Upper Canada Almanac (for 1823) —As it is the intentions of the Editors of the Weekly Register' to publish an Almanac for the year 1823, on an important plan with many additions, and to complete it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascer-

tain the number of copies to print as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted. They take this opportunity, therefore, requesting that all those who may wish to patronize the undertaking will take the trouble of sending their names either to the U. C. Gazette in York, or to some of the undermentioned gentlemen, as may be most convenient. It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business resident in the country, and, also, much information that may be useful to strangers—the work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size, and the price not to exceed half a dollar. Any hints or communications for this work will be thankfully received."

The Weekly Register quotes the following paragraphs from the Kingston Chronicle relative to a new steamer called the "Dalhousie":—

"On Thursday night the new steamboat Dalhousie made her first entry into this port. This vessel has been built at Prescott and supplied with an engine of Canadian manufacture, which, being of 20 horse-power, propels her at the rate of seven miles per hour. The accommodation for passengers, considering the small dimensions of the vessel, are very well arranged. As two steamboats now ply between Prescott and Kingston, every facility is afforded for travelling."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 19th, 1822.—No. 23.

TORONTO LIBRARY CLOSED.

The Toronto Library was about to pass out of existence and the books were to be disposed of, as will be seen by the following:—

"A meeting of the directors and those who were subscribers to the Toronto Library, that was established at York in December, 1810, is requested on Wednesday, the 16th of October, at two o'clock at De Forest's Hotel, to take into consideration the disposal of such of the books as now remain, belonging to the said library, in the posession of W. Allan.

W. ALLAN, Treasurer.

"N.B.—Any persons having in their possession any of the books belonging to this library are requested to send to W.A."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1822.—No. 30.

The following notice appears:

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

"Surveyor-General's Office, York, October 8th, 1822.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals (to be endorsed 'Proposals for Survey, will be received at this office on or before the thirteenth day of November next ensuing (to be opened on that day) for surveying into half acre lots the village plot of Fredericksburg, on the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Fredericksburg, in the Midland district; to be paid for in land by a percentage on the land surveyed, to be balloted for after the usual reservation for public purposes shall have been made, that is to say for an Episcopal church, parsonage house, and burying ground; Presbyterian meeting house and burying ground, market place, and public parades. Two sufficient sureties will be required, that the survey completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this office, and that all inaccuracies in the survey be made good at the expense of the contractor. The peremptory settlement duty on each lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the survey; the patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land, granted. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor-General."

In this issue are also the following notices of the marriage of a Cobourg lady and the death of a publisher's wife:

"Married.—On Wednesday, the 10th of October, at Beech Grove, Cobourg, Colonel Archibald Macdonald to Catherine, the eldest daughter of Capt. Walter Boswell, R.N.

Capt. Boswell was the grandfather of Arthur R. Boswell, K.C., Supt. of Insurance for the Ontario Government.

"Death.—Early on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Charlotte Fothergill, wife of Charles Fothergill, esq., his Majesty's printer in this province.

Vol. I.—U.C. Gazette, Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1822.—No. 31.

THE EDITOR APOLOGIZES.

The editor again inserts an apology for his pressmen, who had improperly printed the sheets in the last issue of the Gazette, thus:

"NOTICE.—The Editor is extremely sorry to have occasion for the second time to apologize to the public for the carelessness of his pressmen, who, not having been accustomed to working off a paper in 4to in our last number reversed the sheet in working off the second form, and occasioned a very unsightly and disagreeable confusion in the succession of the pages. The Editor trusts this is the last time he can find it necessary to apologize for a blunder which, in this instance, it was impossible for him to notice in time for correction."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Nov. 21st, 1822.—No. 32.

STRANGERS IN DISTRESS.

A society for the assistance and care of strangers in distress had been formed by some of the charitably disposed of York. Col. James Fitzgibbon was the secretary:

"Notice.—The annual meeting of the Society of Friends to the Strangers in Distress, being on Saturday the 30th inst., the members are requested to assemble at Forest's Hotel on Friday at one o'clock, to receive the reports of its officers and to fix a day for its future meetings. James Fitzgibbon, secretary."

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1822.—No. 35.

In this issue it is stated that the books of the Toronto Library were ordered to be sold by auction on the 21st December:

LAST OF THE LIBRARY.

"Custom House Sale.—By auction on Saturday, the 21st of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the room of the subscriber—four chests of tea, two kegs of tobacco, 18 boxes of raisins, horses, waggon and harness. Also several volumes of books in the best order, that formerly belonged to the Toronto library, in this town, an assortment of large and small flint glass jars, some of them of an extra size, with glass stoppers, a set of spouts and heads for a house, and several other useful and valuable articles. Thomas Mosley, auctioneer."

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The meeting announced in a former issue of the Gazette took place and is reported as follows:

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY.

Stranger's Friend Society.—At the annual meeting of the Society of Friends to the Stranger in Distress held at Forest's Hotel on Saturday, the 30th ult., the Honorable the Chief Justice in the chair:—It appeared by the report of the treasurer that subscriptions to the amount of 115 pounds (money) 6s. and 8d. had been received and 110 pounds (money) 10s. and 3 and one-half pence were expended in various modes of relief to the objects of the institution; amongst others in the distribution of seven thousand eight hundred and ninety rations. Although the migration into this part of the colony, from the mother country, on account of the establishment of the District Land Boards, has not been so great this season as during the two preceding years, nor of persons of the description on the whole so destitute, yet the benevolence of this society has been largely exercised. The great expense attending the passage of emigrants and their families up the St. Lawrence, and especially up that part between Montreal and Kingston, frequently exhausts the means of the emigrants, depresses their spirits, and added to the great fatigue of the journey and the exposure to the weather, produces sickness among them ere they reach York, increases the number of applications for relief.

Many who had gone out and settled on their land had found themselves compelled to solicit occasional donations of provisions from the society to enable them to continue their labors, till their crop became ripe. In this way much good has been done, and many have been able to attain independence, who but for the seasonable assistance must have sunk into hopeless despair.

MAINTENANCE OF THE SICK.

A very considerable expense, as

may be seen from the treasurer's account, has been incurred in maintaining sick emigrants in the Military Hospital, where they were well received, and treated so successfully by Doctor Duncanson, that they have been all almost restored to health, and the protection of their families. Several persons desirous of proceeding to Niagara, the head of the lake, or back to Kingston, were accommodated with passage by the steamboat, or by schooner, the amount of which as the tickets given them have not as yet been returned for payment, has not yet been ascertained.

The society has strictly adhered to the giving of assistance in provisions only, because the donations in money are liable to be misspent, even though not expended viciously, yet for the most part improvidently; but because more especially his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to continue his authority to the Commissariat Officer, at this port, to issue rations to the destitute emigrants under the direction of the society which has been doing this, as well as the last two years, attended with the most beneficial effects, both as to economy and arrangement. The warm interest which his Excellency the Governor has always taken to promote the objects of this society has induced him graciously to continue his permission to the Barrack Master to admit the poorer emigrants into the barrack rooms, by which a great charge which would have otherwise arisen from rent has been saved and the charity greatly extended. Indeed, without possessing an asylum for the destitute emigrants the labor of the association would be greatly circumscribed, or perhaps rendered inefficient. The society has much pleasure in seeing since its establishment several institutions of a similar kind growing up in different parts of the province, by which the stranger finds in all places persons eager to instruct, comfort and relieve him. In various ways many remarkable assistance is given to emigrants. Procuring work to such as are able to labor, affording medical attendance to the sick and supplies of provisions to the destitute either while unable to labor or till labor can be procured, and to all much good advice and information respecting the country, their arrangements and objects.

SUBJECTS FOR CONGRATULATION

It is pleasing to remark that many have acknowledged the active benevolence of this association, by which their distresses have been so much diminished, and the disappointments and privations of a voluntary exile, deeply felt on their first arrival, so greatly softened. Indeed, many benefits may be conferred upon the stranger at little or no sacrifice on the part of the old inhabitants, and the performance of the acts of such kindness will be a lasting source of gratification.

Many severe cases of distress, which have been relieved, might have been noticed were incitements necessary to induce the members of this association to continue their support, but it is presumed that a simple review of the extent of their labors contained in the annexed abstracts from the tables furnished by the commissionary and barrack master will be amply sufficient. It was then resolved that the thanks of this society be given to Mr. Billings for his kind and unremitting attention to the objects of the society; also to Doctor Duncanson, who has paid the same kind and unremitting attention to the sick strangers, and received many of them into his hospital at the request of the society; also to Mr. Hartney, barrack master, for his ready attention at all hours to the newly arrived emigrants, and for his exertion for preparing the accommodation for those committed to his care for the society. Also to William Allan, treasurer, and to the secretary.

Resolved, that the annual meeting and dinner of the society shall in future be on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

James FitzGibbon, secretary.

Abstracts from the tables of the Deputy Assistant Cm.-General, showing the total number of families received and of rations issued during the year ending 30th November, 1822:

Number of rations 7,898 5-6
Number of families relieved 215

Amount Halifax currency, £77 13s. 10¾d.

Return of emigrants in barracks:

Men	28
Women	26
Boys	44
Girls	43
Total	141

An appropriation has likewise been made by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of a very considerable quantity of condemned bedding for the strangers, which has been found most seasonable, not merely to those who have not yet gone on their land, but to many who have been settled for some time, the supplies of those articles which they brought from home having, in many instances, been worn out, and, in others, sold to bear their expenses, before they arrived at the seat of Government.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY BANQUET.

The first published report of the St. Andrew's day celebration is given in this issue:—

St. Andrew's Day—The Sons of St. Andrew, residing in York celebrated the anniversary of the Saint by giving a dinner to the principal gentlemen of the place on the 30th ult. The company, consisting of nearly forty persons, sat down to an elegant dinner at Forest's Hotel, about six o'clock, the Venerable Chief Justice Scott in the chair, having the Hon. Chief Justice Powell and the Hon. James Baby on the left and right hands.

The duty of performing the honors of the day devolved on the Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, which he performed in a masterly style; indeed, the convivial talents which he displayed and his unremitting attention to the comfort and accommodation of the guests diffused great pleasure round the table, and added much to the good humor with which the evening was passed. Being Saturday, the company separated at an early hour.

The following toasts were given by the vice-president in a dignified and impressive manner, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm—

1—The King, may he long live to reign over a happy and united people—four times four, standing.

2—The Duke of York and the other branches of the Royal Family—three times three, standing.

3—Scotland, the Day we Celebrate—three times three, standing.

4—His Excellency Sir P. Maitland and the land we live in—three times three, standing.

5—The Governor-in-chief and our Sister Provinces in North America.

6—The British Constitution, the best inheritance we derive from our ancestors—may it be transmitted unimpaired to our latest posterity.

7—The Army and Navy, whose discipline and valor have carried military glory to a height unparalleled since the best days of Greece and Rome.

8—The immortal memory of Bruce and Wallace, the heroes and patriots, who successfully fought and bled for the liberty and independence of our country.

9—The immortal memory of General Brock, the saviour of Upper Canada—in solemn silence.

10—Our brethren—the Sons of St. George and St. Patrick, may our national distinction be such as only tend to promote the honor of our sovereign, the general good of the empire, and the union and harmony of society.

11—Lady Sarah Maitland, and the Fair of Upper Canada, at once the example, the incentive and the reward of our meritorious actions—three times three, standing.

12—His Majesty's Ministers, who by their wisdom and ability have conferred additional lustre on the British name.

13—Success to the Agriculture and the Commerce of Upper Canada.

14—The Attorney-General of Upper Canada.

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, December 19, 1822.—No. 36.

THE YORK ALMANAC.

A further announcement is made concerning the York Almanac.

"The York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada for 1823 is in regular progress for publication, 72 pages being already printed; but from the voluminous nature of this undertaking (which is on a much more extensive scale than what is

usual in works of this kind) and a press of other business in the office it is feared the volume will not be completed before the end of the present year.

"It has been thought right to give this public notice, in order to prevent disappointment to those numerous friends of the undertaking who are waiting for it. The work will form a volume in cr. 8vo. of about 200 pages and the editor hopes it will be found useful to all classes of persons in the country.

"Price—2s 6d stitched in paper cover; 4s. bound in red; 5s. on fine paper and bound in red.

"Applications for copies to be made to any of the agents for this paper, or at the U. C. Gazette Office, York."

A former issue recorded the marriage of a bride of twenty-one years to a bridegroom of seventy-four. In this issue the case is reversed. A notice reads:

"Married, by the Rev. J. Thompson, in Cavan, Mr. Nicholas Passmore, aged 21 years, to Mrs. Mealy, many years an eminent accoucher, aged 71 years."

Vol. II.—Gazette and Weekly Register.
January 2nd, 1823.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The York Sunday School Union was prospering and more books were required. The Rev. Mr. Harris announces that:

"The annual meeting of the York branch of the Sunday School Union Society was held last week. The officers were chosen for the year ensuing. Books from the Sunday School Union Society in England have been received to the amount of the last year's subscription, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Jesse Ketchum, the treasurer. The society returns thanks to those kind friends who have contributed towards increasing their funds and finding it necessary to send to England for more books it is to be hoped that all friendly to Sunday schools will give according to the importance of the object. By order of the society, J. Harris, secretary, York, 31st December, 1822."

Rev. James Harris of Belfast, Ireland, organized in 1820 the first Presbyterian congregation (Knox church) in York (Toronto). Jesse Ketchum gave the land on which the church was built, and in 1822 Knox church, which faced on Hospital (Richmond) street, was opened. Mr. Harris officiated as pastor until 1843.

STAGE FROM YORK TO KINGSTON

The issue also contains the first notice of a regular stage line during the winter from York to Kingston, via the Kingston road:

"Stage Notice—J. Powers respectfully informs the public in general that he will run a stage on the road between York and Kingston during the sleighing season, and that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands. Darlington, Jan. 6, 1823."

NIAGARA STEAMER SOLD.

The packet that plied between York and Niagara was to be sold. Probably the advent of the steamer Frontenac and other steam vessels had brought about this result:—

"Auction. — Fifty shares or three-quarters and two sixty-fourths of that superior vessel, The Richmond Packet, will be positively sold by auction in the town of York, on Saturday the 25th instant, together with all her tackle, apparel, stores and furniture. An inventory of which may be seen on application of R. Coleman, Esq., York, or Mr. Edward Oates, Niagara, N.B.—Terms of sale one-third down, the remainder by two equal payments at three and six months, with approved indorsers. York, Jan. 6, 1823."

Weekly Register, January 16th, 1823.

This will interest modern money brokers and bankers:

"The subscriber (agent for the Bank of Canada) will give four per cent. premium for British gold, two and one-half to three per cent. for other gold. Bills of exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at 10 per cent. premium. States with approved indorsers will be taken at par. Private drafts on the Lower Province or in the United Commissariat drafts at ten days will also be taken. R. G. Anderson, York

7th October, 1822."

This is another original notice by the publisher. The supply of paper had run out, so the subscribers had to wait for the index to the Register:—

"Notice.—The subscribers to the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register are respectfully informed that a title and copious index for the first volume will be worked off and sent to them gratis as soon as an anticipated supply of paper, for which the editor is waiting, arrives. U. C. Gazette Office, January 8, 1823."

Weekly Register, January 23rd, 1823.

"Notice—The subscribers to the Upper Canada Gazette and Weekly Register are respectively informed that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscription half-yearly in advance, according to the original conditions of this paper (which have but in a few instances been attended to) the editor has resolved on lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (postage included), to those subscribers who are punctual in the half-yearly payments in advance by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of the one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half-yearly in advance. The editor pledges himself that no defalcation as to the quantum of matter shall be experienced in consequence of this abatement in the terms."

He also says: "The Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada is nearly completed," and that "many of the subscribers are not perhaps aware that the postage on each newspaper amounts annually on an average to four shillings, which must be paid quarterly by the editor, whether he receives the money or not."

The postage at the rate of 1913 would be two cents.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, January 30th, 1823.

John Beikie, Major, West York Militia, U.C., donated £1 3s. 4d. towards the erection of the Monumental Trophy in honor of his late Majesty King George III.

Extract of a letter dated Amherstburg, U.C., December, 1822:

"There has ben some stir this winter in consequence of the tobacco trade. Next spring I think there will not be less than one hundred hogsheads shipped from hence. The Lower Canada merchants will soon have to find us other markets than Montreal and Quebec, for the quantity will increase at least tenfold the year after."

The information contained in the above extract is very important, and comes from an authentic source. The tobacco is said to be even of a better quality than Virginian, and will probably soon become another valuable staple in the commerce of his Majesty's North American colonies. To lessen the expense of bringing it to market, a canal communication between the Lakes Erie and Ontario is requisite. We are happy to observe that this subject begins now to excite the public attention, and we trust it will not be lost sight of until fully accomplished. A practicable water communication by way of the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes would speedly develop the vast commercial resources of Upper Canada and augment the demand for British manufacturers in remote parts of America, now rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Perhaps no country in the world is favored with such natural facilities for a great inland navigation as the Canadas, and certainly no country offers greater inducements for the investment of stock to be applied to the removal of such obstructions that exist.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, February 6th, 1823.

The Register of this week records the birth of the first triplets in York—the children of Mr. Francis Lee, of Yonge street. The notice reads:

Birth—On Sunday last Mrs. Lee, wife of Francis Lee, of Yonge street, of three fine children, two boys and a girl.

February 27th, 1823.

"On Sunday, the 9th of February, 1823, divine service was performed for the first time in the Episcopal church

recently erected at Adolphustown, by the Rev. Job Deacon, hereunto appointed, when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Honorable O'Kill Stewart, Archdeacon of York, from the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of the Prophet Malachi, to a numerous congregation. The trustees take this occasion to express their grateful acknowledgments for the many liberal contributions which they have received from many different parts of the province. This assistance has enabled them to carry their designs into no tardy execution and they have a confidence that such benevolent donations will be amply repaid by the satisfaction arising from the knowledge in their instrumentality in establishing a place for the worship and praise of an Omnipotent and Merciful God."

There are some inaccuracies in this paragraph. The Rev. George O'Kill Stuart—not Stewart—was not in 1823 Archdeacon of York. An arrangement had been made whereby Upper Canada was to be divided into two Archdeaconries, that of Kingston and York. The latter was promised to Dr. Strachan, the former being assigned to Rev. O'Kill Stuart. But it was not until 28th June, 1827, that the Bishop of Quebec was advised by the Colonial Secretary, that the Letters Patent authorizing this division, were issued.

Weekly Register, June 19th, 1823.

YORK SUBSCRIPTION BRIDGES.

On Friday evening last, pursuant to public notice given in the U.C. Gazette, a meeting of the subscribers and other inhabitants of the town of York was held at the house of Mr. Phair, in the Market place, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the circumstances by which the Engineer has been placed by constructing a bridge (the charges of which were to have been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions) over the mouth of the River Don, when the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—

That Mr. Edward Angell being duly appointed as Engineer to construct a bridge over the mouth of the River Don, according to a plan and estimate submitted to, and approved and signed by, a committee at a former meeting of the subscribers held at the Mansion House Hotel in the town of York, and, having conducted himself in everything relating thereto with skill and attention, is honorably entitled to the further protection and support of the subscribers and of the inhabitants of the town generally, the funds already contributed being wholly inadequate to meet the exigencies of the undertaking;

That a committee be again appointed to examine into the present state and progress of the building and to take into consideration the circumstances in which the Engineer has been unexpectedly [illegible] by a failure in the amount of the first subscription, and that a second subscription be forthwith solicited from all classes of persons, and that a report of the measures adopted be laid before an early subsequent meeting, in order that the bridge may be finished with all possible despatch.

That the following gentlemen constitute the said committee, namely, Henry J. Boulton, Esq., Solicitor-General; S. Heward, Esq., Charles Small Esq., and Allan McNabb, Esq.

That the committee have been requested to draw up a memorial setting forth a claim which the inhabitants of York conceive they are entitled to urge in consequence of the operations with the [illegible] war with the United States of [illegible]rica, by which their former bridges over the Don were destroyed, and that the same be laid before the Commissioners lately appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, under an act of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, to enquire into and pay the losses sustained by sufferers on that occasion.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Angell for his unremitting attention in constructing the present bridge under the many inconveniences and disappointments with which he has had to contend, having embarked solely with the subscribers, in the fullest confidence of being defended from all pecuniary loss, without taking into account any recompense at all for his own personal services, which have displayed much talent.

That this meeting be adjourned until Friday evening next, at seven

o'clock, when it is to be hoped the committee will be able to report progress.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Charles Forthergill, Esquire, for his gentlemanly and impartial conduct in the chair and for his exertions in promoting the welfare of all concerned.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, June 13th, 1823.

NEW JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

Upper Canada Gazette, June 26th, 1823. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the building and completing a jail and court house in the town of York agreeably to a plan. Elevation, and specifications to be seen at the said office. Persons desirous of contracting for erecting the buildings to give in their proposals and estimates on or before Tuesday, the first day of July next, ensuing.

Also, proposals will be received at the said office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the sinking of a well, stoning and fixing a pump therein, in the most approved manner at the market square in the said town for the convenience of the public. Those persons desirous of contracting for the same will also give in their proposals on or before Tuesday, the said first ensuing. By order of the court, S. Howard, Clerk of the Peace, office of the Clerk of the Peace, York, 5th June, 1823. In 1824 the second jail in York was erected. It was a substantial, plain, two-storey brick building, situated about thirty feet from Toronto street, a little distance back from King, at what would now (1913) be nearly the corner of Toronto and Court streets. Directly across a vacant lot, eastward, subsequently known as Court House Square, and relatively in the same position with regard to King and Church streets, the court house was built. In architecture it was precisely like the jail.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, July 3rd, 1823.

The Register gives this week the first notice of the sale of a large quantity of Canadian tobacco. The paragraph is re-published from the Canadian colonial newspaper, which was published in New York.

"It is with indescribable pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. D. Fisher in our paper of this day, wherein 10 hogsheads of Upper Canada leaf tobacco are mentioned as being safe. This, we believe, is the first public notice of so large a quantity of that article, the growth of Canada, being advertised, but we trust very few seasons will pass before we shall not have only a sufficient quantity for our own consumption, but also to be able to export to Great Britain, where we hope encouragement will be given to the produce of her colonies in preference to that of foreign states. The culture of this plant will be of incalculable advantage to this country, and it is to be wished that every attention may be paid to the production of an article of such universal consumption."—Can. Courant.

A steamer plying below Montreal was burned this month. The paragraph concerning it reads:

"The De Salaberry steamboat has been totally consumed by fire on her way from Quebec to Chambly; several lives and property to a large amount were lost. The fire was occasioned by some wood being placed too near the boilers. No blame is attached, to the captain, who is a great pecuniary sufferer."

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, July 24, 1823.

The Register of this week contains an account of the 12th of July celebration thus:—

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

"The members of the Loyal Orange Lodge assembled at their lodge rooms on Saturday, the 12th inst., in order to celebrate the anniversary of King William the Third, Prince of Orange. At two o'clock they proceeded to church, accompanied by the band of the East York militia, where a most excellent, edifying and instructive sermon was preached on the occasion by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan. Then they returned to their lodge room, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr.

Phair in his acustomed good style. The utmost decorum and conviviality prevailed.

"King George the Fourth — Four times three.

"The Memory of our late Sovereign —Silence.

"The Duke of York and the Army—Three times three.

"The Duke of York's March.

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy — Three times three; Rule Britannia.

"The Duke of Wellington — Three times three; St. Patrick's Day.

"The Memory of the late Duke of Richmond—Silence.

"Sir Peregrine Maitland — Three times three; British Grenadiers.

"The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan-Three times three; an anthem.

"The Militia of Upper Canada — Three times three; York Quickstep."

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, September 18th, 1823.

This extraordinary story is found in the Register of this week:—

REMARKABLE CASE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, to the editor of the Upper Canada Herald, dated York, August 13th, 1825:—

"John Hawn lived near the Humber, he had a favorite dog, which for some days was noticed to grow sickly and his body swelled by degrees and at last he refused all kinds of food. The swelling increased, and something appeared to be moving in his inside. In a few days after this the dog died and was opened in the presence of several persons whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. Within the body were found six large snakes, alive, from 4 to to 6 feet in length, and part of an old one which had grown to an uncommon size—about one-half of the latter was in a state of putrefication. I am also assured that they collected from the dog's entrails as many eggs in a mass as would have filled the crown of a hat. The live snakes which resembled long pieces of flesh, did not attempt to escape, but twisted themselves together and so were killed. I much regret, that I was not on the spot or I might have given you a more accurate statement, so much however, for the matter of fact which I hope may attract the attention of the curious and be the means of calling forth some observation of naturalists on this most subtle of reptiles, the snake. How the old one enter of the dog I leave for elucidation as I must confess that circumstances so peculiar baffle all conjecture on my own part."

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register October 30th, 1823.

The Register of this week contains an announcement of the installation of the Hon. William McGillivray as Provincial Grand Master of the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada. Mr. William McGillivray was the brother of Mr. Simon McGillivray, one of the founders of the North-west Company.

MASONRY IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 11th.—On Wednesday last the Hon. Wm. McGillivray was installed Grand Master for the District of Montreal, after which ceremony a Masonic sermon was preached in the Protestant Episcopal church by the Rev. B. B. Stephens, M.A. A collection was made, which amounted to £50 0s. 6., which was presented to the Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register December 11th, 1823.

Meetings from time to time had been held in connection with the York Sunday School Union Society. Rev. Jas. Harris, pastor of Knox Church, was secretary, and Jesse Ketchum treasurer, and the librarian was Mr. R McPhail, a book-seller and binder, who belonged at a later date to the firm of Drewer and McPhail on King street east, the south-east corner of what is now Leader Lane.

THE WELLAND CANAL PROJECT.

There is also published the first public announcement in connection with the proposal to build the Welland Canal, which, through the indefatigable efforts and labor of Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt in connection with the scheme, became an accomplished fact The locks of the canal were passed on

30th November, 1829, just five years from the commencement of the important work.

Public Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next session of Parliament to incorporate a company for the purpose of connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario by a canal capable of carrying boats of from twenty to forty tons burden by the following route: To commence at Chippawa, ten miles above the mouth of that creek on the farm of John Brown; thence to the head of the middle branch of the Twelve Mile Creek at G. Vanderbarracks'; from thence to John Decoe's, passing over to the west branch of the Twelve Mile Creek on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario. From the Chippawa to Grand River, either from the forks of the Chippawa through the marsh or from Oswego, whichever may prove most advantageous—and for the erection of machinery for hydraulic purposes on the entire route.

(Signed) George Keefer, J. Northrup, Thomas Merritt, William Chisholm, Joseph Smith, Paul Shipman, George Adams, John Decoe, Wm. H. Merritt.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, October 2nd, 1823.

MASONRY IN YORK.

The Royal Arch Lodge, No. 16, A. F. and A. M., was the lodge that on 24th May, 1800, succeeded Rawdon Lodge, which had been warranted for York in 1792. The English warrant was surrendered to England, and a new charter received from R. W. Bro. Jarvis.

Masonic Notice.—The brethren, members of Lodge No. 16, York, are desired to attend at the lodge on Monday, the 16th of October, at six o'clock p.m., on very particular business. T. Wallis, secretary.

N.B.—The regular meetings of the lodge are on the Mondays preceding every full moon, except there be two full moons in one month; then the lodge is ruled by the first.

If the moon happens to be full on the Monday the lodge meets on that day.

York, 29th Sept., 1823.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, October 9th, 1823.

A SON TO LADY MAITLAND

The birth notice of a son to Sir Peregrine Maitland is given in this issue:

Birth—At the "Cottage," near Stamford, on the 27th of September, Lady Sarah Maitland, of a son.

The "Cottage," near Stamford, was the summer residence of Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. It was situated in one of the prettiest spots of the township.

INTEREST TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To the Public—It may be gratifying to friends of Sabbath schools to hear that a society has been formed in York for the purpose of establishing a library for the use of the different Sunday schools in this town, and likewise to give all those who are disposed to subscribe an opportunity to read ne wand interesting publications of a moral and religious nature. The Rev. Mr. Harris is the secretary, and Mr. Jesse Ketchum the treasurer of this and the Sunday School Union Society. Should any person wish to examine the constitution and plan on which those institutions are conducted, they can call on either of the above mentioned gentlemen or upon Mr. McPhail, who is appointed librarian. That the public may be disposed to assist those and all other benevolent institutions is the fervent prayer of their humble servant. T. Osgood, agent for the above institution.

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, Nov. 21st, 1823.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

This issue also contains an account of the second meeting of the Society of Friends for Strangers, Dr. Strachan and Col. James Fitzgibbon and Mr. William Allan were active workers in this cause. The report reads:

At the annual meeting of the Society of Friends to the Strangers in Distress, held on Saturday, the 6th instant, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan in the chair,

The following report of the secretary was received and adopted: In reviewing the transactions of this in-

stitution for the last year there is nothing new or extraordinary to report to this meeting. Subscriptions amounting to one hundred and twelve pounds seven shillings and ninepence have been received by the treasurer, and the expenditure has amounted to one hundred and twenty-eight pounds one shilling and eleven pence, leaving a balance due to that officer of fifteen pounds fourteen shillings and twopence. Of the money expended the sum of seventy-nine pounds twelve shillings and eleven pence has been paid to the Deputy Assistant Commissary General for Rations, issued under the direction of that officer, amounting in number to six thousand two hundred and fifty. Although the secretary does not think it necessary to report in detail the objects who have received relief nor the amount thereof afforded to each, it is incumbent upon him to state for the satisfaction of the contributors to the institution that great and lasting good has been done through its means, indeed much more than could be possibly expected from the sum expended had it been distributed in money. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor being pleased to continue his permission to the barracks master to receive the most of the indigent of the emigrants into the spare barrack rooms, and his sanction to the deputy assistant commissary-general to continue the issue of rations, the means and exertions of the society, afford in consequence infinitely more relief than could under ordinary circumstances be extended to the interesting objects of this institution. His Excellency has also been pleased to order fifteen sets of condemned barracks bedding to be placed at the disposal of the society which have been distributed to the most of the destitute emigrants during the last month, a donation which has proved a most seasonable relief. Nothing could more pleasingly incite to continued exertion, if incitement were wanting, than to witness such extensive benefits bestowed upon the suffering strangers coming to make their future home in our province and who add continually to our population, to our products, and to our comforts. In short the distresses and the wants of every deserving object reported to the society have been either relieved or mitigated. All of which is humbly submitted, James Fitzgibbon, Secretary."

"The treasurer's accounts were submitted to a committee for examination and were reported to be correct. It was resolved that the thanks of the society be given to Doctor Lamond for his care of the sick emigrants received by him into his hospital at the request of the society. That the thanks of the society be given to Mr. Billings for his kind and continual attention to the objects of the society.

"That the thanks of the society be given to the treasurer, Wm. Allan, Esq., for his unwearied attention to the duties of his office and exertions to promote the objects of the society. That the thanks of the society be given to the secretary for his able report. That the thanks of the society be given to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master."

U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register, January 29th, 1824.

YORK AND NIAGARA MAILS.

This is an early post-office notice issued by the Post Master of York. The route was by land to the head of the lake, through Ancaster and thence east to Niagara.

Notice.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 5th day of March ensuing, for carrying the mail (for the term of one year) commencing on the 6th of April next, between York and Niagara via Ancaster. The mails are made up here on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday and must be delivered at Niagara on Wednesday and Saturday following and within the same period returning. No proposals will be received unless the names of two responsible persons are sureties for the due performance of the contract are specified in the proposal. Any further particulars may be known on application to John Crooks, Esquire, Postmaster, Niagara, or to the subscriber, William Allan, P.M.. York 21st, January, 1824.

The first postmaster of York was William Willcocks, who resigned in 1801. He was succeeded by D. McLean. Mr. (Hon.) Wm. Allan followed the latter in 1816, retaining the position until 1827.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, March 4th, 1824.—No. 10.

One of the early settlers of York was Mr. John Scadding, the father of the late Rev. Dr. Scadding. He was manager of Wolford, the Simcoe estate in Devon, came to Upper Canada in 1792, and resided east of the Don on what is known as the Scadding farm. He met his death by an accident and the Register gives an account of it as follows:—

"MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT."

"York, March 1st.—The account we have heard of this melancholy occurrence is as follows:—This afternoon while Mr. Scadding was returning to his house, in the vicinity of this town, having occasion to visit, on his way some workmen, who were felling trees on his grounds, he was in the act of giving some directions, when the tree under which he stood, being nearly chopped through, suddenly fell and before he could get out of the way, unfortunately struck him, it is said he was shockingly bruised, and in spite of every effort to save him, expired in a short time. The deceased was one of the very earliest settlers in York having come over with General Simcoe. He was highly and justly respected by all who knew him, and has left a widow and three promising boys to lament his fate."

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette. Thursday, March 18th, 1824.—No. 12.

FIRST THEATRE PERFORMANCE IN YORK.

The Register gives an account of the second performance of the Canadian Amateurs at the "Little Theatre" at the New Market. The location was on the West Market Square, the rear part of Franks Hotel.

"The second performance of the Canadian Gentlemen Amateurs took place last Saturday at the Little Theatre of Mr. Rey, New Market. The very favorable account of their first representation prepared us to hear of the increased satisfaction which their future efforts would give. The performance of Saturday obtained the highest praise. The different parts were alloted with discrimination, and were supported with great effect. The character of Crispin in the play, and Mirebelan in the after piece, appeared to have been sustained with peculiar talents, as were those of Argante, Gerente, Scopin, and Sylvestre in his character of a Spadassin in the latter. The exertions of the whole Amateurs, indeed merit the greatest applause, and combining so interesting an amusement with the beneficent views of charity adds still greater interest to their talents and public feeling."

This is the first printed announcement of a theatre company for York. The Register says:

"Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have arrived in our town by the Kingston Packet on Thursday evening last. We understand Mr. T. has procured a respectable company and intends during the winter to remain amongst us. From the preparations already making at Mr. Schofield's we believe Mr. T. intends offering worthy of the attention of the lovers of the drama.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, April 29th, 1824.—No. 18.

BUILDING OF THE NEW GAOL AND COURT HOUSE.

The foundation stone of the new gaol and court house was laid in April, 1824, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. The editor was curious to know why the stone was laid in the south-east corner instead of the north-east. There must have been quite a number in York at this time who could have told him. St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons was then open:

"On Saturday, the 24th inst., his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his staff, was met by the honourable the Members of the Executive Council, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the Gentlemen of the Bar, with the magistrates and the principal inhabitants of York, in procession, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new gaol and court house to be erected in this town. A sovereign and a half sovereign of gold. Court of King's Bench, and the Gentleman of the Bar, with the magistrates and the principal inhabitants of York, in procession, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone

of the new gaol and court house to be erected in this town. A sovereign and a half sovereign of gold, and several coins of silver and copper of the present reign, together with some newspapers and other memorials of the present day, were deposited in the cavity of the stone, over which a plate of copper bearing an appropriate inscription, was placed, and after his Excellency had given the first blow with a hammer handed for the purpose, the ceremony concluded with several hearty cheers from all whom were present. If the question were of any real importance we might have the curiosity to enquire why the deposit was made in the south-east corner of the building.

The tobacco trade was progressing in Essex County, and the Registrar refers to a letter from Amherstburg, which is commented upon by the editor.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY BANQUET.

"Friday last being the anniversary of the Festival of St. George, and the day appointed for the celebration of the birth of our beloved sovereign, the First East and the First West York Regiments of Militia, together with Captain George Denison's troop of cavalry, mustered in considerable strength on parade and went through various evolutions with great credit to themselves, and as we understand, much to the satisfaction of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, who, notwithstanding a heavy, and incessant rain during the whole period of exercise, was early upon the ground, braving the inclemency of the weather.

"At two o'clock his Excellency held a levee at the Government House, and

"In the evening a splendid ball and supper was given at Thompson's Hotel, by the officers of the First and Second East, and the First West York Regiments of Militia, to which the principal families in the neighborhood were invited, and which was very numerously attended, nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen being present. The ball-room was decorated with uncommon taste, British ensigns surmounted by laurels, and having large stars formed by bayonets, with lamps in the centre, at stated distances, entirely covered the walls, whilst an emblematic design, having the Royal Arms in the centre—which was painted for the occasion—covered the floor; the music was excellent, and all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis being present, the tout being ensemble was truly brilliant.

"The supper was of a character and was served up in a style equally elegant and creditable to those who had the management of that department. In the course of the evening, which was spent with the utmost harmony and conviviality, the following toasts were given:—

"1. 'The King; long may he live, the beloved Monarch of a free and loyal people'—four times four.

"Tune—'God Save the King.'

"2. 'The Duke of York and the Army — He the soldier's friend, they the terror of our enemies and the admiration of all nations'—three times three.

"Tune—'The Duke of York's March.'

"'3. 'The Duke of Clarence and the Invincible Bulwarks of British Liberty'—three times three.

"'Tune—'Rule, Britannia.'

"4. 'His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland — May his services to his country meet their just reward, and the blessings of the people of Upper Canada ever attend him'—three times three.

"Tune—'British Grenadiers.'

"5. 'The Immortal Memory of the lamented Sir Isaac Brock, who gloriously fell in the defence of the Province and whose gallantry and zealous devotion to his country commands the applause, as his fate excites, the sympathetic tear, of all who appreciate a hero's worth.'

In solemn silence.

"6. 'His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of British North America — May the administration of the Government meet the approbation of his Sovereign, and prove as beeficial as he could wish to our sister province, and may a prosperous voyage attend his approaching return to his native land.' —three times three.

"Tune—'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled, etc., etc.'

"7. The memory of the most noble, the late Duke of Richmond.

"'In solemn silence.'"

"8. 'Our Brethren of the Militia of Upper Canada, may they never forget former deeds, and ever remember what they owe to themselves when their liberties are invaded.'

"9. 'Lady Sarah Maitland and the Ladies of Upper Canada.'

"Tune, 'Green grow the rushes O.'

"After which his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland proposed 10. 'The first and second East York, and the first West York Militia, three times three.

"Tune, 'York Quickstep.'

"Several volunteer toasts of merit were given by the company and drank with enthusiasm. We have only to add that it is impossible for anything to have been better managed, and great credit is due to the stewards.

"Bidding alike those who tripped the light fantastic toe, or those who quaffed the soul's inspiring cup, reluctantly to separate. We cannot better conclude this article, than by the following lines, written on the occasion by a gentleman well-known for his poetic talent, who was present.

"Yes, 'twas the gleam of the pleasures of yore
That awakened my soul to its feeling;
'Twas the enchantment of beauty and music once more
O'er my senses delciously stealing—

Though gloomy my fortune of late,
Yet some little sunshine there's in it,
And I thankfully bow to Dame Fate
For affording this exquisite minute.

—"ROSEHARP."

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 27th, 1824.—No. 22.

THE BURLINGTON CANAL.

This is the first notice of tenders for the construction of the Burlington Canal:—

Notice for Contract.—Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario. Proposals addressed to the undersigned will be received till the 1st of June next, from such persons as may be desirous of contracting for the whole or any part of this work; on which day contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; plans, sections, elevations and specifications of the work may be seen upon application to any of the Commisioners of Engineers. Thomas Clarke, Stamford; James Crooks, West Flamboro; Manuel Overfield, Dundas; William Chisholm, Nelson; John Wilson, Saltfleet; Francis Hall, Queenston, Engineer, April 26th, 1824.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 24th, 1824.—No. 26.

Mr. J. Matthews was a candidate for election to Parliament in the Middlesex district. His final address was brief and to the point. He advertises in the Register—

"Lobe, 10th June, 1824.—Men of Middlesex—On the day of election I shall be at my post, ready and determined (if called upon by you) to serve you faithfully. J. Matthews."

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 8th, 1824.—No. 28.

TIMBER REQUIRED.

The Burlington Canal was being built and timber was required, hence this anouncement—

"Timber wanted at Burlington Beach—Offers will be received until the 10th day of July next by the contractor at Burlington Beach, also by Francis Hall, engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works, the following quantities of round and square timber—59,000 lineal feet of white oak timber, foot square, in length varying from 22 to 32 feet; 37,400 lineal feet of pine timber, 12 inches in diameter, in length varying from 12 to 33 feet. Burlington Beach, June 22nd, 1824."

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 15th, 1824.—No. 29.

JULY 12TH CELEBRATION.

The 12th of July celebration was held as usual, but the report in the Register this year is rather condensed:

On Monday, the 12th inst., a very

numerous and respectable body of Orangemen, amounting to several hundreds, entered York in procession to celebrate their annual festivities, which was done in a manner highly creditable to themselves and which could give offence to no one. We have been favored with the sight of some important resolutions to be signed by the heads of the lodges then present, holding forth the hand of good-will and reconciliation to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in this province, which cannot fail to be productive of the happiest results.

NEW STEAMER NIAGARA ROUTE.

The following is a prospectus of a steamboat to be built to ply between York and Niagara:

"Notice. The plan and estimates of the steam boat, to be built by Mr. Amos S. Roberts, about one hundred tons burden, intended to ply between this port and Niagara, may be seen at this office. Her engine is intended to be 25 horse power. The whole cost is estimated to be two thousand two hundred and five pounds currency. She is to be built by stock made up of shares of twenty-five pounds each. A few shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this office and at the office of the Niagara Gleaner, where estimates and conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become stockholders. Gazette office, August 26, 1824.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1824.—No. 36.

The following is a report of the opening of the Lachine Canal, which took place in this month:

OPENING OF LACHINE CANAL.

"On Saturday, the 14th inst., the first canal boat which has been seen in this province left the basin situate near Mr. Griffin's cottage, about one and one-half miles from this city, to proceed to Lachine on the Canal. The president of the Canal Board, the Hon. John Richardson, and the commissioners, attended by E. Watson, Esq., of Albany, were on board with a view of ascertaining the state of the canal and locks, preparatory to the admission of loaded boats. The day was remarkably fine. His Majesty's flag graced the stern of the boat, which is called the 'Jane,' and is constructed on a neat and novel plan, and calculated for passengers or for freight. By one of the gentlemen that sailed in the 'Jane' we are informed that the people along the canal, at every village and hamlet and at Lachine, evinced much joy in viewing the novel display, which will doubtless prove a stimulus to more extended operations in the canal line in this country. The Lachine Canal is nine miles long, and with the exception of three locks, each of six feet lift and twenty feet wide, built in the most substantial manner, thus surmounting 48 feet of rapids in the space of nine miles, a heretofore serious obstacle to our internal commerce. The other dimensions of the canal are 28 feet at the bottom and 48 feet at the surface, and it is to contain five feet of water. The bridges are all of a sufficient height, built in a solid manner of cedar (except at Lachine), where there is a beautiful cut stone bridge and supported knees, similar to those used in construction of vessels.

The opening of this our first specimen of artificial internal navigation forms an era in the history of the improvement of Canada. To look forward simply to the benefit which will arise out of this important work itself we are to take but a limited view of its results. A few years, we are convinced, will not only bring conviction to the minds of the people of the vast importance of this work, but will cause our Legislature, as well as the whole body of the community to feel an interest, hitherto unknown, in the extension and the multiplication of such works."

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, October 7th, 1824.—No. 41.

TALBOT'S THEATRICAL TROUPE.

This is a programme of the first theatrical performance in the town by Mr. Talbot's company. Mr. Phairs' assembly rooms were on the West Market Square:—

"Theatre York—This evening, October 7th, will be presented at Mr. Phairs' assembly rooms, Otway's celebrated tragedy of 'Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered'—

Piere .. .. Mr. Archold
Jaffre .... Mr. Talbot
Priuli .... Mr. Gilbert

Duke .... Mr. Trowbridge
Badamar ....Mr. Davis
Renault .... Mr. Gilbert
Conspirators.
Belvedera .. .. Mrs. Talbot

After the tragedy the following songs:

Comic Song — Cherry Cheek Patty.... .... ..Mr. Gilbert
Song ....Mr. Davis
Comic Song .... .. Mr. Talbot

The whole to conclude with a laughable farce of "Nature and Philosophy."

Brother Philip .... Mr. Archold
Ronaldo .... Mr. Gilbert
Colin, a youth who has never seen a woman ..Mrs. Talbot
Eliza .... Miss Allan
Gertrude .... Mrs. Archold

On Friday evening will be presented the much admirable comedy of "Animal Magnetism," with the laughable farce of the Irishman in London," together with a variety of comic songs, glees, etc., etc., as will appear in the bills.

N.B.—Mr. Archold, ever anxious to merit the esteem of his generous patrons, has in addition to the entertainments hitherto afforded engaged the York Band, which will attend each evening during his stay in York. Tickets to be had at the U. C. Gazette Office, at the bar of Mr. McPhair's tavern and at the Steam Boat Hotel. Boxes 3s. 9d. Back seats 2s. 6d. currency. Children half price. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Doors open at six o'clock and performance at seven precisely.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, October 21st, 1824.—No. 43.

In this month the re-interment of the late General Brock took place. The 13th of October was the anniversary of the battle of Queenston, and was selected as the day for the removal of the remains to the monument. The report reads:—

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON AND THE RE-INTERMENT OF THE MUCH LAMENTED MAJOR-GEN. SIR ISAAC BROCK.

There is something so grand and imposing in the spectacle of a nation's homage to departed worth, which calls for the exercise of so many interesting feelings and which awakens so much sublime contemplations, that we naturally seek to perpetuate the memory of the event so pregnant with instruction and so honorable to our species. It is a subject that in other and in older countries has frequently exercised the pens, and has called forth all the descriptive power of the ablest writers. But here it is now, and for the first time since we became a separate province have we seen a great public funeral procession of all ranks of people, to the amount of several thousands, bearing the remains of two lamented heroes to their last dwelling on earth, in the vaults of a grand national monument overtopping the loftiest heights of the most magnificent countries in the world. Yet it is not our purpose to follow the bombast and extravagances of some of our contemporaries, who seem to have exhausted all their tropes and figures, and exaggeration on this occasion, talking, like the famous O'Rourke, most wonderfully at large of those who were there and those that were not but rather to content ourselves with an outline of what we saw and know to be true, reserving a more minute account for a future occasion, and in another work. The 13th of October being the anniversary of the battle of Queenston and of the death of Brock, was judiciously chosen as the most proper day for the removal of the remains of General Brock, together with those of his general Aide de Camp Lieut.-Col. McDonnell, to the vaults prepared for their reception on Queenston Heights.

The weather was remarkably fine and before 10 o'clock a very large concourse of people from all parts of the country had assembled on the plains of Niagara in front of Fort St. George in a bastion in which the bodies had been deposited for twelve years. One hearse covered with black cloth and drawn by four black horses, each with a leader, contained both bodies.

Soon after 10 o'clock a lane was formed by the 1st and 4th Regiment of Lincoln militia, with their right on the gate of Fort George and their left extending along the road towards

Queenston — the ranks being about 40 paces distant from each other. Within this line was formed a guard of honor of the 76th Regiment of the parade order, having its left on the fort. As the hearse moved slowly from the fort to the sound of solemn music a detachment of Royal Artillery began to fire the salute of 19 guns and the guard of honor presented arms.

On moving forward, in ordinary time, the guard of honor broke into a column of eight divisions, with the right in front, and the procession took the following order:

A Staff Officer.

Subdivision of Grenadiers.

Band of Music.

Right Wing of 76th Regiment.

THE BODY.

A. D. C. to the Late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock.

Chief Mourners.

Relatives of the Late Colonel McDonell.

Commissioners for the Monument.

Heads of Public Department of the Civil Government, Judges,

Members of the Executive Council.

His Excellency and Suite.

Left Wing of the 76th Regiment.

Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations.

Officers of Militia not on duty, Junior Ranks first. Forward four deep.

Magistrates and Civilians.

With a long cavalcade of horsemen and carriages of almost every description. As the procession passed along the lane of militia the latter wheeled inwards by sub-divisions in succession as soon as its own front was clear, and followed the procession.

At a certain distance from Fort George the quick march was taken up and arms were sloped; the members of the procession then took their carriages, preserving as neatly as possible the order above mentioned, and the whole proceeded on the road towards Queenston.

It will be noticed that no account of the arrival of the remains is given.

Vol. III.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, November 18th, 1824.—No. 57.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had been across the lake at his summer home. Dr. Strachan had visited England. Both had returned, for the Register says: "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and family arrived on Friday last in the Richmond Packet from the cottage at Stamford. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan returned from his late visit to England via the United States by the same vessel."

The good old Frontenac steamer, the first on the lakes, one that had done good service, was to be sold at Kingston. No reason is given.

"Frontenac steamboat — Important sale—On Monday, the 10th day of January, 1825, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Government wharf at Kingston, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the steam vessel Frontenac, of 700 tons burden, with an engine of 50 horse-power (Bolton and Watt) together with anchors, cables, sails, rigging, cabin furniture, etc., etc. D. John Smith, treasurer. Kingston, 6th Dec., 1824.

The Frontenac was built at Finkle's Wharf, Ernestown in 1816, and her engine in England in 1817. It was expected she would run from Prescott to Queenston, but when ready for service it was found she drew about ten feet of water, which made it doubtful as to the safety of running her among the Thousand Islands. The trial was made and she ran upon a shoal near Alexander Bay. After that her trips were confined to the lake. Her engine was subsequently transferred to the new steamer Alciope, and her hulk set on fire and burned at Niagara by parties unknown. The second steamer Frontenac, was built at Niagara in 1841.

NEW SERIES BEGINS.

June 3rd, 1826, commences Volume I., No. 1, of the Upper Canada Gazette, and annexed to it is "The U. E. Loyalist." The editor makes the following announcement:

The new steamboat referred to in a previous issue was built on the Rouge River. The editor says:

"The arrangements we have decided upon, of publishing our paper on the same sheet with the Gazette, is one which, we hope, will meet with the approbation of our readers, when we state that in consequence of it, we have procured a larger sheet, and give nearly as much matter as if it had been separate. The appearance of our first number, as to the material, will, we trust, convince our patrons that our trouble has not been spared in this respect to render it acceptable. We shall at all times be happy to hear from our friends whose contributions to the support of the U. E. Loyalist are most respectfully solicited. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to our several agents for their attention to our wishes."

The new steamboat 'Canada' was towed into port this week by the 'Toronto' from the mouth of the river Rouge, where she was built during last winter. She will be shortly fitted up for intended route, which we understand will be from York and Niagara, round the head of the lake, and will add another to the increasing facilities of conveyance in Upper Canada, and a boat nearly ready for launching at Brockville."

The steamer Canada, 250 tons, was built by Capt. Hugh Richardson, subsequently harbormaster of Toronto, and others. She was a regular packet after the model of hulls and engines of steam packets running between England and France. During her existence, with the exception of one season, she ran between Toronto and Niagara. She finally ran ashore near Oswego and was broken up.

Under the same date there is the first announcement of a paper mill in the province.

The subscriber having in view the erection of a paper mill at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the public in supplying rags sufficient to keep the same in employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the papermakers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the province, which will be paid for either in money or paper as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this colony from the establishment of a paper mill are so obvious and so numerous that the subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of rags may be no object will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping the money among the colonists will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.

West Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.

N.B.—The editors of all newspapers within the province will please insert the above in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

Hon. James Crooks, the eldest of five brothers, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1778. He came to Canada about 1791, and settled at Niagara, where he carried on a large general mercantile business with a Mr. Muirhead, under the style of J. Crooks & Co. About 1822 he went to West Flamboro. He was captain in the 1st Regiment Lincoln Militia, and as lieutenant was at Queenston Heights. For some years he represented Niagara in the Parliament of Upper Canada, and subsequently served as a legislative councillor for twenty-five years.

He established at West Flamboro many branches of manufacturing business, his immediate locality being known as Crook's Hollow. He had in this place several mills, a tannery, foundry, and a general store. The Flamboro paper mill, at which it is said the first sheet of paper in Upper Canada was made, supplied for some years the entire wants of the community. He died in 1860.

Mr. Robert Stanton became the King's Printer in 1822. In the year 1826, he published the Gazette and instead of the Weekly Register, as a part of the paper he issued in its

place the U. E. Loyalist. He announces:

The U. E. Loyalist is published every Saturday afternoon on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by Robert Stanton, King street, York.

Terms — Twenty shillings currency per annum, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid in advance. An agent obtaining 6 subscribers has his own paper gratis; if he obtains 12 subscribers or more a commission of five per cent. is allowed upon the whole beside the paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings, and sixpence, half-penny every subsequent insertion. Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three-pence every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

No advertisements received after Friday noon.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, June 10th, 1826.—No. 2.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE.

Under the local news heading the U. E. Loyalist has the following items:

"We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival at this place of the headquarters' division of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. McGregor. They landed from the steamboat Fron ac yesterday morning and marched into the York garrison. The distinguished character of this fine regiment, and the honorable testimony which has been given of their uniformly correct and praiseworthy conduct wherever they have been stationed, affords the most perfect assurance that from the esteem in which they have so deservedly been held during a period of more than thirteen years service in Canada, their stay at this garrison will be rendered highly satisfactory to the inhabitants, and we should hope pleasant to themselves."

The steamer Frontenac must have been again in commission for "the detachment of the 76th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Grubbe, embarked on board the Frontenac yesterda on its destination to join the regimen at Montreal. Lieut. Grubbe takes wit him the cordial regard of the inhabi tants of York, and the exemplary con duct of the detachment under his com mand has been such as to merit fron them their best wishes for their futur prosperity."

Lieut., afterwards Capt., Grubbe, r sided in Barrie, Ont., and made in 18 the first view known of that pret northern town. The picture is ver rare, the only one of which there is any knowledge being in the J. Ros Robertson collection, Toronto Publ Library.

The arrival of the new militar chaplin is announced.

"The Rev. Mr. Hudson, militar chaplain, who accompanied the Lord Bishop from England, arrived here i the Queenstown on Tuesday last. M Hudson is appointed chaplain to th garrison at York."

Mr. (Rev. Joseph) Hudson resided i the dwelling, afterwards a store, still standing (1913), but altered, on th south-east corner of Queen and Simco streets. He was the first minister t wear the academical hood over th ordinary vestment in Toronto.

The trade between York and Niagara was growing—

"The steamboat Martha Ogden ar rived at this port on Wednesday, an is, we understand, to make a dail passage between York and Niagara during the remainder of the season. We are not informed at what particular hour she will leave each of those places."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, June 17th, 1826—No. 3.

The following notice appears concerning the "Martha Ogden." The Messrs. Meighan were the then lessees of Yonge street wharf, now owned by the R. & O. Company:

"Notice—The steamboat Martha Ogden," Andrew Estes, master, will p between York and Youngstown during the remainder of the season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once Hours of sailing, six o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon. To accommodate the public, he

hours of departure from each place will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given. This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given. Passenzers wishing to cross the River Niagara wil be sent over in a ferry boat free of charge. Cabin passage, two dollars; deck passage, one dollar. Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan. June 13th, 1826.

U. E. LOYALISTS.

In the paper of June 24th there is the following obituary of one of the U. E. Loyalists:—

"DIED.

"At his residence at Delaware, on the 15th inst., aged 65, Daniel Springer, Esquire, after a very short illness. He was taken the day before with severe convulsions, and after enduring 128 in succession, he expired. He had long been a respectable inhabitant, and an active and useful magistrate, and his loss will be sincerely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was one of the earliest settlers in this province, and a U. E. Loyalist. His steady and uniform attachment to his King and country is in strict unison with many other excellent traits in character.—June 24th, 1826."

The Springer family settled in Wentworth, and one of the name was County Registrar for many years.

Vol. 1.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, June 24th, 1826.—No. 4.

Under the local heading are the following items:—

The great improvement which has been made within a few years in the streets of the town reflects the highest credit on the York police. The whole extent of King street is well gravelled, and affords a good carriage road. Many others are under going the same process, and several are preparing for it by being first turnpiked and allowed time to settle. Some regulation with respect to the improvement of the sidewalks may be considered as necessary.

FIRST FIRE COMPANY FORMED.

We are happy to hear a number of spirited individuals are taking the necessary steps for forming themselves into a fire company, under the provisions of an act passed during the last session of Parliament. The necessity of such a company having been severely felt on former occasions, much praise is due to those who come forward to enroll themselves as the protectors of the property of their fellow-townsmen when visited by the most dreadful of all calamities.

Too much attention cannot be paid by the police of the town in their regulations for the preventions of fires, and particularly where the buildings are of wood. At the commencement of the winter season more especially, when stoves are put up, the greatest attention is necessary in the manner in which they are placed, and the observance of regulations which relate to them should be strictly enforced. In carrying such regulations in due effect much depends on the efficiency of the police officer. In the event of fire breaking out, the offer of a premium to the person who shall bring the first puncheon of water has been found of infinite service. Carters and others by this means are induced to exert themselves to be early on the spot, and an immediate supply of water is procured, the great essential on such occasions.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., arrived in town on Sunday morning, on board the Frontenac. On Tuesday his Excellency inspected the division of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. McGregor, and was pleased to express his approbation of the high state of discipline observed in the corps.

OPENING OF BURLINGTON CANAL.

His Excellency embarked on board the Queenstown on Thursday evening for Niagara, and will, we understand, proceed from thence by land to be present at the opening of the Burlington canal, which takes place to-day.

We regret to learn that Sergt. J. McDonald, of the band of the 70th Regiment, was unfortunately drowned on Thursday night last. The circumstances attending this accident, we are informed, are particularly distressing. Sergt. McDonald, it appears, was crossing the gangway from the wharf to the Queenstown, when a plunge was heard in the water, which

was mistaken for some person having fallen overboard, and someone calling out it was an officer of his own regiment he jumped into the water for the purpose of saving him. In this attempt, which was uncalled for, the night being dark and the confusion unavoidable on such occasions prevailing at the moment, before assistance could be rendered to him his own life was lost. His conduct, under the impression that his efforts might save the life of his officer, is highly creditable to his memory as a man and a soldier. Sergt. McDonald was much esteemed in his regiment, in which he had been a non-commissioned officer the last fourteen years.

"ADVOCATE" OFFICE WRECKED.

In having hitherto abstained from remark on the subject of a late occurrence in this town in the destruction of the Advocate Press, we have been actuated by motives which we think will, on due consideration, be considered as the proper ones which should influence a public press on such occasions.

A riot, or outrage, as it is called, takes place. Rumor with her thousand tongues gives the most contradictory acounts of the affair. In the meantime the party aggrieved appeals to the laws of his country for redress. The matter is represented by contemporary journals in the most aggravated manner, who, not content with giving a simple relation of the fact, and wilfully forgetting that the strong arm of the law, whose majesty has never been insulted with impunity, has taken cognizance of the affair, would nevertheless boldly and presumptuously compel the people—those who hereafter may be called upon, as the arbiters of justice between the parties, to prejudice the case. At the same time the most unjustifiable assertions are made use of, to prejudice the public mind in endeavoring to impress it with a belief that the outrage is countenanced and supported by official connivance. Under such circumstances we conceive it unnecessary for a press which would naught extenuate, or aught set down in malice, either on one hand to palliate a violation of law, or on the other to enter into a refutation of assertions, the utter worthlessness of which the good sense of the people will no doubt appreciate.

U. E. LOYALIST ON ITS DIGNITY.

We are told that by our silence we "appear to consider and treat the thing as unworthy of notice." In reply we can only say that it is not at the tribunal of the U. E. Loyalist, or any other public journal, that judgment is to be pronounced upon it. We have every confidence in those who are dispensers of justice in the land. To them the matter is referred—to them we leave it. It is at the tribunal of the laws of the country that tribunal where impartial injustice has ever been administered, that the solemn decision must be given, and in this instance, as we hope we shall in every other, we would be governed by the maxim, "If they have offended the laws of their country let him be answerable to the law for it." The Government, sensible of what is due to its own dignity, will, we have no doubt, at all times preserve it unsullied, however the weak attempts of bad men, and the unworthy insinuations of those who are themselves lost to every sense of true dignity, would attempt to tarnish its lustre.

In accordance with a preconcerted plan, a mob, for the most part connected with Government officials, entered the office of the Advocate on 8th June, 1826, for the purpose of destroying type and press. Three pages of the paper in type on the composing stones with a "form" of the Journals of the House, were broken up, and the face of the letter battered, in fact everything was either scattered about or broken. This act of destruction took place on a day that Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie of the Advocate was out of town.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 8th, 1826.—No. 6.

The following concerning the opening of the Burlington Canal is given:

"Opening of the Burlington Canal.—This ceremony took place on Saturday, the 1st inst., and the novelty of such [illegible] in Upper Canada attracted [illegible] number of people from different parts of the country. The Gore militia were called out and furnished a guard of honor, which received his

Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. The band of the 70th Regiment was also in attendance. His Excellency with the Canal Commissioners in a barge passed through the canal uniting the waters of Ontario with Burlington Lake. Two schooners then passed through the canal. His Excellency afterwards proceeded in company with the commisioners to Burlington Heights, where he was met by the magistracy of the inhabitants of the district of Gore, who presented his Excellency with a most dutiful and loyal address. The Canal Commissioners also presented his Excellency with an address on the occasion. The addresses and answers will be seen in the day's Gazette."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 15th, 1826.—No. 7.

The full account of the celebration at the opening of the Burlington Canal is given:—

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Saturday, the 1st of July, being the day appointed by the commissioners for the opening of the Burlington Bay Canal, and it being understood that the occasion was to be honored by the presence of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the militia of the district were ordered out, and two officers from each regiment were appointed by the respective colonels to constitute a committee to make preparations for the occasion. Under the directions of this committee of which Captain Mathew Crooks was chairman, and Mr John M. A. Cameron, secretary, every arrangement which the novelty and importance of the occasion demanded or which could conduce to the comfort and gratification of the distinguished visitant, and the convenience of the public, was made. Several vessels belonging to Col. Chisholm, Col. Crooks and others, including the American Steamboat, Martha Ogden, were upon application to the committee ordered to be in readiness to pass through the canal at 12 o'clock, the hour appointed by the commissioners for that purpose. The schooner General Brock, was to receive his Excellency and suite and the Canal Commissioners on board, and to pass the canal first, followed by all the other vessels on the station.

GUARD OF HONOR.

A company of the 3rd Gore militia were ordered by Colonel Simons, the senior militia officer of the district, to line the banks of the canal, and to salute his Excellency in passing; while a couple of field pieces, placed on the breakwaters, were to fire a general salute. After passing from Lake Ontario, through the canal, into Burlington Bay, the vessels were to proceed to Sheldon's wharf, where a guard of honor consisting of Captain Crook's Company of the 1st Gore was ordered to receive his Excellency, and to accompany him either to Hamilton, where a collation was provided; or direct to Burlington Heights, as his Excellency might command. The militia of the district, consisting of the First Gore, commanded by Colonel James Crooks; the second by Colonel Simons, the third by Colonel Taylor, and the 4th by Colonel John Chisholm; were ordered by Colonel Simons, the senior officer, to parade on Burlington Heights at 12 o'clock, and to receive the Lieutenant-Governor with a general salute on his arrival from Hamilton. Messrs. Burley, tavern-keeper of Ancaster, and Spaun, of Hamilton, were ordered by the committee to prepare a sumptuous dinner, to be served up at four o'clock on Burlington Heights, in a spacious apartment, fitted up for the purpose, under the direction of Lieutenant Coulson of the 4th Gore, and calculated to dine two hundred persons. His Excellency had been pleased to signify his intention of dining with the company, upon this occasion, together with his suite; and invitations were sent to Colonel McGregor and the officers of the 70th Regiment in Garrison at York, to the Rev'd. Messrs. Leeming, Bethune and Sheed, and to a number of other gentlemen in the neighborhood. The Military Band of the 70th Regiment was applied for, and Col. McGregor had very kindly permitted it to attend. Indeed no expense of money or personal exertion was spared, either by the commissioners or the committee in making the arrangements as respectable, and as agree-

able to the parties, expected to be present as the circumstances of the country could possibly admit.

MUCH INTEREST EXCITED.

Upon no former occasion has the public curiosity or expectation been so highly raised, or the interests of the inhabitants of this section of country so much engaged. The opening of a canal in Upper Canada is in itself too great a novelty, and the advantages which must evidently accrue to this neighborhood from the one in question, too important to be viewed with indifference by any friend to the country. Indeed, to use a familiar phrase, "expectation was on the tiptoe," and many a hearty wish was offered up that no darkening cloud might frown, nor angry cloud interpose, to dispel the joys anticipated. In this respect all was as could be wished. 'Twas a charming morning, and ere the day had scarcely dawned the roads for many miles around were literally covered with vehicles and pedestrians hieing to the "scene of action." The Lieutenant-Governor had arrived the previous evening at Col. Abraham Nelles' of Grimsby, and on the morning in question, about 11 o'clock, he arrived on Burlington Beach, attended by the Adjutant-General, Major Loring, Captain Maitland, and Assistant Commissary-General Billings, where his Excellency was received by Col. Crooks, (president), Col. Wm. Chisholm, Robert Nelles, Manuel Overfield, and W. M. Jarvis, Esquire — the Canal Commissioners. The wind for some days previous had been unfavorable, and a number of vessels expected had not been able to get up. Those present on the occasion were the General Brock and the Rebecca, owned by Colonel Chisholm; the Kingston packet McIntosh and the American vessel Martha Odgen, Capt. Estes.

AN UNTOWARD OCCURRENCE.

His Excellency and his suite were conducted on board the former vessel by the commissioners, when she immediately proceeded to pass through, but unfortunately when about midway she grounded, and in endeavoring to get off swung round into a position which rendered it impossible for any of the other vessels to pass her. As a number of gentlemen from York and Niagara and about thirty American gentlemen had come up in the steamboat for the purpose of witnessing the cermony and partaking of the festivities of the day they were now prevented from doing.

After this experience a six-oared barge belonging to Mr. Strowbridge, the canal contractor, was fitted up, the Union Jack was hoisted, and his Excellency and suite embarked in it, passed through the canal, and proceeded across Burlington Bay to Sheldon's Wharf, followed by the Canal Commissioners in their boats.

The guard of honor, having the regimental colors borne by Ensigns McKay and Robertson, and accompanied by the band of the 70th Regiment, the whole under the orders of Captain Crooks, were stationed on the wharf, and on the landing of his Excellency, received him in a handsome style; the company presented arms and the band played the national air. After this his Excellency and staff, preceded by an escort in waiting consisting of Capt. Robertson, Lieut. Coulson, Qr.-M. Mullholland and Surgeon Bell, of the 2nd Gore, and followed by the guard of honor, proceeded to Burlington Heights where the militia under arms had been some time awaiting his Excellency's arrival. The brigade, consisting of the 1st Regiment on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in the centre (the attendance of the 6th Regiment having been dispensed with in consequence of the great distance of the men's residence from Burlington) had taken up its alignment in front of the bay, and formed together a very respectable and numerous body of men.

BEAUTY AND FASHION.

In addition to the militia an assemblage scarcely less numerous, certainly more gay, and far more interesting, seeing that it numbered in its ranks all the 'beauty and fashion" of the Gore District, were seen promenading in front of the brigade, and watching with an interest no less intense the arrival of his Excellency. It was about half-past two o'clock when the Governor was announced, the order for the general salute was instantly given and promptly executed; the band, which had now taken

its position in front of the centre of the first Gore, playing the tune "God Save the King." His Excellency passed down the front of the line, uncovered, followed by his staff, and, returning again to the right, dismissed the guard of honor, and immediately proceeded to the dining apartments at the northern point of the heights. His Excellency was highly gratified at the appearance of the men, and was frequently heard to remark that they were "the finest body of unpicked men" he had ever seen. After the dismissal of the men, which took place immediately upon the departure of the General, the militia officers, accompanied by a great number of the gentlemen of the district, waited upon his Excellency with a congratulatory address. The Canal Commissioners also presented an address to his Excellency. After the presentation of the addresses several gentlemen, among whom were William Crooks, Esq., of Grimsby, Captains Matthew Crooks and George Gurnett, Lieutenants Findlay, Notman and Burwell, of the 1st Gore, had the honor of being introduced to his Excellency by Colonel Crooks. About four o'clock dinner was announced, and about a hundred persons, including the Lieutenant-Governor and suite. Captain Reed and one or two other gentlemen of the 70th, the militia officers, and a number of the gentlemen of the country, sat down to an excellent repast. Col. Simmons presided and Col. Crooks officiated as vice-president. His Excellency took his seat on the president's right and Col. Coffin on the left, and the band was placed in an area without the apartment.

AT THE BANQUET.

After the removal of the cloth the president gave "The King: God Bless Him," which was drank with four times four, the band playing "God Save the King." After which the National Anthem was sung, the whole company standing and joining in the chorus. "The Duke of York's March," "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," followed the tune "Rule Britannia," and a song, "Hearts of Oak," by Lieut. Coulson. His Excellency next proposed as a toast, "Prosperity to the Gore District and Its Gallant Militia," which was drank with three times three. And immediately after, accompanied by the officers of his staff, his Excellency withdrew on his return to Grimsby, at which place it was understood he would continue during the Sunday and return to Stamford Cottage on Monday.

After the Lieutenant-Governor's departure the president gave "Our Distinguished Guest, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland," which was followed by a hearty three times three, the band playing "The British Grenadiers."

A LONG TOAST LIST.

The following toasts were subsequently given from the chair: "The Burlington Canal," may its advantages exceed the highest expectations of its most sanguine supporters. Tune, "The Meeting of the Waters." The projectors and commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal. Upon this toast being drank Col. Crooks spoke to the following purpose:

"The Burlington Bay Canal commissioners, through me, return you their sincere thanks for the notice you have been pleased to take of their humble endeavors to improve the communications of this fine district. Your approbation, if a stimulus had been wanting, could not have failed to produce that effect. They beg leave to offer as a toast 'Prosperity to the District of Gore.'"

"The Governor-General" was next given. Tune, "Dalhousie's March," "Lady Sarah," and the 'Canadian Fair." Tune "Lord Lennox's March." "His Majesty's Ministers, May They Long Continue to Direct the Councils of the Truly Great Britain." Tune, "Hearts of Oak." Several other toasts were given, and a variety of national and military airs performed by the band during the evening, until nearly 12 o'clock, when the company dispersed, and thus terminated one of the pleasantest days that has ever been spent in the Gore District.

The occurrence of such a day as this, without magnifying their real importance, cannot but present to the patriotic mind many a theme for grateful reflection, and to the lover of Nature's beauties a rich repast such as could be rarely transcended. The delightfully varied scenery which

at all times presents itself to the neighborhood of Burlington Heights, can never be viewed with indifference by the most unpoetic imagination; but when taken in connection with the scenes of busy life, which were enacted on this occasion, become truly animating, when nature exhibited herself in her gayest attire, and every living thing appeared in holiday humour.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

In connection with the Parliament buildings on Front street between Simcoe and John streets, tenders were asked for in June in the U. E. Loyalist.

The Parliament buildings were on 30th December, 1824, destroyed the second time by fire. The three succeeding sessions were held in the old hospital building, corner King and John streets. In the meantime, however, in 1826, the new Houses on Front street, between Simcoe and John, were commenced, the main building being ready for use in 1830. Three years later the wings and other buildings were completed. At different times in their existence they were used as a Court of Law, College, Asylum and barracks. From 1867-92 the sessions of the Ontario Legislature were held there. In the latter year the Queen's Park structure was opened. The old Front street pile was demolished in 1903, and the site is now (1913) occupied by freight sheds of the G. T. R

"Contract.—The commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of brick, stone and lime, early in the next year, the stone and lime to be delivered on the beach, near the slaughter house, and the bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winter's frost. Sealed tenders for furnishing the above named materials in the following form that is to say: Standard bricks by the thousand, lake stone by the toise, Queenstown stone by the toise. Lime by the barrel, the whole to be of the best quality subjected to be rejected if disapproved, will be rejected by the Hon. William Allan at York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties are in attendance. York, 5th June 1826.

In the same issue of the paper is contained the following obituary of a well-known and gallant soldier. It reads as follows:—

On the 15th of February last on his passage home from India, Brigadier-General, J. W. Morrison, in the 46th year of his age. The gallant officer is well known to Canada as the hero of Chrysler's Farm. Returning to England at the close of the war severely wounded, he spent a few years in peaceful retirement, but his was not the spirit that could sleep when his country required his arm. Young, ardent, and devoted to his profession, he sailed for India, with his regiment, the 44th, in 1822, and there also added to his laurels, distinguished himself by various services, the most remarkable of which was the capture of Arracan. But a constitution, naturally robust, and strengthened by temperance and activity, was insufficient to resist the effects of a baneful climate and continued fatigue of body and mind; attacked by a severe illness, he re-embarked for the land he was not to see again, and gradually growing weaker, expired without a sigh or struggle in the arms of his afflicted wife and sister. General Morrison was at once the sincere and pious Christian, the polished gentleman, and the accomplished officer, equally beloved and revered by those whom he commanded. his high rank was attained solely by distinguished merit, and, had his valuable life been prolonged, he would most probably in the course of it have acquired a reputation equal to that of the most illustrious of British heroes.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Thursday July 22nd, 1826.—No. 8.

AN EARLY MENAGERIE.

There was an exhibition of wild animals in York. The show ground was in rear of W. R. Snider's. Farmers and Mechanics' Inn, which stood at the north-east corner of King and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets, where a branch of the Imperial Bank now (1913) stands.

"Grand exhibition of living animals, consisting of a zebra, camel, Mediterraneau pony, and other animals. A number of rare and extraordinary birds, among which are two full-grown African emus. The exhibition will take place at Mr. Snider's Inn at York, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 31st of July, and 1st of August. Admittance is 1s 3d. Children half price. Hours of exhibition from 10 in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 29th, 1826.—No. 9.

ANOTHER NEW STEAMER.

The tourist season had started and the "Toronto Tour" was popular. The Loyalist says:

"The new steamboat Niagara, built at Prescott, John M. Moiser, captain, arrived here on Monday last the 24th inst. She proceeded the same day to Niagara, and returned on Tuesday afternoon, with a number of American ladies and gentlemen making the "Toronto Tour." This arrangement of visiting York twice on the route round the lake will be continued, we hope, as the number of persons travelling at the season of the year, having an opportunity of seeing York, will tend to enliven the town. The Niagara is a handsome and well built boat, with a powerful engine, and most excellent accommodation for travellers."

Capt. John Mosier owned a brig-on-the-lake, and concluded to haul her out, lengthen her and change her into a steamer. This was done, and she came out as a passenger steamer under the name of "Niagara." She was about 400 tons. The Niagara had the misfortune to run on shore near Long Point. She was taken off and repaired, but was not a success.

Vol. I. — U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, August 5th, 1826. —No. 10.

A circus was announced for this month. The paragraph reads:

"Mr. C. Blanchard, of the Royal Circus, with his company, arrived in town last night. The first equestrian performance will take place on Monday evening next at the Mansion House.

Vol. I. — U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, August 12th, 1826. —. No. 11.

"The new steamboat 'Canada,' Capt. Richardson, made her first trip to Niagara on Monday last, and went out of the harbor in fine style. Her appearance reflects much credit on her builder, Mr. Joseph Dennis, and the machinery manufactured by Messrs. Ward, of Montreal, is a specimen of superior workmanship. The combined excellence of the model and the machinery of this boat are such, as will render what is usually termed a 'fast boat.' The trip to Niagara was performed in four hours and some minutes. Her present route, we observed, is advertised from York to Niagara and the head of the lake.

"In noticing the trip of another steamboat we cannot help contrasting the present means of conveyance, with those ten years ago. At that time only a few schooners navigated the lake, and the passage was attended with many delays and much inconvenience. Now there are five steam boats all affording excellent accommodation, and the means of expeditious travelling. The routes of each are so arranged that almost every day of the week the traveller may find opportunities of being conveyed from one extremity of the lake to the other in a few hours.

Capt. Hugh Richardson was born in England, and in 1820 came to Canada. He, with a number of others, built the "Canada," which ran between Toronto and Niagara. From 1850-69 he was harbor master of Toronto. Died in Toronto 2nd August, 1870.

TRAVELLING BY STEAMERS.

"The Niagara and Queenstown from Prescott, and the Frontenac from Kingston, once a week, and the Canada and the Martha Ogden, between York, Niagara and the head of the lake eevry day, afford facilities of accommodation which the most sanguine could scarcely have anticipated at the period we speak of. Independent of these boats it must be mentioned that the Cornwall on St. Louis makes a trip every day from Coteau du Lac, to Cornwall—the Dalhousie runs between Prescott and Kingston twice a week and conveys

the mail — the Charlotte and Toronto once a week from Prescott to the Bay of Quinte; thus affording to every part of the country the same advantages of convenient intercourse.

"These are some of the evidences of improvement among us during the last two years which require no comment— they speak for themselves and it must be pretty evident from such facts as these, that those who can not or will not see the progress we are making must be wilfully blind.

"Among the public edifices now erecting and advertised as intended to be erected in Upper Canada, the following may be enumerated: A gaol and a court house, and Protestant and Episcopal church at Kingston in the Midland district. A jail and Court House at London in the London district.

OSGOODE HALL BUILT.

"The buildings of the Law Society at York, it is said will also be soon commenced, and applications are to be made at the next sessions of Parliament for a new jail and Court House in the Newcastle district, and for the erection of a toll bridge by the inhabitants of Kingston, to connect that town with the military and naval depots on points Frederick and Henry.

The Law Society buildings were Osgoode Hall, the site of which, six acres, was purchased from Hon. J. B. Robinson, afterwards Chief Justice, for £1,000 in 1828. In June of that year plans were directed to be obtained for a structure to cost not more than £3,000, and this was the origin of the first building which subsequently was erected under direction of Dr. W. W. Baldwin. The east wing was begun in 1829, and ready for occupation in 1832, when the Benchers met on 6th February. In 1844, the west wing was commenced, and this was connected with the east wing by a small dome. The central building was removed in 1857. The hall, two storied, of Roman classical architecture in which the Ionic prevails, has a frontage facing Queen street of about 300 feet.

About 1789 a ferry was established from Fort Frontenac (Kingston) to the Pittsburg shore for the accommodation of the troops and admiralty. The crossing was effected by a scow attached to a cable which extended across the river and was let into grooves at each end of the scow. Civilians crossed in row boats, the price of passage being two pence each way. The need of more up-to-date transit became greater as years passed and in 1827 an act of incorporation was passed in Kingston empowering the Cataraqui Bridge Company to build "a good and substantial bridge over the great River Cataraqui, from its present scow landing on the military reserve, opposite to the north-east end of the continuation of Front street to the opposite shore on Point Frederick." The bridge, six hundred yards long, was to be at least twenty-five feet wide, way to be provided for the passage of vessels, with forty feet of span between the piers. The various amounts of toll were specified. It was further provided that no other means of transit by ferry should be allowed. On 5th August, 1829, the bridge was formally opened by the contractors.

"The steamboat Niagara, Captain Moiser, arrived in port on Monday last from Prescott via Niagara. On going on board it afforded much pleasure to find that her cargo consisted in part of sixty hogsheads of leaf tobacco for the Montreal market, the produce of the western part of the province. The cultivation of this article of consumption is attracting the attention of the farmers in the western district, and a large quantity of it will be offered in the market this year. The next season it will be very much increased. The soil and climate of that part of the province is represented as being well adopted to the growth of the tobacco plant and the enterprise, which is exhibited to secure the advantages thus held out, gives fair promise that the article will before long be added to the list of the staple productions of our country and afford not only a sufficient supply for home consumption, but also form an important item in the schedule of Canadian exports."

POPULAR ROYAL CIRCUS.

The "Royal Circus" was evidently satisfactory to old and young in York, for the Loyalist says:

"Mr. Blanchard, of the Royal Cir-

cus, from Quebec, with his company of equestrian performers, have been affording amusement to the people of York during the last week. The performances have been such as to give much satisfaction, and entitle Mr. Blanchard to support during his short stay here, and of the opportunity of witnessing the extra-ordinary feats of horsemanship, which are exhibited by the company, are of rare occurence, we have no doubt many will be induced to visit the circus, where they will find an ample entertainment provided for them by the attention of Mr. Blanchard."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Aug. 19th, 1826.—No. 12.

The theatre and the circus had each made an advent in York and now a "museum" was to be offered as another attraction. The announcement reads:

"New Museum — Just arrived from the Southard, a new, curious and pleasing collection of wax figures, large as life, consisting of some of the most extraordinary characters, the world has produced for centuries; among which are Duncan Bradley, the Yorkshire Giant, is eight feet, seven inches high, and well proportioned; Mr. Daniel Lambert, who weighed 739 lbs., 10 feet four inches round the body, three feet one inch round the leg, etc., who lately died in London. Also natural and artificial curiosities, paintings, electricity, etc., etc. Good music on different organs, tambourine, etc. N.B.—The above may be seen at C. Franks in York, on the Market Square, every day from nine o'clock a.m. till nine p.m., during its stay in town. Admittance 1s 3d. Small children half-price. York, August 19th 1826.

Franks Hotel was on the north-west corner of Market lane (Colborne street), and West Market Square.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

We have been favored with the perusal of a report made by the principal engineer, Mr. David Thomas, of the progress of the work on the Welland Canal, from which it appears that nearly one-half of the labor required at that important point, the deep cut, is complete, more than six hundred thousand cubic yards having been excavated. Two hundred and forty thousand cubic yards of excavation and embankment have been completed from the deep cut to St. Catharines, a distance of eight miles and a quarter, and the locks and waste weirs on this part of the canal are in an advanced state, and will soon be finished. The line from St. Catharines to the harbor, about five miles, will probably be finished in two or three months, and enable vessels to ascend from Lake Ontario to that village. The work altogether appears to proceed without difficulty or obstruction and the engineer reports from the experience had during its prosecution, that there is reason to believe that the contracts may be completed, with few exceptions at the stipulated prices.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 2nd, 1826—No. 14.

The York Boarding School was another establishment that had vice-regal patronage. It is announced in the Loyalist that:

"York Boarding School, Upper Canada—Under the patronage of Lady Sarah Maitland — Muss Pursell and Miss Rose respectfully inform their friends and the public that their school will re-commence on Wednesday, 6th September; they also beg leave to say that a lady of the first respectability will join their establishment, who will teach the French language and drawing, besides several other branches, in the first style. They have also engaged a first-rate professor of dancing from Montreal. York, August 26, 1826."

VOL. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Thursday, Sept. 9th, 1826.—No. 15.

EARLY DANCING SCHOOL.

Madame Harris has the patronage of the Countess of Dalhousie for her dancing school. It is announced in

"A Card.—Under the patronage of the Countess Dalhousie.—Madame Harris respectably announces to the laides and gentlemen of York that her dancing school will re-commence on Thursday, the 7th instant, to be continued for two months, during which time she hopes to meet with a degree of liberal patronage equal to that she experienced last year,

and for which she now begs leave to return thanks. Madame H. resides at Mr. McDougall's, where she will make known her hours of instruction, and also the room appropriated to that purpose."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1826—No. 16.

The Bishop of Quebec held a confirmation in the Anglican church. The Loyalist says:

"Upwards of one hundred persons received the rite of confirmation from the Lord Bishop in the church on Sunday last. His Lordship preached on the occasion and delivered an impressive discourse to the candidates on the responsibility they were about to assume. At the conclusion of the service of confirmation his Lordship again addressed the persons on whom he had laid hands, seriously exhorting them to the discharge of those Christian duties which the solemnity they had gone through so strongly imposed upon them."

This was the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart, D.D., third son of the seventh Earl of Galloway, who was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on January 1st, 1826. He discharged the duties of his calling with ability until his death in 1837.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Oct. 7th, 1826.—No. 19.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived in town from Niagara on Tuesday last and inspected the troops at this post. On the following day his Excellency left York and proceeded, we understand, on a tour by land through the western part of the province.

With pleasure we state that the steamboat Queenstown arrived here on Thursday last without having sustained any serious injury in consequence of the late accident, which happened by her getting aground near Kingston. The apprehensions which were entertained for the safety of this fine boat are therefore happily removed. After getting off she returned to Prescott, where the necessary repairs were immediately made, and brought up several passengers and a full cargo.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, O 14th, 1826.—No. 20.

TIMBER RAFT LOST.

A large raft of timber to be used fo the building of the Welland canal ha come to grief on its way from York t Niagara. The Loyalist says:—

"We are sorry to learn that on Mon day last, in attempting to tow across Lake Ontario, by the steamboat Canada, from the River Humber to the Welland canal harbor, a large raft, consisting of 15,000 feet of choice timber, belonging to the Lock Company, a strong southwest gale arose, when about twelve miles out, and continued with such violence as to separate in pieces, in spite of every exertion by those concerned to prevent it, which scattered in different directions, and floated off entirely at the mercy of the waves. It is probable, when we consider that westerly winds generally prevail at this season of the year, that this timber will drift ashore towards the lower end of the lake, and, should this be the case, it is earnestly hoped that all those who may observe or fall in with any of this valuable lot of lumber will take measures to secure the same, and immediately give information to Mr. Oliver Phelps, the company's agent at St. Catharines, U.C., either by mail or otherwise, as may be most convenient."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1826—No. 21.

At the request of the grand jury made to the Hon. Chief Justice Campbell, the charge delivered to them at the opening of the present Assizes for the Home District, is published by his Lordship's permission.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: After the lapse of so many years that the accommodation of the courts for the administration of justice to this district have been suffered to remain in a state (to say the least of it) not very creditable to the country, I with pleasure embrace this first opportunity to congratulate you on the prospect at length afforded us, of being speedily relieved from so indecorous a predicament. The building in which we are now assembled, and which is so near completion, sp-

pears to be well adapted for all, the purposes for which it is intended—the arrangements are judicious, and on a scale of ample accommodation, becoming the opulence and the respectability of the Home District, and highly creditable to the Committee of Magistrates who have planned and superintended the structure. The corresponding edifice in its vicinity, intended for a jail, planned and erected, I believe, under the management of the same gentlemen, and still nearer completion, I am happy to observe, is on a like liberal scale of extensive and well arranged accommodation, in which the health and comfort of the unfortunate persons, debtors and criminals, whose destiny may be to occupy it, seems to have been properly attended to, so far as those important objects are consistent with the main design of the building—that of absolute security of the custody of the persons, but as to its perfection, in this latter respect, the sheriff if the best judge, as having the whole responsibility, and therefore has been doubtless occasionally consulted on that point. It appears to me, however, that this building should have long ere now been ready for the reception of the prisoners now confined in the old jail. Should you think so, gentlemen, it will be your duty to enquire into the cause of the delay. The miserable state of the place in which those unhappy beings are confined and some of them for a great length of time, has long been considered not only as insecure, but as extremely injurious to health. Any unnecessary continuance of imprisonment in such a situation is as repugnant to the dictates of humanity as it is contrary to the intention of the law—for, however rigorous the punishment which our laws have assigned to the different degrees of crime—foul and unwholesome air or other unnecessary treatment, forms no part of it—nor is recognized or allowed by our excellent constitution.

PROVINCIAL COURT HOUSE.

"With regard to accommodations for the Court of the King's Bench, I have much satisfaction in being able to announce to you that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has provided for the erection of a Provincial Court House, but has also been graciously pleased to intimate his intention of taking proper measures for the appropriation of funds for carrying that design into effect, and I doubt not, in a manner suitable to the dignity and importance of that court, as the King's peculiar tribunal in this province, invested with all the powers, privileges and authority incident to his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in England, a court which in former times was attendant on the person of the Sovereign and in which he frequently presided to distribute justice to his subjects, and in contemplation of law is still supposed to be present, as being represented by his judges, as when he has now delegated his whole judicial power, or, rather, to whom the constitution, in its more improved state in modern times, has wholly assigned that power, since the King, if he were personally present, could deliver no opinion or make any judicial decision, as was intimated to King James I. of England when he took his seat on the bench, and he was the last that did so; the judges of that court being ex-officio, sovereign conservators of the peace, and supreme coroners of the kingdom—powers equally incident to the like situation in this province. These are circumstances which I would not have thought necessary to obtrude on your attention, gentlemen, on the present occasion were it not to account for the extreme astonishment with which all respectable strangers, as well as all persons of superior minds and intelligence in this province, are invariably struck on viewing the mean and ruinous condition of the wooden cottage in which the Supreme Court of the nature and description I have stated have been compelled to hold its terms, sittings and Assizes during a period of thirteen years—a building not adequate in any one respect for the accommodation of any court of justice, but also in such a state of irreparable decay and delapidation as to be unfit for human residence. Yet this indecent and long-continued neglect has taken place amongst a civilized people, distinguished (with few exceptions) for loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Constitution, and I feel warranted in saying that this view of the subject, and a serious consideration of the consequences naturally

resulting from so degrading a predicament, unparalleled in any part of his Majesty's dominions, must have determined his Excellency speedily to remedy an evil fraught with much latent mischief, and to remove a stain on our provincial character which strangers might be apt to consider as indicating a want of due respect and attachment to our Government and institutions, or, at all events, as no very flattering mark of our sense of decency and common propriety.

CASES ON THE CALENDAR.

"Having said thus much on a subject which some may deem irrelevant on this occasion, but which I know to be essentially connected with the due administration of justice in a British colony, bordering on a democratic republic and peculiarly exposed to the introduction and prevalence of sentiments and opinions absolutely incompatible with, and destructive of, the fundamental principles of our constitution. I will now, gentlemen, beg your attention to the more immediate business of the present Assize, which, so far as appears by the calendar before me, is not of unusual extent or importance, except in one instance, which is a case of rape of unusual atrocity, there being no less than three men implicated in the commission of this act of brutal violence, to all of whom it may prove fatal should the charge be supported by evidence, as stated in the calendar; but without that aggravation the crime itself under any circumstances is of an abhorrent nature, and is generally attended with most pernicious consequences, not only as regards the individual female upon whim it may happen to be perpetrated, and her immediate connection, but also as it regards the peace and happiness of society in general, which so materially depend upon the security and protection of the honor, and even the delicacy, of the female part of the comunity. It is, therefore, extremely important that charges of this nature should be strictly investigated, and when proved should be followed with exemplary punishment, as nothing can have more dangerous tendency in society than the disregarding or passing lightly over outrages of this kind, perhaps more than any other. The investigations of this offence, however, require more than ordinary discretion and deliberation, since it is a charge easily made but not easily repelled, even when innocent, for the oath of the party ravished (when not materially discredited by collateral circumstances) is of itself sufficient evidence to convict the party accused, and for that reason it is usual in trials of this kind to pay as much, if not perhaps more, attention to corroborative circumstances than to the oath of a woman, which not infrequently is prompted by motives of revenge, jealous resentment, disappointment of promised marriage, and very often by the urgent importunity and compulsion of parents and friends with a view to cover, or at least to mitigate, the shame of a detected incontinence, or to compel reparation by marriage or otherwise. The corroborative circumstances chiefly attended to in cases of this kind are: The character of the woman; the promptitude or tardiness of her complaint; marks of violence, indicative of struggle or determined resistance — the time and place of committing the alleged offence — denoting the probability or improbability of obtaining assistance in case of outcry. You will observe that the first and most important of these corroborations is, and indeed reasonably ought to be, the character of the woman, particularly as to chastity, but, gentlemen, let me here caution you against falling into error in the opposite extreme, the only difference the good or bad character of the prosecuting female can make before us is that we will reasonably expect and require much stronger corroborative proof in support of the oath of a bad woman, than we should require to corroborate the testimony upon oath of a woman of unexceptionable character, for the most common prostitute is as much under the protection of the law as the most virtuous woman, and the violation of her person by force and against her will is as much a crime, and when satisfactorily proved as certainly incurs the highest penalty of the law in one case as in an-

other. A little reflection will soon convince you that it ought to be so; it would, indeed, be most dangerous to be otherwise, or that a woman's suspected or even known incontinence should furnish any excuse, and far less any justification, of a crime of this nature. In such cases we should have no rule or limit to guide us, and instead of trying the criminal fact, our time and attention would be occupied to little purpose in ascertaining the exact degree of female chastity—to prevent what useless and even dangerous investigation the law has widely ordained that no woman shall be forced with impunity. The very particular nature of the testimony required by law to support this charge in its full extent renders it advisable in most cases to prosecute only for an assault with intent to commit it. In this respect, however, the Attorney-General will exercise his own discretion, as he will indeed in all other cases he may have occasion to submit to your consideration by bill of indictment. I have enlarged the more on this as being the only capital case in the calendar, and also as being a crime of frequent occurrence throughout the province, one instance of which, of singular atrocity, was brought before me on my last circuit. The remarks I have made on this subject are only general principles, which you will apply to the particular case now to be submitted to your investigation.

SOME MINOR CASES.

"There is a case in the calendar for keeping a disorderly house, an offence of pernicious consequences in a small community, and particularly destructive to the morals of youth, and therefore to be strictly inquired into, and severely punished if proved. The other cases are common assault and several larcenies. One of the latter appears to be to a large amount, but whether simple or compound does not say; if the latter, it will be attended with fatal consequences to the parties accused, who appear to be husband and wife. Should the wife have participated in this crime with the knowledge of and under the control of her husband, it will be your duty to find no bill against her, but if it appears that she was the sole and incontrolled actor in the felony, she must bear the consequences of her own guilt.

"These are all the offences stated to me in the sheriff's calendar; there may, however, be many other offences and misdemeanors submitted to your consideration, either by bill of indictment preferred by the law officers of the Crown — complaints on oath by individuals or as criminal occurrences within the knowledge of any one of yourselves, and, if so, it will be your indisputable duty to investigate them in whatever shape they come before you, for you are the constitutional inquisitors of all offences committed in the district, from the highest crime to the lowest misdemeanor, and when satisfied that any such have been committed, and can ascertain by whom, it will be your duty to present the same to this court, in order that a further and more thorough investigation may take place, finally to establish the guilt or innocence of the party accused. Among the ordinary subjects of inquiry on occasions like the present are neglect of duty of all persons in public trust for the use of the district—the extortion of such as may be entitled to fees of office, public nuisances in streets, highways, or elsewhere, in any manner prejudicial to the health or convenience of his Majesty's subjects—keeping disorderly houses, engrossing, regrating and forestalling the public markets, or selling unwholesome provisions, affrays, riots, and breaches of the peace, seditions and scandalous libels tending to breaches of the peace, or contempt of the Government or of religious institutions, profanation of the Sabbath, or any open and notoriously vicious conduct, destructive of public morals and offensive to the community.

"In the investigation of all those matters, whether felonies or misdemeanors, I doubt not that you are aware you can only receive evidence on the part of the Crown, or prosecution, but by no means on the part of the accused, which would, in fact, be trying the case in absence of the offender, and that, too, in secret, for you are sworn to secrecy —such mode of trial is altogether inadmissible by our laws, which re-

quire that all persons accused of any offence whatever shall be tried publicly, and have an opportunity of examining witnesses for them, as well as cross-examining those against them.

DUTIES OF GRAND JUROR.

From what has been observed, you will perceive that you are, in fact, the constitutional guardians of the peace, and good order of the community whom you here represent, and that as such it is your especial duty strictly to enquire what offences are from time to time committed in your district, and by whom committed, in order that the offenders, whoever they may be, may publicly be put to answer for their conduct to another jury. Should you neglect to do so, strictly and impartially, you will betray the trust reposed in you by the laws of your country—you will deprive your families and neighbours of their constitutional protection, and expose them to the flagitious and daring depredations of the vicious and disorderly part of the community and you also do that which I am sure is not your intention to do, you would be guilty of a criminal disregard and neglect of the solemn oath you have just taken, which requires you to present all things truly as they come to your knowledge. In doing so, however, you should be well satisfied by the ex parte evidence before you that the party accused is, in your opinion, guilty of the offence charged against him, or at least that so strong a degree of suspicion of guilt attaches to him as to render it necessary for the ends of public justice—which are the peace, protection and good order of society—that the matter should undergo a more thorough and public investigation than you have the power or the means of giving it; but of that necessity you should be well assured, for although it is the petit jury that is finally to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the accused party, yet our free constitution does not permit that the life, liberty or reputation of any subject should be put in jeopardy, or surmise, or on slight or doubtful testimony.

"Gentlemen, I need scarcely state to you that, in the administration of justice, our first and paramount duty in our respective situations is to divest ourselves of all bias or prejudice for or against any one on trial before us, but to govern ourselves altogether by the evidence, not suffering any previous impression made on our minds by common report or conversation to influence our proceedings here in any degree.

"Having the honour of being acquainted with you individually, I feel confident that on this, as on all similar occasions, you will acquit yourselves in a manner becoming your character as gentlemen and your duty as grand jurors."

MANSION HOUSE BALL.

Madame Harris had prospered as a teacher of dancing, and the show night for her pupils was to be the occasion of a ball at the Mansion House. The paragraph reads:—

"Madame Harris' ball will take place on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at the Mansion House ball room. Tickets of admission to be had at Mr. McDougall's shop, or at Miss Purcell's Seminary. No money taken at the door. Dancing to commence at seven o'clock precisely."

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

This issue also contains the official notice of the opening of the court house on the corner of King and Toronto streets:—

"The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Assize for the home district commenced its sittings on Monday last. The new district court house was open for the reception of the court and the transaction of business. It affords ample accommodation for the purpose, and reflects much credit on the district."

"Court of King's Bench. — In the suit of Mackenzie v. Jarvis. McDougall and others, for trespass, the jury after a consultation of 24 hours returned into court. Verdict for the plaintiff: 625 pounds (money)."

This was the result of the destruction on 8th June of the type of the William Lyon Mackenzie's paper, The Advocate.

FRANK'S BALL ROOM.

Another theatrical performance was to take place at Frank's Theatre, in rear of his hotel:

"Mr. and Mrs. Judah, with a Corps Dramatique, have arrived in town and on Thursday and Friday evenings gave entertainments at Frank's where they have fitted up a theatre. The estimation in which Mr. and Mrs Judah were held in Montreal, and the liberal support they have met with in Kingston, will, we hope, entitle them to the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of York. Mrs. Carres' singing is of itself an inducement to visit the theatre, to the lovers of rational amusement, where they have no doubt they will find Mr and Mrs. Judah and company at home happy, and well prepared to receive them."

Another advertisement of this company reads:—

"Theatre—At Frank's Ball Room Mr. Judah respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity that on this evening (Saturday) October 21st, 1826, will be performed for the first time in York, Shakespeare's much admired comedy of Catherine and Petruchio, or "Taming of the Shrew," with the laughable farce of "Fortune's Frolic, or a Ploughman turned Lord." N.B. —For particulars see bills.

Vol. I—U. E., Loyalist, Saturday, December 16th, 1826.—No. 29.

RUN-AWAY APPRENTICE.

An apprentice boy had run away, and was duly advertised for in the Loyalist. The owner says:

"A runaway from the subscriber on the 30th of July last, William Davis, alias William McEwan, an indented apprentice to the iron and brass foundry trade, said boy is about 19 years of age, short, thick set, with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to. It is understood he was employed by some person to commence a foundry in York (Upper Canada). All persons are forbid employing said boy, and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former master, but would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty. Thos. P. Walworth."

THE STEAMER CANADA.

In this issue appears the following:—

"To the Shareholders of the Steamboat Canada.—Gentlemen,—It having been decided at a meeting of the stockholders, held on board of the Canada, that I should be invested with the sole charge and management of the boat the ensuing year, unless at a meeting to be held on the first Monday of March other arrangements take place, I seize this opportunity, on the eve of my departure for England, to assure the stockholders that I have made every arrangement for the safety of the boat and the necessary repairs, and at the same time I respectfully submit to them the ostensible motive of my voyage. Gentlemen, I am so deeply embarked in the speculation I have entered into that the prospect of the stock depreciating and of the boat's services and my own labors being rendered abortive in so lucrative a ferry as that betwixt York and Niagara, mainly by a plurality in the management, fills me with dismay, and as I trust I am entitled to the confidence the stockholders generally placed in my abilities, and am convinced that unless the power of management be invested in one person, to act with all his energies in the scene of profits to seize the advantages of markets in the economy of the outlay, with the discretion of a sole owner, loss and ruin to myself must ensue. With this view of the subject I embark for England to endeavor to raise funds and to relieve those gentlemen who are averse to my management, and to take up the remainder of the stock, that they who so kindly confided to my assurance of individual profit and placed implicit reliance in my integrity and abilities may not be disappointed in their fair expectations. Confident that I possess the hearty wishes of success from many valuable patrons, in taking leave I am happy to subscribe myself, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant. Hugh Richardson."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, January 6th, 1827.—No. 32.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The magistrates, at the General Quarter Sessions, looked after the interests of ratepayers and, as a precaution against fires, increased the number of fire wardens from six to fifteen. The report reads:—

"Adjourned General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1826. Present—Alexander McDonell, Esq., chairman, D'Arcy Boulton, jun., and Grant Powell, Esq., Justice, etc.

"Ordered that so much of an order of the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled 'Precautions Against Fire,' as limits the appointments of fire wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed as fire wardens for the town of York for the ensuing year, viz., Peter Paterson, William Bergin, John Monro, John Bishop, sen., I. C. Godwin, John Ewart, G. Willard, David Jordan, Joseph Rogers, Jesee Ketchum, Richard Watson, Jno. Ross and William Phair.

"A true copy. S. Heward, C. P.

FIRE WARDENS APPOINTED.

"Precautions Against Fire.—That there shall be appointed in the town of York six discreet and active persons to be fire wardens (that is to say) two in each ward, who in cases of fires shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the constables and other peace officers, the aid of all the male inhabitants of the town between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects from injury and pillage; that the said fire wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority, and every person so subject to be called upon who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said fire wardens shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than forty or less than twenty shillings.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, February 3rd, 1827.—No. 36.

The following announcement related to the care of one William Morgan, who was said to have been killed by the Freemasons of the State of New York. Morgan had been a brewer and had worked for Mr. Doel on the north-west corner of Bay and Adelaide streets:—

"FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

"His Excellency, the Lieut.-Governor, having received a communication from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears William Morgan who some years ago exercised the calling of a brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Cananudaiguta, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this province. Any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall upon communicating the same to the private secretary of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, receive the reward above offered. Government House, 31st January, 1827."

Vol I.—U. E., Loyalist, Saturday, February 24th, 1827.—No. 39.

FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Government house stood then, on the southwest corner of Simcoe and King streets. It was burned in 1862 and rebuilt in 1867. In 1912 it was demolished as the property had been purchased by the C. P. R. The following account of a fire appears in this issue."

"On Sunday last at about 12 o'clock, the Government House was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm being given the inhabitants of the town hurried to the spot. The fire company under the command of its Captain, Thomas Crafrae, jr., very promptly brought up the new fire-engine. Fortunately the flames were prevented from extending their ravages by the timely exertions of some persons who happened to be near the the place when the fire was first discovered, had they made any progress

the preservation of the building would be extremely doubtful, as the wind was rather high at the time. The exertions of the fire company on this occasion is the best proof how valuable their services would be in the event of their townsmen being visited by the most dreadful of all calamities."

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist. Saturday, March 3, 1827.— No. 40.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

Proposals will be received for building on the lot behind the new bank, a good and substantial brick house, 58 x 48 feet, two stories high, erected on stone cellar walls three feet thick and nine inches high, from the foundation to the brick work."

This building stood in rear of the old Bank of Upper Canada, then known as the "New Bank of U. C.," on east side of George street.

Vol. I.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, April 7th, 1827.—No. 45.

These tenders were for the brick for the building "north of the new bank."

"Contract for brick—Tenders will be received at the store of the subscriber until Thursday, the 3rd of April next, for 300,000 brick to be delivered on the lot east of Miss Purcell's school house, and north of the new bank, the brick to be of the same size as that of the court-house and gaol."

LIBRARY OF LEGISLATURE.

The following notice appeared in this number:

York, 21st February, 1827.—The subscriber having been appointed librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honourable the Speaker) to collect and arrange the books and maps of the parliamentary library. All persons having any of the said books or maps in their possession are therefore requested to return them to the library with as little delay as possible. R. B. Sullivan, Librarian."

The first library of the Legislature of Upper Canada was burned in 1813; the second shared a similar fate in 1824. The collection of books for the third library commenced after the year 1825, but although some of the books had been saved from the fire of 1824 they were not in a condition to be of much service. It is doubtful whether there are to be found to-day any of the volumes of either the first or second libraries.

Vol. I.—U. C. Gazette, Saturday, May 12th, 1827.—No. 50.

This issue contains the following notice of the packet which sailed between Niagara and York:—

"The Canada-British steamer Packet, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Canada crosses the lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the capital of Upper Canada.

"Fares.—Cabin passage, $2; deck and fore cabin, $1. N.B.—Passengers returning immediately with the boat will only pay half of the above prices for the return. Hugh Richardson, Managing Owner."

The U. E. Loyalist of May 12th, 1827, contains the following notice:—

"Cow Pock.—We are requested to state that the children of the poor will be vaccinated gratis on their parents calling with them at Dr. Widmer's."

Dr. Christopher Widmer is often styled the "father of surgery in Upper Canada." He was a retired army surgeon, served through Peninsular campaign and held medal with five clasps. He came to Canada towards the close of the war of 1812-15. He occupied a prominent place in the history of the profession, was a member of the Upper Canada Medical Board from 1819 until his death in 1858, and took much interest in the General Hospital, Toronto. His residence was on Front (Palace) street, near Ontario, at that time a delightful spot, overlooking the bay.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette, June 2nd, 1827.—No. 1.

VOLUME II. BEGINS.

In this issue is found the following

notice of appointments made by the Lieut.-Governor.

"Government House,
"York, May 14th, 1827.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the privy seal:—

"Grant Powell, Esquire, to be clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, in the room of John Powell, Esquire, deceased, and

"James FitzGibbon, Esquire, to be clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, in the room of Grant Powell, Esquire, appointed to the Legislative Council.

"His Excellency has also been pleased to grant licenses to Jacob B. Chamberlain, gentleman, of the Township of Fredericksburg, to practice physic, surgery and midwifery, and Samuel Neilson, of the Township of Ernestown, gentleman, to practice physic, midwifery and the common operations in surgery."

Dr. Grant Powell, 1779-1838, was third son of Chief Justice William Dummer Powell. He was educated in England, came to the United States in 1804, and during the war of 1812, settled in Canada. He was one of the first members of the Upper Canada Medical Board. In 1817, however, he virtually retired from practice. Subsequently he was appointed Clerk of the Assembly and Judge of the Home District Court, and, as stated in this issue of The Gazette, he was in 1828 appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council. He had the direction of the building of the old hospital at the north-west corner of King and John streets. In 1826 Dr. Powell bought a one-storey white cottage on Richmond street, north side, east of Simcoe. Here he died in 1838.

James Fitzgibbon, afterwards Colonel, enlisted at the age of seventeen. He served in Holland, and was before Copenhagen in 1801. He became a lieutenant in 1813, and in the war of 1812-15 was at Stoney Creek, Fort George and other actions, including the siege of Fort Erie. On 23rd June, 1813, through the timely warning of Laura Secord, Fitzgibbon, aided by a body of Indian warriors and a handful of the 49th Regiment, was successful at Beaver Dams. In the Rebellion of 1837 he rendered valuable services at Toronto. In 1850 Her Majesty Queen Victoria created him a Military Knight of Windsor. He died in England 10th December, 1863, and was buried in the catacombs of St. George's.

Dr. Chamberlain was the grandfather of a former Inspector of Hospitals and Public Charities for Ontario, Dr. T. P. Chamberlain.

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday June 2nd, 1827.—No. 1.

VILLAGE OF GUELPH.

This issue contains an extract from the Gore Gazette, issued at Hamilton, concerning the formation of the town of Guelph:

"The Gore Gazette gives the following description of the new town of Guelph, in which lots are offered for sale by the Canada Company. The proposed town—or village—of Guelph is situated on the River Speed, about 12 miles from its confluence with the Grand River, 5 from Waterloo, 14 from the village of Galt, about 3[illegible] by the present circuitous route from Ancaster, and in a straight line, but 25 from Burlington Bay, the head of ship navigation on Lake Ontario. A road 8 rods wide is to be opened immediately to connect the town of Guelph with the bay, and from the energy with which the officers of the company conduct their operations, we confidently expect that this object will be effected during the present season."

THE STEAMER QUESTION.

Another steamboat seeks for patronage in this issue:—

"Lake Ontario—Steamboat Notice. The public are informed that the steamboat Queenston, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will during the summer leave her different ports as follows—Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville and Prescott every Thursday morning at eight o'clock precisely; and leave Prescott on her return from Brockville, Kingston and York every Sunday at 12 o'clock noon. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co., stage proprietors, Prescott, by which passengers

going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening, and passengers proceeding upwards will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the boat. Every endeavour has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description. Queenstown, May 25th, 1827."

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, June 9th, 1827—No. 2.

There would be trouble if such an advertisement as the following appeared in a newspaper to-day:—

"Notice.—Worthy of immediate and particular attention. More capital prizes for sale at M. and R. Meighan's, Fortunate Lottery Office, Market Square, York. The subscribers have just received direct from the manager, of the New York Lotteries, a number of tickets and shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all prizes on demand with the usual deduction. M. & R. Meighan, York, Dec. 30.

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, June 16th, 1827—No. 3.

LAST OF THE FRONTENAC.

By Public Auction—Will be sold on Monday, the 2nd July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the wharf, the steamboat Frontenac, with her anchors, chain cables, riggings, etc., also the engine of a 50 horse-power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m., on board. For any further information, application to be made to Mr. Strange, Kingston, or to John Hamilton, Queenston.

June 1st, 1827.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette, July 21st 1827—No. 8.

In this issue appears a notice of a Government contract, one of the requirements being:

"To enclose the Military Burial Ground, measuring 300 feet by 125 feet, with a neat painted fence."

The military burying ground was on the garrison common, west of the old Fort and close to the east side of the Niagara street bridge.

This is followed by a list of other unimportant improvements.

Thomas Mosley died July 20th, 1827, aged sixty years. He was a popular auctioneer of the town of York. He was without legs, but he often said that he had a tongue that he could use in the service of any one who desired it.

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 7th, 1827—No. 6.

The editor in this issue speaks plainly—

It was not our intention to have said another word respecting the Naturalization Bill, but when we see in public journals the most unfounded insinuations we feel it necessary to contradict the mis-statements which are put in circulation as early as possible.

We find the following remarks made on the subject:—

Alien Bill.—It has been sagely remarked that the haste in which the military are sent to Canada at present is in consequence of the Alien Bill."—Colonial Advocate.

It would appear, however, that the last batch of calumnies which reached England alarmed Ministers in no trifling degree, as several regiments are said to have been ordered to Canada.

That these insinuations are totally unjustifiable will be apparent, when it is known that the two regiments ordered to Canada, the 15th, and 66th, are to replace other two, 70th and 76th, which after long period of service in this country, are to return to England.

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Quebec may be expected on his tour of visitation through this province about the end of the present month.

The 15th Regiment, lately arrived at Quebec, are now on their way to the province, and will relieve the 68th at Kingston. The first division of the 68th are expected here by the Queenstown on Tuesday next, and will proceed, we understand, to take the outposts of the 70th Regiment at Drummond Island, etc.

On the headquarter division being relieved at this post, the 70th will proceed to Quebec for embarkation to England.

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 14th, 1827.—No. 7.

The editor remarks—

The following letter sets at rest the unfounded insinuation, which we noticed in our last number. The Canadian Freeman, in whose columns these insinuations appeared, has not thought proper to give this letter to his readers, as containing the truth of the matter:—

"Sorel, 18th June, 1827.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, to contradict the information contained in the paragraph of your paper of the 27th inst., in which my name is mentioned and which is likely to mislead the public.

"His Excellency desires me to assure you that I was not the bearer of any despatches whatever to him. That the Solicitor-General was not called to Sorel, that neither his Excellency nor any individual of his family proceeded to Quebec, and that the arrival of two regiments from England is simply the relief of two battalions ordered home.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant. JOHN RAMSAY,
"Colonel, A.D.C."

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, July 28th, 1827.—No. 9.

A NOVEL SHOW.

A novelty in the show line came to York this month. It was:

"The Papyrotomia, or Gallery of Paper Cuttings, formerly so atttractive in Great Britain and Ireland, and recent in the United States, will continue to be exhibited in Mr. Meighan's Ball Room, Market Square, York, until Monday evening, 10 o'clock. Admission 2s 6d. Children half-price. Each visitor is presented with a correct likeness, cut by Master Hanks (from England), who, without the aid of drawing, machine, or any kind of outline, but merely by a glance at the profile, and simply with a pair of common scissors, instantly produces the most striking and spirited likeness. The exhibition is brilliantly lighted in the evening."

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, August 4th, 1827.—No. 10.

The inhabitants of the town of York desired to contribute towards the erection of a monument in London to the late Duke of York. The account of a meeting held for that purpose reads:

"The editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, having been desired, by several respectable inhabitants of the town of York in the home district to request that a public meeting might take place at the Mansion House hotel on Thursday, the 2nd of August, 1827, at three o'clock in the afternoon in order to consider the propriety of setting on foot in this province a subscription in aid of that established in London for erecting a monument to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the meeting having taken place at the hour appointed, The Hon. William Campbell, Chief Justive, was unanimously requested to take the chair, and John Beikie, Esq., to perform the duties of secretary.

DUKE OF YORK'S DEATH.

"The sincere regard for the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, manifested by all his Majesty's subjects calling for a lasting testimony of such regard, and which is the cause of the present meeting having been happily set forth by the Chief Justice the following resolutions were put and carried, nem. con.:—

"Resolved, that we do most sincerely lament as a national misfortune the demise of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of York.

"Resolved, that in common with our fellow-subjects, in all parts of the British Empire, we do highly appreciate the many and very eminent public services of that illustrious Prince, as well in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces, as in all other situations in which he had occasion to evince his attachment to his Majesty, and his firm and steady adherence to the British constitution in church and state.

"Resolved that in testimony of our humble, respect and approbation of the public and private virtues of his Royal Highness, and in order to commemorate our sense of the same we do most cordially approve of the design lately adopted by our fellow subjects in the mother country of erecting a national monument to the memory of his Royal Highness at the seat of the Imperial Government and with that view we respectfully desire to contribute by subscription in aid of the funds intended to carry that design into effect.

"Resolved that copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the sheriffs or other influential persons in the several districts of the province, in order that our fellow subjects who may be disposed to testify their loyalty and sense of duty in this respect may have an opportunity of doing so.

"Resolved, that the Hon. Joseph Wells, the Hon. John Henry Dunn and James Fitzgibbon esquire, be respectfully requested to superintend the carrying into effect the object of the meeting by adopting such measures as they may deem expedient, and throughout the Province aforesaid, and to remit the amount of the money subscribed to such persons in London as are appointed and authorized to receive the same.

"Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chief Justice for his able services in the chair, and also to John Beikie, Esq., for so kindly acting as secretary. John Beikie, secretary."

Frederick, Duke of York, was the second son of George III. He served for a time in the Prussian army, commanded a British corps in the French campaigns of 1793-4, and was made a Field-marshal in 1795. On receiving word of the success of his Majesty's arms under H. R. H. the Duke of York by which Holland was saved from the invasion of the French, Governor Simcoe determined to change the name of Toronto to that of "York." This was done in August, 1793.

Vol. II.—U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, August 11th, 1827.—No. 11.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The following is the first notice of the school which in 1830, became Upper Canada College.

Terms for the Royal Grammar school established at York, Upper Canada, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and superintended by the Rev. T. Phillips, D.D., with appropriate masters for the different departments of education. For young gentlemen from the home district £8 currency per annum. For young gentlemen from the adjoining district £10 currency per annum. Entrance 10s. currency, N.B.—The number of King's scholars is limited to eight. Previous to the removal of a young gentleman, a quarter's notice or a quarter's pay is required. Bills to be paid quarterly. The quarters commence according to the following order:—First quarter, from the first of August to 31st of October; second quarter from the first of Nov. to 31st January; third quarter, from the 1st of February to 30th April; fourth quarter, from the 1st of May to 31st July. The number of pupils is limited to 60. The present vacation terminates on the 10th September, York, August 10, 1827."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette, Saturday, August 18th, 1827.—No. 12.

JORDAN POST'S PROPOSALS.

The site on which Mr. Post proposed to place a market was probably part of the block of land on King street from Jordan to Bay.

"Notice.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for the establishment of a public market on the block of land in the town of York belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet on the south-west side of King's street, in the said town, and for the appointment of trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified. Jordan Post.

"York, Aug. 10th, 1827."

The hotelkeepers at the Falls, at both sides of the river, were after patrons, and, accordingly, they determined to send a vessel over the Falls in the hope of thus attracting crowds of people. The Loyalist says:—

A VESSEL OVER NIAGARA.

"From the manner in which the

thing was first announced, we will not deny that we were inclined to believe that it originated in a desire to pass off which is commonly called a hoax on the public. It appears however, that the fact minus the Frenchman, and the air balloon, cannot be doubted. The keepers of the hotels on the British and American side of the river intend as appears by their advertisement, to which their names are affixed, by way of gratifying the public, in return for the very liberal patronage they have received to make the attempt on the 8th of September next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to send a vessel of 136 tons over the Falls of Niagara. The schooner Michigan has been purchased for the purpose; and the success of the attempt will depend on giving her a proper direction through the rapids above the Falls. The point of departure to insure this result will be ascertained by previous experiments, and it is confidently expected, that by these means her launch over the tremendous cataract will be realized. An immense concourse of spectators will, no doubt, be brought together to witness so novel and imposing a spectacle."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1827.—No. 13.

The new steamer Niagara comes in for a good word from the editor. He says:

"It is with much pleasure that we notice the arrival of the steamboat Niagara. She entered the harbor on Monday last, and is fitted up in a very superior style. An opportunity will be now afforded to travellers of taking passage to Kingston and Prescott twice in the week. The days of the arrival and the departure of the Niagara are not yet announced."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1827.—No. 14.

Under the heading of "A Singular Phenomenon" is the following:

"A singular phenomenon was observed by the inhabitants of York on Tuesday night last. About 9 o'clock a thin mist of vapour was seen taking its rise from the lake to the east of the town, extending itself from horizon to horizon, observing a m... apparent breadth of about fifteen feet, forming a belt of pale white colour across the expanse of the heavens. The night air was cool and bracing, with a clear atmosphere, and the new moon, setting in the south of a blood red colour, together with a deep blue of the sky, studded with stars, produced a most sublime and beautiful appearance. This novel sight continued for a considerable length of time, the vapour gradually dispersing and floating off into the surrounding atmosphere, into thin, fleecy clouds."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 8th, 1827.—No. 15.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Hon. Archdeacon Dr. Strachan. He reached home on Wednesday last, in excellent health, after an absence of nearly eighteen months, in England. His return was most cordially welcomed, by numerous friends who received him on landing from the Canada.

The Lord Bishop, on Sunday last, held an ordination in the Episcopal church, when the following reverend gentlemen were admitted to the order of Priest:—

The Rev. Rosington Elms, of the United Missions of Beverley and Yonge.

The Rev. T. Green, Assistant Missionary at Niagara.

The Rev. S. Armour, Missionary at Peterboro'.

His Lordship was assisted in the performance of the service by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, of Kingston, the Rev. Dr. Philips, of York, and His Lorship's chaplain, the Rev. C. Morgill. The ordination service was delivered by Dr. Phillips.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.

It has been erroneously stated that in several of the American papers, that Mr. Robinson, the Attorney-General, died some time since at York. We are happy to state that Mr. Robinson is now attending to his official duties on the Eastern circuit. The circumstances which occasioned this error, we can easily account for as having originated, from a domestic calamity which has lately taken place in Mr. Robinson's family, and attribute it to anything but design on the

part of the American editor. With this impression on our minds, we should not have noticed the subject at all, but that we have seen it treated among ourselves, in the Colonial Advocate, in the most unfeeling manner. Does the editor of the Advocate suppose that the public mind is so far lost to all sense of decency and proper feeling, as to tolerate his alluding in a light and trifling manner, to a subject of the most awful and serious import? Does he imagine, that any reflecting man, will sanction with approval, the horrible comparisons he draws of the reported death of one, who has never injured him, and who has never replied to his continued and unfounded slanders, when he speaks of his death, as of this having "slipped through his fingers?" We seldom see a number of the Colonial Advocate in which an attempt is not made to injure the character of Mr. Robinson, this we are not surprised at, when we remember that calumny appears to be the only food at all palatable to the vitiated taste of the editor, but when through error his death is announced, to hear the Advocate speaking of it in this manner, and saying he should be sorry to have him "slip through his fingers so easily," we cannot but pause and reflect on the consequences which may result to the man who can bring himself to make use of such language, on such an occasion, is to be considered, as one of those whose duty it is, in his calling, to give a direction to public feeling and public morals. Putting the case, that the Attorney-General's death had taken place, and that his family and friends, were called upon to mourn a second bereavement, would the editor of the Advocate have ventured so far to outface public feeling, and decency, as to have announced in his paper his sorrow, that he should "slip through his fingers so easily."

We could comment on the subject at greater length, but we refrain, the public and the readers of the Advocate, will be able to judge, from what is said, in what degree of estimation that man ought to be held who can thus unfeelingly allude, even to the erroneous report of the death of a fellow-being.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 15th, 1827.—No. 16.

Mr. Desjardins was the principal promoter of the Desjardins Canal, which connected Burlington Bay with the town of Dundas. The Gazette announces his decease:—

DEATH OF MR. DESJARDINS.

It is with sincere sorrow that we announce to the public the sudden death of this very excellent and public-spirited individual, Mr. D., it appears, while on a collecting tour on account of the Desjardins Canal, called at the house of Mr. Andrew Petit, of Grimsby, last evening—remained there during the night and took breakfast this morning, apparently in his usual good health, after which he walked out into the fields, accompanied with Mr. Petit, to look after some oxen which the former was desirous of purchasing. Having transacted his business with Mr. Petit, Mr. Desjardins proceeded to another field to catch his horse, which had been turned out during the night, and proceed on his journey, while Mr. Petit went in another direction to attend to his farming business. On the return of the latter to his house towards noon, he was surprised to see Mr. D.'s horse in the field, and in advancing a few more steps towards his home he discovered the body of Mr. Desjardins lying on the ground, quite cold; his hat and his bridle which he had taken to catch the horse lying a few yards in advance of the body. A coroner has been sent for, on whose arrival a jury will be empanelled to inquire into the cause of his decease—which is as yet unknown. Saturday evening—An inquest has been taken. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."

MAILS WERE DELAYED.

There was trouble over the delivery of mail matter in York in 1827. The editor of the Gazette was a sufferer, for he says:—

"Within the last few months a number of packages and money letters addressed to persons residing in this neighbourhood, have been abstracted from the mails between this place and the lower province. An English packet addressed to the editor of this paper to the care of the

Lord Bishop of Quebec and delivered to his Lordship by the Deputy Postmaster General, was franked by the latter gentleman and mailed at Quebec in May last, but has never come to hand and although every exertion has been made to recover the packet no trace can be found.

"A short time since Mr. Sheldon of Hamilton, mailed 75 pound for Montreal which has also been lost. Mr. Chep, of Ancaster, sent 25 pound on the 14th of August last in a letter to Montreal and in a few days afterwards Mr. Campbell of Dundas. mailed 40 pound in a letter for the same place, both of which have been abstracted from the mail and no traces of either can be discovered.

"A vigilant investigation into these circumstances ought to be immediately, instituted by the Post-office Department in order that the perpetrator of these robberies may be discovered and punished for the frequent occurrences of these delinquencies has already created so much distrust of the Post-office Department in this neighbourhood that unless something is immediately done to restore public confidence no merchant will venture to entrust his property to the care of that department."

The following also appears in this issue:—

SHIP SENT OVER THE FALLS.

Saturday evening, Sept. 3, the day fixed on for the passage of the schooner Michigan, with a cargo of ferocious quadrupeds and feathered bipeds, over the Niagara Cataract has passed away, and the scene has, we dare say, gratified many thousands and disappointed perhaps as many more in proportion as the splendour of the exhibition exceeded or fell below their respective anticipation. The day was as favourable as could have been expected or desired, and during the whole of the early part of it the roads in every direction, by land and water, leading to the great centre of attraction were covered with vehicles and vessels laden with living lumber, with equestrians and with pedestrians of every "kindred and tongue," until the congregated multitude on both sides of the way "amounted perhaps to ten thousand souls."

Among the vessels which made their appearance during the morning in the Niagara River were the steamboats Canada, Niagara and Queenstown, the Ontario and Martha Ogden all from Lake Ontario; and the Chippawa, William Penn. Niagara, Pioneer and Henry Clay from Lake Erie; the three former laden with subjects from the sea-girt isle, and the seven latter with a far more numerous deputation from the family of Brother Jonathan. It was about three 'clock when the Michigan, having a crew of four or five persons, with one or two bears, a buffalo and one other quadruped, an eagle and a goose the former made fast to the vessel, and some of the other feathered tribe made her appearance, in company with the Chippawa, who escorted her below the island, nearly opposite to Chippawa village, when the crew put off in their boat, and after towing her to within about a half a mile of the rapids, made for and soon arrived safe on the Canadian shore.

A PITIABLE SPECTACLE.

The Michigan approached the rapids in very good style, with her head inclined to the Canadian shore, and reached the first ledge in about twenty minutes after the steamboat left her —this was a moment of intense interest— and attracted the undivided attention of the multitude, who had separated into and taken their stations on the banks of the river and on the islands, on the housetops and on the balconies—on the Table Rock above and on the rocky banks below the cataract. Every eye which could command a view of it was rivetted on the Michigan at this moment, and when she made the first plunge into the rapids there was a simultaneous shout of applause—the shock was evidently a severe one, and the effect was visible on her heterogeneous ship's crew, who now began to bestir themselves. His buffaloship was evidently in uneasy quarters, the eagle vainly essayed to soar from the troubled waters around him to a more congenial element—and even bruin exhibited signs of uneasiness and began to look out for more comfortable quarters. Before arriving at the second ledge of rapids the vessel stuck, up-

parently between two rocks, for a few seconds, but the violence of the current drove her around and she went stern foremost over the second ledge—pitched on her starboard side, and before righting both her masts were carried away, the buffalo and several other animals were thrown overboard, while bruin, after an observation from the bowsprit head, committed himself to the waters in search of less perilous apartments. After this shock the vessel became water-logged, and, floating down the rapids without further obstruction to the brink of the precipice, plunged into the roaring abyss, and in an instant was shattered to atoms. A goose, the only animal which went over the Falls and remained alive, was picked up in a state of exhaustion and is now in possession of a gentleman in York (Mr. Duggan). The buffalo—apparently quite dead—floated in the wake of the ship and went over the Falls a few minutes after it. The bears (we believe there were two of them), after making the exertion and stemming the violence of the current for several minutes, reached a small island near the Canadian shore, and one of them was afterwards purchased—and shown to the company at Ontario House—by Capt. Mosier."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Sept. 22nd, 1827.—No. 17.

TROUBLE WITH DON BRIDGE.

There was trouble at the Don River this month:—

"Bridges.—The Don bridge near this town is again in an impassable state; part of it gave way during the last week, and horses and carriages are now passed over on a temporary floating bridge on a toll being paid to the person who has erected that convenience. This circumstance has afforded the Canadian Freeman an opportunity of venting a little abuse against the magistrates. We have had occasion more than once to state that in such cases the magistrates cannot act in any other way than the law directs. If the system is bad the fault lies in the law and should be amended. As it now stands the following is the course to be adopted for making any necessary repairs. By George III., chapter 1, clause 12, the road surveyors must certify to the Quarter Session, and if then considered advisable by a majority, the former resolution may be confirmed and the work ordered to be done and paid for from the district treasury, provided the expense shall not exceed 50 pounds. From this it will be seen that the magistrates are limited in their authority, and cannot order the performance of any repairs that may exceed 50 pounds, and that even if the expenditure of 50 pounds will not build it, and the only remedy is by application to the Legislature. We are willing to admit that the law requires to be amended, but while it remains as it is it is unjust to accuse any public functionaries with a neglect of duty.

THE "FRONTENAC" BURNT.

The steamer Frontenac had gone—fire had finished her. The account reads:—

"We have heard that some evil-disposed persons set fire to the old steamboat Frontenac, at Niagara, on Saturday last, and that before the flames could be extinguished she was burnt to the water's edge. The proprietors were about breaking her up, with the intention of placing the machinery in a new boat. We hope it has escaped uninjured."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, September 29th, 1827.—No. 18.

WHO FIRED THE FRONTENAC?

The old Frontenac steamer had had a hard time, and was towed into port after the fire. The owners wanted to find the incendiary, and so offered a reward:—

"The Messrs. Hamilton, proprietors of the steamboat Frontenac, have offered a reward of 100 pounds for the discovery of the person who set fire to the vessel some time ago. The Frontenac, after being fired, was loosed from her moorings, and had drifted some distance into the lake, when she was met by the Niagara, Captain Mosier, who took her in tow and succeeded in bringing her to the wharf at Niagara, where after some exertions the flames were extinguished."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YORK.

The following is a good report of a fire in York:—

"On Thursday morning, at about one o'clock, the town was alarmed by the cry of fire, and on hastening to the spot the Mansion House hotel was found to be enveloped in flames. Before any considerable number of people had collected the fire had made so great progress that it was found impracticable to arrest it, and the adjoining houses were soon in a blaze. The only remedy which presented itself to save the remainder of the brick was to pull down some of the intermediate buildings, which were speedily effected by the exertions of some active individuals, and the conflagration, which had at one time a most alarming appearance, after extending its ravages as far as the house on the corner of the street to the east and the adjoining house to the west, was fortunately stayed.

"The town engine, which on trial proves to be a powerful one, was ably worked by the fire company, whose members are entitled to the highest praise. Their exertions were, however, in some measure rendered less effectual than they would otherwise have been from the want of a constant and regular supply of water. This may be attributed to the attendants on such occasions, and we take this opportunity of remarking that those who are disposed at such a time to render effective service in preserving the property of their neighbours from the destructive element will find they will best promote the object by immediately falling into the line for the passing of buckets into the engines. A few resolute and active men about the building are sufficient, and in ordinary cases these with well supplied engines scarcely ever fail of extinguishing the most alarming fires. Six houses in all are destroyed, and among the sufferers we notice that public sympathy is particularly expressed for Mr. Patrick, who had lately built, from the fruits of his industry, and had occupied his house only a few months.

"The Mansion House was untenanted, and the inmates of the others, we believe, have generally succeeded in saving most of their property. The Mansion House was insured to the amount of £500, but we have not heard that any of the others were insured.

"It is proper to observe that Major Winnett and the 68th Regiment rendered the most immediate assistance on the distressing occasion. Houses burnt and destroyed—Mansion House Hotel, untenanted; two belonging to Mr. Boulton, the Solicitor-General, occupied by Mr. Moore and Mr. Nicol; Mr. Legges, occupied by Mr. Hunter; and Mrs. Berry; Mr. Patrick's, occupied by himself; Mr. Hutchinson's shop."

The Mansion House was on the north side of King street, adjoining the north-west corner of that thoroughfare with Princess street.

FIRE BY INCENDIARIES.

In the next issue there is further reference to this fire, as follows:

York, U. C., October 6, 1827.—The Canadian Freeman says that the "late fire in this town is universally believed to have been an act of incendiary," and charges the police with neglect, in not bringing the affair to light.

"Suspicions of this general nature cannot be noticed by the police. If any person has reasonable ground of suspicion against any individual, he should go before a magistrate and make affidavit to that effect and of the grounds upon which such suspicions rests. Then, and not before, can the police act.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION

There is also this item:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor left Niagara on Tuesday last for Kingston, where his Excellency, we understand, will inspect the 15th Regiment now stationed in that garrison.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, 13th Oct., 1827.—No. 20.

YORK'S NEW COURT HOUSE.

The first assizes for the Home District in the new Court House, on the north-east corner of King and Toronto streets, were held in October, 1827. The account reads:

"The assizes for the Home District commenced on Monday last, in the

new Court House, which is fitted up in a very commodious manner. The Hon. Chief Justice Campbell delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, and since the opening of the court bills have been found against the following persons:—Hiram Losee, murder; Betsey (an Indian woman), manslaughter; William Jones, maliciously killing a cow; Jason Bryant, larceny, (two indictments); William Noble, perjury. Betsey, the Indian woman, who inflicted the blow on John Wiggins last spring, of which he afterwards died, has been tried and found guilty. The trial of Hiram Losee came on yesterday, when after a patent investigation the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1827.—No. 21.

HANGED FOR KILLING CATTLE.

The record of the home district assizes was short, but its work seems to have been effective. The report reads:—

"Home District Assizes—After a sitting of more than ordinary length the assizes terminated on Thursday afternoon, the following is a list of the convictions and sentences:

Hiram Losee, manslaughter, twelve months' imprisonment and pay a fine of ten pounds.

"Jason Bryant, grand larceny, six months' imprisonment, and to be publicly whipped on the first day of the ensuing quarter session, 39 lashes.

"Edward Devlin, grand larceny, same sentence.

"William Jones, killing cattle, to be hanged on Saturday, the 17th November next."

"Nine men also fined for fighting, and a tenth received three months for larceny."

AGRICULTURALISTS' WANTS.

An Agricultural Society was wanted at York, and so the editor writes in this issue:

"We have had an opportunity during the Assizes of meeting with several persons from the country to whom we have intimated our wish that some effectual measures could be devised for establishing an Agricultural Society in this district. They generally concur in opinion that such a society would be highly beneficial as it would afford the best means of giving more extensive circulation to useful agricultural information and lead to many improvements in our system of farming and raising of stock. We hope that farmers that are principally interested in the promotion of such objects will give the matter consideration, and that some of their leading members will take an opportunity of calling a public meeting for the purpose of organizing such a society. If it is in our power in any manner to promote the object, we shall feel much pleasure in doing it, and would suggest that the approaching Quarter Sessions, when a number of persons from a different part of the country will necessarily be in attendance at the court, would afford the most favourable opportunity of holding a meeting for the purpose."

EARLY RACE COURSE.

The first race course was on the commons to the west and north of the fort at the garrison. It is announced:

"THE TURF—The officers of the 68th Regiment have prepared a race course on the grounds attached to the York Garrison. We understand that a match race takes place on Monday next at noon, and that several horses will be entered for races which are to be run on the Monday following. There will be no objection we believe to allow any individuals the benefit of the course for training horses or for amusement, except on the days regularly appointed for races."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1827.—No. 22.

THE STEAMER CANADA.

The Canada, Capt. Richardson's boat, was staunch, and braved successfully a heavy storm on the lake in October of this year. The Loyalist says—

"On Monday last we were visited by one of those violent gales of easterly wind, accompanied with torrents of rain, not unusual at this season of the year. The steamboat Canada at ten o'clock in the morn-

ing, when there was an appearance of the storm moderating, left the Niagara River for York. She had not proceeded far on her voyage, however, when the gale increased with greater violence than before, and in a short time both her masts were carried away and some damage done to her chimney. Fortunately the engine remained uninjured, and enabled her, at about five in the afternoon, to reach the wharf in safety. The Canada has made some of her trips in the most boisterous weather, and deservedly bears the name of an excellent sea boat. She suffered no delay from the damage she had sustained, and left the harbour the following morning for Niagara. The weather since Monday continues boisterous and cold."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Nov. 10th, 1827.—No. 24.

STEAMERS FRONTENAC AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Frontenac was owned by Messrs. Robert and John Hamilton, sons of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Niagara, but the partnership was dissolved in October, 1827.

Notice.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber in the steamboat Frontenac and Queenstown, has by mutual consent this day ended. All claims against said boats to be settled by John Hamilton, who is authorized to do so, as also to collect all debts due them. Robert Hamilton, John Hamilton. Queenstown, 26th Oct., 1827.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, December 15th, 1827.—No. 29.

MARMORA IRON WORKS.

There were iron works at Marmora, U. C., in 1827, and the opinion regarding the quality of the iron was as it is to-day. The Loyalist says:—

The Marmora Iron Works.—The sale of these works has been postponed until further notice. But the wares of the establishment are offered for sale at 25 cents on the cwt., for all heavy casting, potash kettles, etc., and at 27s 6d per cwt. for sugar kettles, hollow-ware, stoves, etc., delivered at Kingston, and wheat, flour and potash will be taken in payment at the current price in that market, or a discount of 5 per cent made for cash. Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles would derive in giving a preference to the castings of these works are the following—

First—The wares are fully of a better quality in regard to manufacture than those you get elsewhere. Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices at least 25 per cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport. Thirdly — From the very superior quality of the metal from which the wares are manufactured, and from the experience already had by many who have used them for a length of time, the subscriber is warranted in saying that they are by no means so liable to crack as the Carron or other ware of similar establishment, known to the people of this province.

Lastly—The receiving payment in the produce of the country should be considered an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated) of sufficent importance to buyers to secure a preference for the consumption of the provincial manufacture of superior quality and comparatively low price. The undersigned, in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present proprietor, has expended large sums in perfecting the establishment since it came into his hands, having as he thinks, clearly shown that it is to their interest, appeals to the patriotism of the merchants and others of this province, to give aid, support and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required is simply to give a preference in their purchases to the manufacturers of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption, both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States and Lower Canada, for articles of a similar description comparatively of inferior quality and higher prices. A. Manahan, Marmora Iron Works, 5th Nov., 1287.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 1827.—No. 30.

The winter route from York to Kingston was via the Kingston road stage. A rival coach was established in this year of which there appears the following announcement:

"NEW ESTABLISHMENT

to commence the 1st of December, 1827, between Kingston and York. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock noon precisely, and arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a.m. Stage fare through £2 10s intermediate distances 3d, half penny per mile, 30 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, all baggage at the risk of the owner. Stage books kept at Howard's Hotel, York, and at the Mansion House, Kingston. Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the country. The proprietors of this line flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them. H. Norton and Company, Kingston. J. Ogden, York, November 21st, 1827.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1828.—No. 36.

BALLS AND SUPPERS.

"A ball and supper was given at the Government House on Thursday evening, 31st inst., in honour of the anniversary of his Majesty's proclamation. The party was exceedingly numerous, and the rooms fitted up in a splendid and tasteful manner."

Vol. II.— U. E. Loyalist, Saturday February 16, 1828.—No. 38.

The officers at the garrison were hospitable, and did what they could to return the courtesies extended them by the principal inhabitants. The Loyalist says:—

"Garrison Ball.—Major Winniett and the officers of the 68th Regiment entertained their friends on Thursday evening last with a splendid ball and supper. The mess-room and the quarters of the commandant were decorated in the most beautiful style, displaying several transparencies. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, when the party retired, highly gratified with the unremitting attention of their gallant entertainers to promote the hilarity of the evening's amusement."

"Hilarity of the evening's amusement," is very pretty writing.

The Royal Grammar School was located in the District School building in the S. W. corner of the present Richmond and New (Jarvis) streets. This issue contains an account of the annual recitations thus—

The recitations at the Royal Grammar School yesterday were highly creditable to the young gentlemen, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the numerous spectators assembled on the occasion. We have procured a copy of the address spoken by Master Wells, and shall have much pleasure in inserting it next week. During the course of erection of Upper Canada College on King street, the Royal Grammar School classes were held in the D. S. building.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, Mar. 15, 1828.—No. 42.

AN EARLY FOUNDRY.

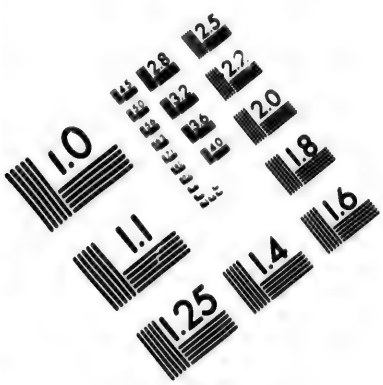
William Marian was the son of Paul Marian, the pioneer York baker. The house was on King street east on the site of Firstbrook's factory, and was originally Jordan's York Hotel.

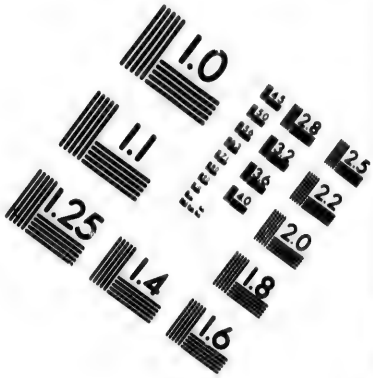
"William Marian respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, he has recommended the baking business in the house formerly known as the York Hotel, and solicits the patronage of the public. York, March 12th 1828."

A CELEBRATED FOUNDRY.

Dutcher's foundry was the first and largest in York. It stood on the east side of Yonge street, on the site of John McGee's foundry and of the first Shea's theatre. The following appears in this issue:

"York Cupola Furnace.—Frederick Dutcher respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from J. M. Sandfords on Dundas street to York, near the corner of King and Yonge streets, where he has now in complete operation his cupola furnace, and is prepared to make every description of machinery castings. Having com-





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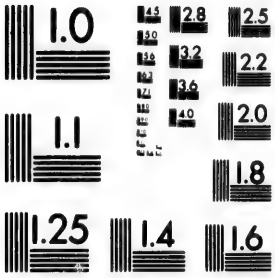

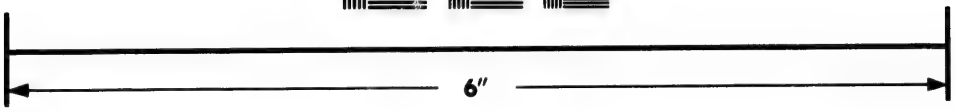

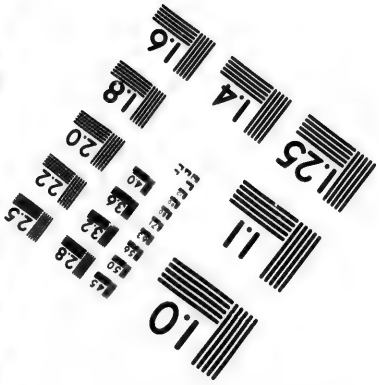

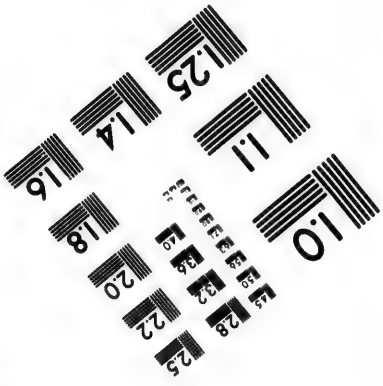

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menced the business with a determination of having his work done in the very best manner and of first-rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both flouring and saw mills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of patent ploughs, both right and left-handed of different patterns.

"Also box stoves, sugar kettles, andirons, fanning mill irons, 12, 14, 28 and 56 pounds weights; waggon boxes, sleigh shoes, plough points to fit almost any patent plough used in this country, etc., etc., all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada or Rochester, adding transportation. All kinds of country produce taken in payment for castings at market price delivered at the works F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as pattern maker and mill wright, he can furnish patterns for all kinds of machinery on the shortest notice. N.B.—Cash paid for old iron, copper and brass. February, 20th, 1828.

Mr. William Bergin was the father of the late Dr. Bergin, the member of Parliament. The wharf referred to in the following notice, was at the foot of Church street, and was afterwards known as Maitland's wharf and later as Sylvester's.

A STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the store house, wharf, etc., lately the property of William Cooper Esq., in this town, where he will receive store and sell on commission on the most reasonable terms all descriptions of produce and merchandise with which he may, be favoured. The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the wharf, where all vessels which come into the bay principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the wharf and store will give general satisfaction. There will be for sale a constant supply of pork, flour, wheat, oats, corn, peas, salt and whiskey, also stoves, polish, kettles, a variety of castings and grind stones. The subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2,500 acres unimproved lands of a superior quality in the most flourishing townships and convenient to York, which he will sell low and on easy terms to actual settlers. Wm. Bergin, York, February

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Vol. II.—U.C. Gazette and U.E. Loyalist, March 29th, 1828.—No. 44.

MILITARY MEN ARRESTED.

"The imprisonment of two officers of the Government, both at the head of departments, Colonel Coffin and Colonel Givens, by warrant of the Speaker, under the authority of the resolution of the House of Assembly, for an alleged contempt and breach of privilege, a fact which we have no doubt has already come to the knowledge of most of our readers.

"On Saturday last they were committed for the residue of the Session, and, pursuant to the terms of the warrant, were released from confinement on Tuesday last immediately after the session was closed. As the right which has been assumed by the House of Assembly on this occasion will be made the subject of an investigation before the highest tribunals, we shall not in this case attempt to discuss the merits of the question. We shall briefly state such facts that are within our knowledge.

"Col. Coffin and Col. Givens were summoned by the chairman of a select committee to attend and give information on the petition of William Forsyth complaining of outrage. Being aware that the usual practice of the House when requiring the heads of departments belonging to the Government was to address the Lieutenant-Governor praying his permission for their attendance; those gentlemen felt it to be their duty to communicate to his Excellency that they had been served with summons in order that his pleasure might be made known to them whether they were at liberty, with his permission, to attend the committee. The reply to this application informed them that permission could not be given and the chairman was acquainted immediately by both gentlemen with the facts. The matter was then reported to the house, when a debate ensued, which ended in a resolution

for issuing the Speaker's warrant for the apprehension of the parties.

'Conscious that there was nothing in their conduct which could be construed as a wilful or intentional disrespect, and as the House had proceeded to an extremity which would probably bring the question of privilege to issue they refused to be taken into custody unless it should be by force, acquainting the sergeant-at-arms at the same time that if it were resorted to they should seek redress by actions at law, both against the Speaker and himself.

'Eventually force was resorted to, against which no resistance was made—the arrest being violent, they were brought to the bar of the House, and there stated that their non-attendance before the committee was not a refusal on their part—being at the head of the departments they felt it to be their duty to obtain the permission of the Lieut.-Governor usual on such occasions, and that this permission having been withheld they had not felt themselves at liberty to comply with the summons.

"After a long debate on motion, Mr. Rolph, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, the resolution for committal was carried and the parties lodged in the jail.

"Such are the facts that we have endeavoured to state as plainly as possible. The only remark we shall offer upon them at present are:—That the House of Assembly on this occasion deviated from the usual courtesy which has been invariably observed when the attendance of persons at the head of departments is required, the practice hitherto has been to address the Lieut.-Governor requesting their permission for their attendance; that the House on its part having failed in the observance of that courtesy, Col. Coffin and Col. Givens would have acted in dereliction of what they felt to be a duty, if by any act on their part they had compromised what the House of Assembly itself had by its invariable practices acknowledged to be a prerogative of the Government, and not being guilty of any intentional or wilful disrespect to the House in not attending before the committee, their subsequent imprisonment was an unnecessary and improper severity. The question of privileges, as we before stated, we shall not pretend to discuss, as it is intended for a more solemn decision."

Nathanial Coffin was brother-in-law of Major-General Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe. He was appointed Prov. A.D.C. with local rank of Lt.-Colonel, was present at Queenston Heights, and on 25th March, 1815 became Adjutant-General Upper Canada Militia. Died at Toronto, 1846.

Colonel James Givins came to Canada when a young man, as an officer in a British regiment. In 1792 he was at Niagara with Simcoe as lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers, became captain in 1803, was present at Detroit as aide to Brock and interpreter. He opposed the landing of Mayor Forsyth at York in 1813. Givins had taken up his residence at York, where its site (then known as Toronto) was chosen by Simcoe as a new metropolis, and was appointed a superintendent in the Indian Department, which office he held till 1842. His death took place in Toronto in 1846.

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, April 5th, 1828. No. 45.

The stage line from York to Hamilton and Dundas was a much travelled road. In 1828 a new line was put on, of which the announcement reads:—

"A new line of stages has been lately established to run through from Dundas to York, via Hamilton, three times a week. The proprietors are provided, we understand, with good horses and comfortable carriages for the convenience of travellers. The exertions they are making to add to the facility of communication in this part of the country will, we hope, be amply rewarded. Stage books are kept at Howard's Inn, York, and Jones', Dundas."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, April 19th, 1828.—No. 47.

THE YORK THEATRE.

The theatre was a frame building on the south side of Cottom street

(Robertson's Landmarks, vol. 1, p. 489). The name of the company is not given.

"York Theatre.—On Monday evening next will be presented the interesting tragedy of "The Gamester," after which the burlesque opera of "Bombastes Furioso." For particulars see bills. York, 12th April, 1828."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, Saturday, April 19th,

1828.—No. 47.

A new steamer was to be launched at Niagara. It belonged to the son of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton. For the convenience of sightseers the Toronto boat, "The Canada," had changed her time and was to make a Snuday trip.

"Steamboat Notice.—On account of the launch of Mr. Hamilton's new steamboat at Niagara on Monday, the 21st inst., the Canada will leave York on that day at half-past six in the morning, viz., will return to Niagara contrary to her bill, Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, and leave Niagara for York on Sunday morning, and York as above, on Monday, thence resume her usual trips on Tuesday morning. H. Richardson, master and managing owner, York. 18th April, 1828."

THE SCHOONER CANADIAN.

There were a number of schooners built every year at York. This item refers to one built by Toronto men. —"A new schooner called the Canadian, was launched here yesterday morning, she is owned by Mr. Gamble, and Captain Bowkett, the latter of whom, we understand, takes command of her."

Vol. II.—U. C. Gazette and U. E. Loyalist, May 24th. 1828.—No. 52.

THE KING'S PRINTER.

Mr. Stanton first occupied premises on the south side of King street, between the now Leader Lane and Church street. He then removed to King street west, the site of the Murray-Kay Company, 36 King street west. This advertisement locates the office of the Gazette during his term a King's printer:

"Upper Canada Gazette Office—To be sold by auction (if not previously sold by private contract), on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1828, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by M. R. Meighan, at their rooms in York, the shop, dwelling house, buildings and premises at present occupied by R. Staunton, Esquire, as the U. C. Gazette office, opposite the new jail and court house in the town of York. As the situation for almost any kind of business is one of the very best in York, it must be needless to expatiate on its many advantages. There is a well of excellent water on the premises and a capital drain has been cut. Further particulars, with the conditions of sale, may be known by application of M. & R. Meighan, Market Square, York."

"Doctor John Daly has taken an office in Mr. Charles Thompson's brick buildings, entrance off Yonge street and corner of Dundas road. York, May 23rd, 1828."

Dr. John Porter Daly had just come to York from Montreal, and commenced practice. He appeared before the Medical Board in April, 1828, who were "perfectly satisfied with his examination." His residence was at the south-west corner of Yonge street and Davenport road, but in 1831 he disposed of his practice to Dr. Rees and moved up Yonge street, near what is now (1913) Thornhill, but two years later returned to York. He was a clever practitioner.

APPEALS TO THE LADIES.

The fashionable milliner was much in evidence in York. There were half a dozen in different parts of the town. The ladies who made the following announcement were from Quebec, and had their shop on King street, east of the former Jordan's York Hotel:—

"Millinery, Bonnet and Dress Making—Mrs. Jones and Miss Rose Anne Osborne beg leave to inform the ladies of York and its vicinity that they have recently arrived from Quebec and have taken the house in King street belonging to the widow Jordan, one door east of the York Hotel, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and trust, from their great experience to give the ut-

most satisfaction to those ladies who may be pleased to favour them with their patronage. York, 20th May, 1828."

THE LOYALIST'S SECOND VOLUME.

Upon this date this notice appeared—

With this number a second volume of our paper (the U. E. Loyalist) is completed, and as some previous preparation is necessary, before commencing the next under the new arrangement, our readers will see, by referring to the notice on this subject, that during the ensuing week a paper will not be issued from this office.

From the first number of the next volume, to commence the 7th June, the Loyalist will be published on a separate sheet. The payment of subscriptions in arrear is respectfully requested before commencing the new volume.

This was the last number of the U. E. Loyalist, also the last time when the Upper Canada Gazette was issued in conjunction with another paper.

After this date the Gazette, which had hitherto been published on Saturdays, was issued each Thursday. The first number under the new arrangement, which was No. 1, Vol. III., appeared May 29th, 1828.

WARRING EDITORS.

The editor makes the following announcement on June 7th, 1828—

In making arrangements for the publication of a new paper, we have had a respite of one short week from our editorial labours. During this time the editor of the Observer has thought it a most fitting opportunity to allude in a most extraordinary manner to some remarks we offered, weeks since, on Mr. Wilson's address at the Gore election meeting.

In the extracts we made from that address, nothing applying personally to the Observer is to be found, and his calling upon us to account for Mr. Wilson's language, in some parts of it, where he has thought proper to speak in other than general terms, is perfectly absurd. Mr. Wilson is answerable himself for his own language to any person who may take offence at it. We have nothing to do with it. Of some of the general expressions in his address we have no hesitation in again repeating, however it may nettle the Observer, that "they are not stronger than circumstance warrant."

But when a foolscap is thrown into the crowd, he who picks it up and places it on his head must expect to be laughed at, and truly the Observer has been in marvellous haste to make it fit himself on this occasion, and now complains that we are to blame for it.

As to Mr. Wilson's ideas of "Carey selling himself to the Government," we took no notice of them, and for the best reasons in the world. We were quite satisfied that it had too much good sense to purchase a useless article, and that if it were even otherwise, it has too high a sense of what is due to its own dignity to descend to such a traffic."

With respect to the "documents" which the Observer says were taken out of his hands to be printed at our office, from the "Upper House," we shall tell him once for all that, however willing we may be to extend the common courtesies of business to others, we shall not at any time hesitate to consult the interest of our establishment, by fair and honourable means, and that we have never used any other, Mr. Carey well knows.

This is published as a sequel to the notice of May 24th by the editor of the U. E. Loyalist—

The U. E. Loyalist was succeeded by another paper, similar in size and get-up, called the Loyalist, and in this occasionally Government advertisements were inserted, but it had not even the semblance of official character.

Vol. III., Upper Canada Gazette, Nov. 6, 1828.—No. 24.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

In the Gazette issued this day is the following notice—

Upper Canada, York,
Thursday, Nov. 6, 1828.

His Excellency, Major-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lady Colborne and family, arrived here on Tuesday last in the steamboat Canada.

His Excellency took the usual oaths, as Lieutenant-Governor of this province, same day, at three o'clock p.m.

Vol. III.—U.C. Gazette, Thursday, December 4, 1828.—No. 28.

Government House, York.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, his private secretary.

Lieut. Zachariah Mudge, who was a bachelor, lived in a little cottage on the west side of Emily street, near Wellington. For some reason, which was never learned, he one day shot himself in his home and was instantly killed.

Vol. III.—U.C. Gazette, Thursday, December 4, 1828.—No. 28.

Executive Council Office, York,
December 4th, 1828.

Notice is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, that in future the first Thursday in every month will be the regular Council day, instead of the first Wednesday, as heretofore.

John Small, C.E.C.

Vol. III.—U.C. Gazette, Thursday, December 18, 1828.—No. 30.

Government House, York.
November 27th, 1828.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Peter Diehl, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, to be a member of the Medical Board of this province, under 58 and 59 George 3d.

Commission dated October 24, 1828.

Dr. Diehl was born in Quebec, 1787, studied in Montreal and Edinburgh, and returned to Canada in 1809. He commenced practice in the Lower Province, served in the war of 1812, conveying ammunition and provisions to the army on the Niagara frontier. He was sent to England in a transport with a detachment of artillery under Sir Gordon Drummond, returned in 1828, and formed a partnership in York with Dr. Widmer. Dr. Diehl built for a residence and office a two-storey frame house on the north side of Richmond street east.

He afterwards lived on John street, where his death took place in 1868.

Vol. III.—U.C. Gazette, Thursday January 8 1829.—No. 33.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

Parliament met on January 8th, 1829 it being the first summoned since the arrival of Sir John Colborne as Lieutenant-Governor. In reference to this event, one page in the speech is especially to be noted, as in it a reference is made to the Royal Grammar School, which afterwards became the present Upper Canada College.

Vol. IV.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 11, 1829.—No. 8.

The Steamboat Hotel was on the north side of Front street, site of present (1913) No. 64, and a picture of it is shown in Robertson's Landmarks, vol. 1, p. 222.

"Steamboat Hotel.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he has taken the Steamboat Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Ulick Howard, the elegant and extensive accommodations of which are so well known. He also begs leave to acquaint them that he has engaged Mr. Dixon as cook, and his other servants are of the best description. His house will be found at all times supplied with the best provisions, wines and all other sorts of liquors, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to render his establishment worthy the patronage is has so long enjoyed. JOHN BRADLEY.

"N.B.—Mr. Dixon is well known to be a first-rate cook, having lived with the Governor for three years, and also with other gentlemen of the first respectability in the province."

Vol. IV.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1829.—No. 30.

This issue contains the following:

"British Coffee House.—Mr. Pinder respectfuly informs his friends, and the public that he has taken the house and premises formerly occupied by F. T. Billings, Esq., facing the York bay, to which he is making large additions

and intends opening as an hotel or boarding house for the convenience of the public. The house is well fitted up and furnished in a very superior style, and will be ready for the reception of company by the opening of Parliament. Mr. P. feels confident that ladies and gentlemen, and families who honour them with their patronage will find every comfort and accommodation. Among the attractions which he intends to add to the establishment, will be a reading room, which will be furnished with the principal English and provincial papers, periodicals works, maps, charts, etc., etc. Boarders can be accommodated with or without lodging, by the day, week, month or year, on reasonable terms. York, 14th December, 1829.

RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT.

In this issue is found the following interesting report of the annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute :—

The annual meeting of the Society for the relief of the Sick and Destitute, was held in the grand jury room on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1829. The Hon. William Allan, one of the vice-presidents, was requested to take the chair, when the secretary made the following statement to the meeting :—The object and proceedings of this society being now so generally known, and well understood it has not been deemed necessary to make any other report to this meeting, than the accounts of the treasurer which shows the amount collected during the year, and how the same has been expended, agreeable to the directions of the several committees, and officers appointed under the revised constitution of last year. The sums subscribed and collected amounted to 193 pounds 6s., and the sum expended was 201 pounds, 0s. 4d., being 8 pounds, 14s. 4d. more than the amount received within the year, and which balance the treasurer has advanced. On motion made and seconded, it was resolved that Messrs. Ketchum and Bergin be appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer and to report thereon. The committee reported that the accounts were correct, leaving a balance due to the treasurer of 8 pounds 14s. 4d. The treasurer reported that there remained in the charge of the issurer 392 pounds of flour. The following resolutions were then put and carried :—

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be given to the president and the vice-president for their services during the last year, and that they be requested to continue in office for the next year.

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be given to the treasurer and secretary, and that they be requested to continue in office for the next year. The secretary having been in office for eight years, requested leave to retire, which was granted, and it was resolved, that Alexander Weed, Esquire, be requested to accept the office of secretary for the next year.

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be given to the medical gentlemen of the town, who continue unremittingly, their usual attentions to the sick.

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be given to the masters of the several steamboats, for having given many passages gratis to poor people on the recommendation of the officers of the society.

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be given to Mr. Coulson, the clerk of the market, for the valuable services which he had performed in purchasing and issuing the provisions, ordered by the society.

"The president then acquainted the meeting that the secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor had called and stated to him that his Excellency was prevented by business from attending the meeting, which he regretted, as he felt much interested in the success of the society's exertions, and requested they would proceed in the business of the day without waiting for him. It was then resolved that the following members be added to the Managing Committee for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Messrs. Sheriff Jarvis, S. P. Jarvis, the Hon. P. Robinson, for September; Messrs. Ewart, Fitzgibbon, Mosley, for October; Messrs. Proudfoot, John Monro Atkinson, for November.

"On the chairman leaving the chair, it was taken by the Hon. Col. Wells.

when the thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned. James Fitzgibbon, Secretary."

"At a meeting of the Committee of Management on Monday, the 7th of December, it was resolved that a list of the members of the society be given into the treasurer, and that he be requested to take measures to have the subscriptions for the present year collected. The committee directed that the following memorandum should be published with the foregoing proceedings :—

"Memorandum:—The members of the Society for the Sick and the Destitute are requested not to encourage begging from door to door, but to send such applicants as they may think deserving of relief to the committee for the month, for the time being, whose duty it is to enquire into the circumstances of the applicants and to authorize the distribution of the society's funds. The inhabitants not subscribers are invited to become members and to use their influence to prevent street begging."

Vol. IV.— U. C. Gazette. Thursday, Jan. 14, 1830.—No. 34.

AN OLD-TIME DOCTOR.

Dr. Rees was another old-time practitioner of York. He came from England in 1819, commenced practice in Quebec, and in 1829 settled in York, shortly afterwards purchasing the practice of Dr. Daly. In 1836, acting in conjunction with Dr. Dunlop and Mr. Fothergill he presented a petition to Parliament asking for a grant to erect a provincial museum. Up to 1841 no asylum for the insane existed in Upper Canada. Through the instrumentality of Dr. Rees, the Provincial Asylum was first opened in Toronto in that year. The old gaol was acquired for the purpose and Mr. Rees became first superintendent, holding the position until 1844. Later he constructed at the foot of Graves (Simcoe) street a wharf long known as Rees' Wharf, and near it built a small but comfortable house in which he lived.

"Doctor Rees has taken rooms in the brick buildings, corner of Market square and King street. He will vaccinate and give advice to the poor (gratis) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. York, 8th January, 1830."

STAGE YORK TO KINGSTON.

The famous "Weller Stage" commenced in this year between York and Kingston. The announcement reads:—

"New Arrangement of Stages.—The mail stage between York and Kingston will commence running, agreeably to the winter arrangements, on the 7th day of December instant, leaving York and Kingston on Mondays and Thursdays at noon, arriving on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a.m. Books kept at the Steamboat Hotel York, and Kingston Hotel, Kingston. Extra furnished for any part of the country on reasonable terms. All baggage at the risk of the owner. Wm. Weller, York: H. Norton & Co., Kingston. December 2nd, 1829."

Vol. IV.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1830.—No 40.

THE COURIER OF UPPER CANADA.

In the U.C. Gazette and Weekly Register of this date there appears an announcement that the editor of the late Gore Gazette and Weekly Register proposes to publish in the town of York a weekly newspaper under the title of the Courier of Upper Canada.

Vol. IV.—U. C. Gazette. Thursday, April 15th, 1830.—No. 47.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The following announcement contains the exact date of the proposal to build a new market in York. It stood on the site of the present St. Lawrence market. The market house which preceeded it, stood some distance off the street line of King street. The new market house indicated as above, was destroyed in the great fire of 1849. See Robertson's Landmarks, vol. 1, pp. 59.65.

"Office of the Clerk of the Peace.
York, 13th March, 1830.

"New market house.—Notice is hereby given, that plans, elevations

and estimates for a new market house, in the town, of York, to be built of brick, not less than one hundred feet by forty, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 4th day of May next; and for the most approved plan a premium will be then awarded. The House is to be built on the market reserve, near to the present market house, and it is expected accompanying each plan there will be a recommendation of the place on the square best suited to the building. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office. By order, S. Washburn, Clerk Peace, Home District."

The ladies of York were enthusiastic in the care of the poor and we read of frequent efforts in the winter months to alleviate the necessities of those in want. This year there was to be a sale of ladies' work for this purpose:

"The 'Sale of Ladies' Work for the Benefit of the Poor' will take place at the Court House on Thursday, the 13th of May, at 12 o'clock. Those persons who kindly intend to contribute any articles are requested to send them there on Tuesday, the 11th, and to ticket each with the price at which it is to be sold. Admittance, quarter dollar, children sevenpence halfpenny. York, 13th April, 1830."

Vol. V.— U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 27, 1830.—No. 1.

The 5th volume of the Upper Canada Gazette began with the number issued May 27th, 1830. In it were contained several most interesting notices.

YORK'S BEST HOTEL.

The Ontario House was afterwards the Wellington Hotel on the site of the present Bank of Toronto, northwest corner of Wellington and Church streets, Toronto. The advertisement reads:— "Ontario House, York, Upper Canada. David Botsford, late of the Promenade tavern, Niagara, has taken the establishment which he has fitted up in a superior style for the reception of genteel company. The proximity of this house to the steam boat wharf, and to public buildings, and the extensive view from the galleries, which overlook the town and bay renders it particularly delightful. He has taken care that every department is filled with active and faithful servants, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to render it a fashionable place of resort.

"The proprietor of the above invites the attention of the visitors at Niagara Falls to this place; it is the capital of the province, the headquarters for the military who have a superior band of music attached; the distance is short and every facility that is necessary for comfort can be had on the way. The steamboat Canada plies every day, regularly, from York to Niagara, leaving the latter at one o'clock p.m., so that parties of pleasure may breakfast at the Falls, dine on board the 'Canada' and find themselves comfortably situated at five o'clock p.m. at the Ontario House. York, April 27th, 1830."

POST-OFFICE ON GEORGE STREET

At this time the postoffice was a two-storey frame building on the west side of George street just below Duke. The postoffice was in the south end, and Mr. J. S. Howard, postmaster, occupied, with his family, the remaining part of the building up to 1836. The site is now (1913) occupied by Nos. 84-86 George street. Mr. J. S. Howard was father of the late Allan McLean Howard.

A daily mail will be forwarded from this office by the Canada steamboat for Niagara, the United States and Europe, via New York. Hour of closing 5 o'clock p.m. The eastern and northern mails are closed at 11 a.m., and the western and the southern mails at 1 o'clock p.m., on Mondays and Thursdays. Letters and packets put into the office after those hours can not be forwarded until the following post day. Jas. S. Howard, postmaster."

York Post Office, May 18th, 1830.

This issue contains the first announcement of the formation of the Home District Agricultural Society. It reads—

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"At a public meeting called by the sheriff of the Home District, held at the court house on Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1830, it was resolved:

1. That a society be formed to be called the Home District Agricultural Society. 2. That an annual subscription of five shillings constitute a member of the society. 3. That the business of the society be transacted by a president, twelve directors, a secretary and treasurer. 4. That there be four general meetings of the society in each year, and that the days of meeting be the same as those on which the General Quarter Sessions for the district are held. 5. That the Hon. George Crookshanks be president; the Hon. William Allan, Hon. Peter Robinson, Alexander Wood, Peter Elmsley, D. Boulton, John E. O'Brien, J. W. Gamble, C. C. Small, R. Stanton, R. Gapper, J. FitzGibbon and R. Anderson, Esquires, be directors; W. B. Jarvis, Esq., treasurer; J. Elmsley, secretary. 6. That the directors shall nominate a committee from among themselves ta prepare the draft of a constitution for the society, to be submitted at the first general meeting, on the first day of the next General Quarter Sessions. 7. That subscription lists be now opened, and that the directors be directed to solicit country members to procure subscribers, and to request their attendance at the general meeting on the 6th July next.

Vol. V.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 24th, 1830.—No. 5.

Mr. Peter McDougall was at one time the lessee of the Yonge street wharf. An auction notice says:—

For sale by auction, the beautiful fast sailing schooner in miniature, La Voltigeur, on Monday, the 28th inst. at P. McDougall's wharf, foot of Yonge street. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock noon. H. M. Mosley, auctioneer. York, the 17th of June, 1830.

Vol. V.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Aug. 12th, 1830.—No. 12.

TRUSTEES FOR NEW MARKET.

The new market was to be vested in trustees for the benefit of the town. This was before Toronto was incorporated. —

"Public Notice.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an act vesting the market-square in the town of York in trustees for the use of the public for the said town. Clerk of the Peace's office, York, 10th June, 1830."

Vol. V.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, December 23rd, 1830.

The man referred to in the following must have broken out of one of the jails of the Newcastle district probably at Port Hope or Cobourg. The sheriff was emphatic in his opinion of the prisoner:

"TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

"Broke gaol on the night of the 2nd day of December, inst., John Butler, sentenced for punishment for stealing from a dwelling house. He is an Irishman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, downcast, villainous look, had on a short blue coat and trousers. Whoever will lodge him in any gaol within the Province, so that he may be brought to undergo the rest of his punishment shall upon the production of the certificate of the sheriff of the district to that effect, receive the above reward from me. H. Ruttan, Sheriff Newcastle District.

"The editors of the Brockville Gazette, U. C. Herald, Courier Gore Balance and Niagara Gleaner are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers and forward their accounts to me for payment. H. Ruttan."

Vol. V.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, January 13, 1831.—No. 34.

OLD POSTAL NOTICES.

The post-office at York was an important postal centre. The notices of arrival and departure of mails was quite elaborate:

"York Post-office, December 24th, 1830.—Notice is hereby given that after the 5th of January next the mails will be despatched from and arrive at this office in the following order:—

"The eastern mails will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 4 p.m.

"The United States or southern mails, via Queenston and Lewistown, and mails for the intermediate offices will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays,

Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 11 a.m.

"The western mail—that is, for Ancaster and west of it—also mail for branch office on this route and on the southern mail route, will be closed on Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 a.m.

"The northern mail will be closed also on Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 a.m.

"The eastern mail will arrive on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, between 4 and 5 p.m.

"The United States mails and mails from the intermediate offices will arrive at noon on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

"Mails from the west of Ancaster, and from all branch offices on this route and on the southern mail route, will arrive at noon on Tuesdays and Fridays.

"The northern mail will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p.m.

"J. S. Howard, Postmaster."

"The office will be open for one hour on Sunday mornings from nine to ten o'clock for the delivery of letters brought by the previous evening's mail; and the receiving box at the window will be open through the day for the reception of letters intended to go by Sunday evening's eastern mail. J. S. H."

Sunday opening of the Post-office was continued in York and Toronto down to 1852, when the sixth post-office (1845-52) was located on the north side of Wellington street east, now (1913) occupied by No. 32, part of the Imperial Bank Building, corner Wellington street and Leader lane.

Vol. V.—U. C. Gazette, May 5th, 1831. —No. 50.

The following announcement refers to a bazaar which was to be held, presumably, for charitable purposes:—

"THE BAZAAR."

"The Bazaar for ladies' useful and ornamental work will be held at the court house on Thursday, the 19th of May. The doors to be opened at 12 o'clock. Contributions towards the bazaar will be received at the same place on the previous Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 till 2 o'clock."

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, May 26th, 1831.—No. 1.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The 6th volume of the Upper Canada Gazette was issued Thursday, May 26th, 1831. Notice is contained in it regarding the erection of the new St. James' Church, for Toronto, to replace the first church which in 1818 was enlarged under the direction of Rev. John Strachan (Bishop) then rector of York. It also mentioned the proposal to build a railway between Lake Erie and Ontario by the Niagara river. So far as the railway is concerned, 19 years elapsed from the date of the particular notice referred to, to the time when the first sod was turned for the first railway in Upper Canada.

TENDERS ASKED FOR.

In the Town of York, Upper Canada.

Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, for the erection of an Episcopal church in York, agreeable to a plan and specifications which may be seen by persons desirous of contracting for the building, on application to R. Stanton, at the Gazette office, York.

Length 140 feet, exclusive of the tower. Breadth, 80 feet. Height, 41 feet from the ground line.

The building to be of stone, the body of good solid rubble work. Front and pilasters of coursed work dressed fair and straight; window sills, jams, etc.

Two windows and steps of cut stone.

The fitting up to be of black walnut and the carpentry and plastering to be agreeable to the specifications in every particular; information respecting which will be given on application as above. Approved security for the performance of the contract will be required. York, 25th May, 1831."

A NEW RAILWAY.

In this issue is a notice referring to the proposal to build a railroad, thus:—

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its ensuing session for an act of incorporation to authorize the construction of a railroad between Lakes Eries and Ontario, by the Nia-

gara River. Dated, Stamford, 21st May, 1831."

HOME DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

This issue contains an announcement of the Home District Savings Bank, which was connected in later years with the old Commercial Bank.

"For the earnings of journeymen, tradesmen, mechanics, servants, laborers, etc., will be open every Saturday, at the office of the treasurer of the district, between 11 and 10 o'clock, to commence on Saturday, the 5th of June, 1831.

"The object of this institution, which has been brought forward at the suggestion of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, is to receive such small sums as may be saved by the above description of persons and to manage the same for the benefit of the depositors and thus enable the industrious and frugal by commencing early in life with saving only a few shillings weekly to make a provision for times of need.

GENERAL OUTLINES.

"No less than one shilling and threepence will be received. When the deposits amount to twenty shillings, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum (being the same allowance which has been promised by the Bank of Upper Canada upon deposits made by this institution to a limited extent) will be allowed to commence from the next quarter day. The said quarter days will be the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. All deposits which may be withdrawn will be only allowed interest to end of the preceding quarter.

"The deposits will be lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada by the collecting managers the same day as received there to remain till required by the depositors, who may demand the same on any subsequent Saturday during the hours of business. In case of death of a depositor the sum due to him or her shall be paid to their representatives.

The undersigned persons have volunteered to become managers of the institution, two of whom will be the collectors for six months, the change of these two collecting managers to take place on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year when the accounts of the depositors are to be balanced with the accruing interest added to the same and the charge of responsibility will then cease with the two retiring collectors and devolve upon their successors in office: James Baby, Baldwin, Alexander Wood, F. T. Billings, John H. Proudfoot, Jesse Ketchum, George Munro.

The office of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, Kingston, now the Merchants' Bank of Canada, was No. 26 Front street, in the Coffin Block where the Gooderham building now stands, at the junction of Front and Wellington. The Home District Savings Bank was in the same building.

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 9th, 1831.—No. 3.

THE DESJARDINS CANAL.

The canal between Hamilton, and Dundas was to be finished this year. The canal had been begun in 1826.

Desjardin's Canal Office.

Dundas, 23rd May, 1831.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday the 1st day of July next, for finishing sections No. 1, 2 and 3 of said canal. Each proposal to state in what manner the proposer intends to finish the work.

Proposals will also be received at this office during the same period for the erection of two swing bridges at the old and new bridges at Burlington Heights, each bridge to be of the same size and dimensions, and on the same plan as that at the Burlington Bay Canal. By order of the Board of Directors. A. Steven Secretary.

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 30th, 1831.—No. 6.

Mr. Warren taught many of the young ladies of York instrumental music. In his announcement he states that he:—

"Has the honour to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen residing in York and its vicinity, that he intends giving lessons on the piano forte pedal harp, Spanish Guitar, Violin

violincello, singing and thorough bass Terms in York, at ladies' own house £3; at Miss Purcell's or Mr. Warren's house £2 10s., per quarter; thorough bass lessons, 5s. 6d. each. Piano fortes tuned, price for squares 5s., for grands and cabinets, 7s. 6d. each. Mr. W. expects several piano fortes and other instruments for sale in a short time, also music for various instruments. British Coffee-house, and King street."

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 7th, 1831.—No. 7.

Upper Canada College had been built and opened its doors on the 8th January, 1830. Mr. George Anthony Barber was one of the teachers. He was afterwards the secretary of the Public School Board of Toronto. He announces in the Gazette:—

"UPPER CANADA COLLEGE."

"Mr. Barber receives boarders on the following terms, payable quarterly in advance, and which include the college dues and contingencies, board, washing and mending.

"For each pupil in the college 42 pounds 10s. per annum; for each pupil in the preparatory school, 37 pounds 10s. per annum; entrance, 3 pounds 10s. in lieu of bedding and those articles which are usually furnished by boarders.

"The year will be understood to begin at the opening of the college after the summer vacation, and to end at the closing of the college for the following summer vacation, and the commencement of the quarters will correspond with the arrangement ordered for the college. York, May 26, 1831."

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, July 14th, 1831.—No. 8.

One of the most fashionable and best conducted schools in York was that of the Misses McCord. It was on George street, in a red brick building on the east side, north of the old Bank of U. C.—now (1913) La Salle Institute.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses McCord beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of York and in its vicinity that they will open on Monday, the 18th inst., a boarding and day school for the education of ladies. The system which they propose to follow will be found different from the plan generally pursued; but as it is one which is now adopted in the most respectable seminaries in Great Britain and Ireland, and one by which they have always taught, they have experienced the satisfaction which it has inevitably given, and feel confident that on trial it will be approved of here. They therefore hope to merit a share of public patronage. Terms can be known by applying at their house in George street. York, July 7th, 1831."

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, August 18th, 1831.—No. 13.

Mr. Oates was a pioneer chemist. He announces:—

A PIONEER CHEMIST.

"Richard H. Oates, chemist and druggist, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the drug business in part of Mr. John Roddy's store with a general supply of genuine drugs and patent medicines from Montreal, which will be sold as low as possible, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public support. York, August 10th, 1831."

AN OLD TIME BREWERY.

The site of the brewery mentioned in the following advertisement was just behind the Necropolis Cemetery. Mr. Daniel Lamb of Toronto remembers it as far back as 1848, a distillery complete in every detail, but not in operation. At that time John Ward, who later kept the Don Vale Hotel at the Winchester street bridge, owned the property. About 1860 the old distillery finally disappeared, being torn down and parts carried away by vandals. The property is now (1913) owned by the city.

Richard H. Oates was the founder of the York Pioneer and Historical Society, which on 17th April, 1869, held its first meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, corner Church and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

"BREWERY AND DISTILLERY."

"To be sold for cash or exchanged for lands as may be agreed upon. The houses and works and about nine acres of excellent lands situated on the River Don, lately occupied by Messrs. Wood & Anderson as a distillery and potashery, having easy access to the town by water, from which it is a mile distant, and offers many advantages to skill and enterprise. Inquire of Mr. Alex. Wood Esq., or Mr. Craig on the premises. York, 10th August, 1831."

Vol. VI.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 3rd, 1832.—No. 50.

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an establishment of a bank at St. Catharines, with a capital of 100,000 pounds. February 20th, 1832."

This was the first notice in connection with the founding of the old Niagara District Bank, which in later years was merged into the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, May 24th, 1832.——No. 1.

"Notice.—A meeting of the subscribers and of all persons desirous of becoming subscribers to the Infant School, in York, will be held in the Rev. Mr. Harris' church, Hospital street, on Thursday evening, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock, when the Provincial Committee are expected to lay before the meeting a statement of the measures which have been taken by them for the institution of the said school. 17th May, 1832."

Richmond street was in 1832 known as Hospital street.

Rev. James Harris, of Belfast, Ireland, was the first pastor of Knox church. His residence or manse stood on the east side of Bay street, north of Richmond. It is still (1913) standing, with one-storey shops built up in front of it.

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 21st, 1832.—No. 5.

A notice of application for the incorporation of a railway appears in this issue:

"Notice.—Application will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next session, for an Act to authorize the construction of a railroad from the town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake, in the Newcastle district. Cobourg, 19th May, 1832."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 28th, 1832.—No. 6.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, of King street east, was the most enterprising of all the York hatters and furriers. His shop was on King street east, opposite the Episcopal church. He advertised:

"LONDON WATERPROOF HATS.

"Just received direct from London a large assortment of waterproof beaver hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions.

"JOSEPH ROGERS.

"4th June, 1832."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, October 25th, 1832.—No. 23.

"Notice.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Alexander Murray, James Newbigging and George Gillespie Crawford, under the firm of Murray, Newbigging & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. York, 28th September, 1832. The business will be carried on as usual by the subscribers under the same firm, Alexander Murray, James Newbigging."

This was one of the leading mercantile firms in York. Mr. Murray was afterwards in the firm of Moffatt, Murray & Co.

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, December 6th, 1832.—No. 29.

Mr. S. Wood, dentist, had in later years an office on King street, north side, west of the "Mail" building. His announcement was short, thus:

"Mr. S. Wood, Surgeon Dentist, at the Ontario House, York, December, 1832."

PIONEER PIANO DEALER.

An early piano dealer was Mr. Browning, of York. He apparently catered for "the nobility of York and its vicinity." He announces:

PIANOFORTES.

"T. Browning, pianoforte manager, begs to inform the nobility of York and its vicinity that he has brought from London a few superior instruments, grands, cabinets and squares, which will be sold at a very low price. N.B.—Instruments repaired and tuned. Applications, if by letters postpaid, at Mr. Mills, No. 187 King street, York, U. C. November 27th, 1832."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, December 27th, 1832.—No. 32.

"Government House, York, 15th December, 1832.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Beikie, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council for the affairs of this province, vice John Small, Esq., deceased."

Mr. John Beikie was a prominent citizen of York. He was Sheriff of the Home District 1811-12, member of the Legislature U.C. 1813, and a member of St. James' Church, York (Toronto) 1803-38. Beikie was also an enthusiastic Mason, and from 1825-39 was Deputy Grand Master of the Second Provincial Grand Lodge. He died on the 30th March, 1839.

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1832.—No. 35.

The following advertisement of Alexander Hamilton indicates that his shop was on Newgate (Adelaide) street, and that it stood on the north side, "nearly opposite George street." Toronto street was then known as George or Upper George street:

"Looking-glasses, Prints, &c., &c.

"Newgate street, north-west from the Court House,

"Nearly opposite George street.

"Alexander Hamilton, Gilder, &c., &c., &c., respectfully returns thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business; and hopes, by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their general support.

Alexander Hamilton, 1802-83, first secretary of the York Pioneer Society, was born in Cavan, Ireland. From 1840-2, was councillor for St. David's Ward, Toronto, and for years was one of the leading decorators of the city.

"York, November 30th, 1831."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Feb. 2nd, 1832 —No. 37.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO U.S.

The mails between York and the United States were now despatched six time a week instead of three, as will be seen by the following:

"York Post Office, Jan. 24th, 1832. Notice is hereby given that the mails between this and the United States, including Niagara and the intermediate offices, will be despatched six times in each week. The sixth mail will be closed on Saturday morning, at the usual hour, 11 a.m., commencing the 28th instant. By order, J. S. Howard, P.M."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, April 19th, 1832.—No. 48.

"Notice.—The General Annual Meeting of the York Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be held in St. James, church on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. By order, J. Hudson, secretary. 16th April, 1832."

Vol. VII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, April 26th, 1832.—No. 49.

The following notice appears in this issue:—

"YORK EMIGRANT COMMITTEE."

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a committee, consisting of a chairman and nine members in this town, for the purpose of assisting emigrants who may arrive this season, with information as to the places where they may settle or obtain employment, as well as also for taking a certain measure of superintendence over the sick and destitute of the emigrants in co-operation with the society for the relief of the sick and destitute in York.

"The committee appointed by his Excellency have an office in the dwelling house of Mr. Prentice, in Palace street, where Mr. C. Hearn, the superintendent appointed by them is in attendance from 9 a.m. till 12, and from

two to six o'clock, p.m., at which office printed papers showing the terms on which land may be had by the capitalists, or indigent settlers, and also information as to the different sections of the country where labourers can find employment, and current rate of wages for the same will be kept for distribution. The superintendend has obtained a list of all the public boarding houses in York, with the rates of payment for board and lodging, which list will be preserved in the office for the information of emigrants who may intend to remain in York for a short time. But as few of that class of emigrants for whose benefit the committee are acting, can be expected to board themselves at their house, it has appeared to the committee that tavernkeepers who have large yards might at a small expense, and with a fair prospect of remuneration to themselves prepare sheds for the shelter and accommodation of emigrants and their families and luggage. And the committee would invite the consideration of tavernkeepers and others on this subject, and they do it the rather from having observed the great amount of suffering which was experienced last year by many hundreds of the emigrants who were exposed day and night without any shelter, and who, it is believed, would gladly have paid a little for the kind of accommodation which the committee are here recommending tavernkeepers to prepare. If any should act on this suggestion and prepare sheds for emigrants the committee will be happy to be informed of it for directing emigrants to such quarters.

"The committee will also be happy to hear from gentlemen in any part of the province contiguous to York, of any want that may exist of laborers, servants or mechanics, for the information of emigrants. Leters on this subject addressed to the "Emigrant Committee, York," will be tended to. York, 24th Apral, 1832."

FIRST MEDICAL BOARD.

The following article will interest medical men of Toronto in 1913. The Board referred to was practically "the Medical Council" of to-day. Dr. Widmer, a prominent practitioner whose full length portrait may be seen in the waiting room of the General Hospital, was president of the Board:—

Medical Board, York, April 6, 1832.

"The Medical Board are deeply impressed with the conviction that the success of the medical candidate must essentially depend upon the proper directions of his early studies, and the systematic pursuit of the various branches of science belonging to his profession. Under this conviction they wish earnestly to impress on the minds of parents and others how very important it is to the interest of the public and to the future credit and respectability of the practitioner, that all who desires to become candidates for the profession should avail themselves of the increasing advantages afforded by the province for a liberal education.

"The public, it is hoped, will fairly appreciate their anxiety to improve the education and the qualifications of those who are hereafter to have the care of the health of the community committed into their hands; while the student who is actuated by honourable and conscientious motives must feel that the due observance of the regulations and advice urged upon him is necessary to enable him to enter upon the duties of his profession with credit to himself and justice to the public.

"They are inclined to hope that medical practitioners in every part of the province will be disposed to second their endeavours, by encouraging the young men who are placed under their care or who may apply to them for advice in the study of the languages and of general science. The high character which the profession has acquired in the world and the arduous duties imposed upon its members, justify the expectations of the Board, and of the public that the future qualifications of candidates will be commensurate to the means of education within their reach.

"The Board, therefore, must hereafter require that each candidate at the commencement of his examination shall translate into English some portion of a Latin author, that they may be satisfied they have acquired a com-

petent knowledge of a language in which the formula of medical authors and the extemporaneous prescriptions of practitioners are written, and from which are derived so many of the terms used in all the sciences with which he must be conversant.

"That for an attainment of a license to practice medicine the candidate will be required to understand anatomy, physiology, the practice of physic, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, medical botany and medical jurisprudence.

"The candidate for surgery will be required to understand relative and surgical anatomy, physiology, the principles and practice of surgery, materia medica and pharmacy, and medical jurisprudence. The candidate for midwifery will be required to understand the anatomy of the pelvis, its contents and their appendages, and physiology, as far as it is connected with the same, a knowledge of the nature and treatment of diseases of parturient women and children; and the necessary acquaintance with materia medica and pharmacy.

YORK'S FIRST HOSPITAL.

"The York Hospital is now in successful operation, and affords to students daily opportunities of observing diseases and their treatment, and they feel it a duty to point out to students that it is at such institutions they can best acquire, at the bed-side of the patient, under experienced practitioners, the practical information most especially benefiting them to render professional services to their fellow-creatures. C. Widmer, president. By order of the board. W. Lee, secretary.

M.D.'S HAD TO HAVE LICENSE.

Vol. VIII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, March 21, 1833.—No. 44.

If in 1913 all physicians and surgeons had to be appointed, as in 1833, a large portion of the official Gazette would have to be given over to such announcements. Here is one:

"Government House, 5th March, 1833.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to practice physic, surgery and midwifery within the Province to James Smith Wallen, Esquire, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London."

Vol. VIII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday 18th April, 1833.—No. 48.

HEALTH OFFICERS IN YORK.

The town of York had eight health officers in 1833, of whom only two were medical men. They were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The official announcement reads:—

"Government House, 12th April, 1833.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council to appoint the following persons to act as health officers, for the town of York and its vicinity:— Grant Powell, Esq.; Robert Stanton, Esq.; James FitzGibbon, Esq.; William Gamble, Esq.; John King, Esq.,M.D.; J. F. Smith, Esq.; William Gwynne, Esq., M.D.; Mr. R. Cathcart.

Another new volume of the Gazette began on May 20th, 1833.

Vol. VIII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1833.—No. 13.

LONDON-PARIS STYLES IN YORK.

The fashionable milliner and dressmaker was much in evidence in York in 1833. It was not new styles from Montreal, but from New York, London and Paris. The advertisement reads:—

"Mrs. and Miss Stonehouse have the honor to announce to the ladies of York and its vicinity that they have arrived from England with a fashionable assortment of London and Parisian millinery, dresses, etc., etc. Also a stock of straw bonnets and hats, ribbons, worked nets and various other articles suitable to the season, which are now selling at No. 37 King street, and will be offered at the lowest ready money prices. Several apprentices wanted.

"Mrs. Stonehouse proposes giving instructions to a limited number of young ladies in the elegant art of Oriental tinting, which can be acquired in six pleasing lessons, as any lady may be able to produce the most beautiful colors in fruit, flowers, etc., etc., without any previous knowledge of

drawing. Specimens may be seen at Mrs. S.'s show rooms, No. 37 King street.

Terms.—Six dollars for the course of lessons. Ladies attended at their own residences, eight dollars. York, July 31st, 1833.

Vol. VIII.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, March 13th, 1834.—No. 43.

FIRST ART EXHIBIT.

The first art association was the "York Artists' and Amateur Association." Inaugurated in 1834, Mr. Charles Daly, afterwards Toronto's second city clerk, 1835-65, was the secretary. The announcement reads :—

"The Exhibition for the present year will be opened on the 1st of July next. Pictures intended for exhibition must be sent in during the week previous to the 15th of June, and no picture will be received after that day. The committee will advertise a month previous to the time of sending in, where the pictures are to be directed to. Amateurs having four pictures exhibited will be entitled to a free admission for the season. Chas. Daley, Hon. Secretary, February 1st, 1834."

The first and second art exhibitions were held in the Legislative Buildings, Front street.

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 22nd, 1834.—No. 1.

THE FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This issue contains regulations connected with the fire department, thus:—

"City of Toronto.—An act for preventing and extinguishing of fires.—be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto in Common Council assembled:

"1.—That all stovepipes, that may be carried through any partition of wood and lime, or through any floor in any house or building, shall in every case pass through stovepipe at least three inches from any part of the wood, of the partition or floor, and at least eight inches from the beam or ceiling of any room through which the said stovepipe may be conveyed, and they shall also be safely and properly secured to the beams or ceiling with wire, chain or iron hoop, under a penalty of twenty shillings.

"2.—Every stove used in any house or building, within the city, shall be placed not less than twenty inches from any wooden partition and every stove so used, shall be furnished with an ash-pan of suitable size, constructed of some metal to be placed at the door of such stove, and at least four inches removed from the floor of the room in which it may be erected; under a penalty of five shillings.

3.—All pipe holes in any chimney in any house or building and not being in use shall be kept closed with a tin or a sheet iron stopper, under a penalty of five shillings.

"4.—No person shall carry through any square, street or lane of the city, or through any yard, any lighted coals or wood, unless in a covered vessel made of iron or other sale material, under a penalty of five shillings.

"5.—Every occupant of any house or building within the city in which a fire is kept is required to provide for all ashes removed from the stoves and fireplaces, a safe receptacle, to be made of materials not subject to take fire, and any such occupant depositing, keeping or suffering to be desposited or kept, any ashes in a barrel, box or cask or in any other things consisting of materials subject to take fire, in such tenement, or in the premises occupied therewith, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings.

"6.—Any person requiring to burn any hay, straw, chips, shavings, or other combustible materials, shall do so on a damp day, when there is no wind, and all such fires shall be completely extinguished before seven o'clock in the morning from the first day of May to the last day of October, and before nine o'clock in the morning from the first day of November to the end of April, and the ashes or rubbish shall be removed without delay by the direction of the owner or occupier of the house or workshop from which the same may have been taken, provided however, that nothing contained in this clause shall be constructed so as to interfere with the necessary fires re-

quired by any mechanic, except such as are prohibited in this act.

"7.—Any person carrying or keeping or suffering to be carried or kept any lighted candle or lamp in any livery or other stable in the said city, unless the same shall be so kept or carried enclosed in a lantern so constructed as to emit the light and prevent its communicating fire to any combustible materials in such stable, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five shillings.

"8—Any person who shall smoke or have in his or her possession any lighted pipe or cigar in any workshop wherein are combustible materials, or in any stable or barn, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of five shillings, to be recovered of a person so offending.

"9.—Every store, dwelling house or building of two or more stories high, which may be erected in the said city after the passing of this act, shall have a scuttle on the roof and a suitable stairway or ladder leading to the same from the inside, so as to afford a convenient access to the roof thereof, in case of fire, and any person building or constructing such a dwelling house, store or other building without having such a scuttle as aforesaid, shall foreit and pay the sum of ten shillings, and the further sum of five shllings for every ten days the said offence shall thereafter continue to exist.

"10.—Every dwelling house, manufactory or workshop having a chimney or chimneys shall be furnished with ladders, reaching from the ground, three feet above the eaves of the building and from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, under a penalty of ten shillings, payable by the owner of the building.

"11.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fire off or set off any gunpowder, squib, rocket or any other fireworks, or to fire any fire arms in any part of the city, and any person offending in the premises shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10 shillings for each offence.

FIRE INSPECTORS.

"12.—The common council shall annually appoint one or more fire inspectors, whose duties shall be to examine carefully at least once in every month, every house, store or building, and to ascertain and note any violations of any of the preceding sections, and to report the same to the Mayor or any of the aldermen.

SWEEPING CHIMNEYS.

"13.—Every chimney or flue in which a fire is commonly made, shall from the first day of November, to the first day of April, in every year, be swept under the direction of the fire inspector at least once in every six weeks, and where the same is used daily, as in kitchens, once in every six weeks, throughout the year in the same manner, for which duty the inspector as aforesaid, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the tenant or occupant of the house the sum of six pence for each chimney or flue so swept as aforesaid, and every person refusing or neglecting to comply with this regulation shall forfeit and pay on conviction thereof, the sum of five shillings.

Provided, nevertheless, that no person, being the occupant or tenant of any house in which there may be flue or chimney, shall be compelled to have such flue or chimney swept at the end of six weeks, if he or she shall pay or offer to pay three pence to the inspector, and if any such flue or chimney shall take fire within the then next ensuing six weeks after the inspector shall have offered to sweep it, the occupant or tenant of the house in which such flue or chimney shall take fire, on conviction shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, and if a chimney or flue regularly swept each six weeks shall take fire within the said term of six weeks, after the fire inspector shall have swept the same he shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five shillings.

"EXTINGUISHING OF FIRE.

"FIRE WARDENS.

"14.—There shall be apopinted by the common council of the city of Toronto every year twenty-five discreet and active persons to be fire wardens (that is to say), five in each ward, who in case of fire shall be authorized to enforce, with the help of the constables and other peace officers, the aid and assisstance of all the male inhabitants of the city be-

tween the years of sixteen and sixty, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity and despatch in the lines of supply of water, and to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture and other effects from injury and pillage. Each of the said wardens shal, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, have in his hand a baton or short staff with the words 'Fire Warden' painted thereon, and every person so subject to be called upon who shall refuse or neglect to obey the directions of the said fire wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings.

"FIRE COMPANIES.

"15.—The different engine and hook and ladder fire companies shall be under the control and direction of a captain, first and second lieutenant, secretary and treasurer, and upon every alarm of fire they shall immediately repair thereto, with the engines and other implements under their care, and there work and manage the same in the most effectual manner until the fire shall be extinguished.

"16.—The captains, or the persons having charge of the engines or other fire apparatus, shall have the same kept in the best order for immediate use, and have the engines washed, cleansed and oiled, for which purpose a person will be appointed from time to time by the officers of the said fire companies, who will receive for such services out of the funds of the city the sum of twenty-five pounds annually, to be paid in quarterly payments, by the chamberlain of the said city, upon the before-mentioned persons producing a certificate, signed by the captains or captain of said fire engine company or companies.

"17.—For the good government of the said fire companies, the firemen shall have power to frame such bylaws as they may think prudent and proper, provided such laws are not repugnant to the general laws of the city and the province.

"18.—The said fire companies shall consist of as many firemen as the Common Council shall think fit.

"19.—The Common Council shall direct their clerk to grant to each member of each corps or company a certificate that he is enrolled in the same, which certificate shall exempt the individual named therein, during the period of his enrollment and his continuance on actual duty as such fireman, from militia duty in time of peace, from serving as a juryman or constable, and from all other parish or city offices, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

CITIZENS AND INHABITANTS.

"20.—It shal' be lawful for the captain or officer in command of any fire engine or apparatus to the fire, and on neglect or refusal to comply with such requisition the offender shall forfeit the sum of five shillings, and at all fires the members of the Common Council shall wear a white sash, to pass over the right shoulder and under the left arm.

"21.—Any person who may repair to a fire shall be obedient to the orders of the Common Council, the fire wardens and the officers of the several fire companies, in the extinguishment of the fire, and the removal of the property, and in case any person shall refuse to obey such orders he shall forfeit the sum of five shillings.

HIGH BAILIFF.

"22.—It shall be the duty of the high bailiff or his deputy, as soon as possible after any fire, to report to the sitting magistrate any person or persons who may have been imprisoned for offences committed thereat.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

"23—Every licensed carter in the city shall at all times provide himself with a good and sufficient puncheon of water for the purpose of conveying water to fires, and on the alarm of fire being given he shall forthwith procure and proceed with a puncheon of water to the place of fire and shall continue to actively provide water under the direction of and until discharged by the officers in command of the engines, under a penalty of twenty shillings.

"24.—To insure the utmost promptitude in furnishing water at fires, the following premiums shall be awarded to licensed carters or others, viz.:—

For the first puncheon of water brought to the fire and furnished to any of the engines the sum of £1 5s 0d; for the second, 15s; for the third, 10s; for the fourth, 5s; and for each puncheon afterwards furnished £0 1s 0d. But no carter shall be entitled to any premium whose puncheon is not at least three-fourths full when delivered to the engine. (Signed)

"Wm. L. MACKENZIE,
"Mayor.

"Common Council Chamber, Saturday, May 10th, 1834."

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 22nd, 1834.—No. 1.

The first Mayor of Toronto was the late William Lyon Mackenzie, of Rebellion fame, and the first Clerk of the Council, Mr. James Hervey Price. The Mayor's court was the original Police Court. The announcement reads:—

"The Mayor's Court of the City of Toronto will be held in the Court House in the said city on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, whereof all persons concerned are hereby requested to take notice. J. H. Price, Clerk Common Council. Dated at the city of Toronto this 14th day of May, 1834."

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, May 29, 1834.—No. 2.

The Russell Abbey Hotel was on the north-west corner of Princess and Palace (Front) streets. The building was formerly the residence of Mr. President Russell. (See Robertson's Landmarks, p. 122-24, vol. 1.)

"Russell Abbey Hotel.—J. Hutchinson begs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity that he has opened the above establishment for the accommodation of those who may please to honour him with their patronage, and assures them that every attention shall be paid to their comfort and the table furnished with the best the city affords.

"N.B.—The house is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy parts of the city, with lofty and commodious rooms, near the lake side, and not five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Corner of Princess and Palace streets."

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, June 5th, 1834.—No. 3.

The Artists' Exhibition took place in the east wing of the Parliament Buildings on Front street. There were plenty of large and small rooms in this wing, suitable for the purpose. The secretary announces:—

"ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.

"Pictures intended for exhibition must be sent in during the week previous to Saturday, the 21st of June, directed free of charges to the Committee of the Artists' and Amateurs' Association, East Wing of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, between the hours of 9 and 4. Charles Daly, Hon. Secretary."

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 4th, 1834.—No. 16.

Drs. Walsh and McGarry would not have an opportunity of getting in their work to-day. The Medical Board of 1834 was evidently not as effective as the Medical Council of 1913.

MEN'S CONSCIA RECTI.

"A wise Physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than Armies to the common weal."

THE TORONTO MEDICAL HALL,
73 King street.

Drs. Walsh & McGarry, Proprietors.

This establishment is opened on the principle of "Butler's Medical Hall," a plan which has given such unparalleled satisfaction in London, Dublin and Edinburgh. The object of Drs. Walsh & McGarry is to give every one an opportunity of receiving advice and assistance from regularly educated physicians and surgeons, and also to supply the public with medicine, in the purity and efficacy of which the utmost confidence may be placed.

N.B.—Either Dr. Walsh or McGarry will be in constant readiness to give immediate attention to any sick call. Toronto, August 30th, 1834.

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, November 13th, 1834.—No. 26.

FIRST WATERWORKS IN YORK.

This issue contains the original notice for waterworks for Toronto, thus—

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an act of incorporation of a company to convey water by pipes to the city of Toronto, from the stream running in the rear of Davenport, Spadina, and Russell Hill in second concession of York township. Toronto, 25th October, 1834."

There is also the following notice:

A STEAMER FOR SALE.

"Steamboat Rapid for sale.—Public notice is hereby given that the steamboat 'Rapid' with her furniture, etc., etc., as she now lies, will be sold by public auction at Prescott on Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1834, next at 11 o'clock a.m. The boat was built during the past season upon the Burden principle and was intended to navigate the rapids of the St. Lawrence, but was found to draw too much water. The engines are 60 horse-power with extra boiler and are allowed by judges to be very superior in every respect. The boat and engines will be sold together or separate, and as the sale must take place without any reserve, persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless find it an object to attend the sale. She is admirably calculated for the trade between Montreal and Quebec, and could be taken down without any difficulty. One-third of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, approved endorsed notes will be received for the remainder, payable in three, six and nine months, with interest. By order of the committee, H. Norton."

Vol. IX.—U. C. Gazette, Thursday, Jan. 1st, 1835.—No. 33.

The following notice appears in this issue:—

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

"The co-partnership of the undersigned carrying on business in Upper and Lower Canada under the firm of William Guild, Jr., & Co., has been dissolved in terms of their contract. The subscriber, Isaac Buchannan, who continues the business on his own account, is duly authorized to wind up the concern. (William Guild & Co. Isaac Buchannan.)

N.B.—William Guild, Jr., & Co., have ceased to be concerned in the stock of the Canada Inland Forwarding and Insurance Company of the Cobourg steamboat, and of the Adelaide steamboat. Toronto, U. C., 31st Dec., 1843.

"Notice.—The business hitherto carried on under the firm of Wm. Guild Jr., & Co., will after this date, be conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of Isaac Buchannan & Co., in Canada, and Peter Buchannan & Co., in Glasgow, Scotland. Peter Buchannan Isaac Buchannan. Toronto, U. C., 31st Dec., 1834."

In 1841 Toronto had two seats in the Legislature, and the contest on the Reform side was between Isaac Buchanan and J. H. Dunn, who, in 1822, was Receiver General of Upper Canada. The Tories were represented by Mr. George Monro and Mr. Henry Sherwood. The candidates of the Reform party were elected.

It was open voting in those days, and the poll was opened for one week, from Monday, March 14th, till Saturday, 19th, the polling booth being on West Market street, that is, on the west side of the present (1913) St. Lawrence Market. The contest was most exciting, and it is said that from the days of the first Legislature down to the time when voting by ballot was adopted, no election could compare in excitement with the polling of votes in that held in Toronto in 1841.

At the time of the Union of the Provinces the Canada Gazette became the official paper, although until 1846 the Upper Canada Gazette was also published. When the latter ceased publication, news of general or local interest no longer appeared, and from that time until the present the Gazette has been a paper for official announcements and advertisements which are required by law to be inserted in the Gazette.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE GAZETTES OF CANADA.

THE FILES IN EACH PROVINCE.

A Brief History in Tabulated Form of the Official Gazettes of the Nine Provinces of the Dominion.

The art of printing made its appearance in Canada, so it may be said, in three epochs.

In 1751 Bartholomew Green came from Boston to Halifax, where he set up a press. A few months after his arrival he died, and was succeeded by John Bushell, who published the first Canadian newspaper, the Halifax Gazette.

The second introduction of printing in Canada was in 1764. Brown & Gilmore, from Philadelphia, commenced in Quebec the publication of the Quebec Gazette, which, although printed in French and English, was mainly the latter in tone.

With the advent of Fleury Mesplet in Montreal came the third printing epoch. He arrived 6th May, 1776. After various discouragements and vicissitudes he printed several books and pamphlets, and in 1778 his second Almanac appeared, and "Journal du Voyage de St. Luc." For a time during that year "La Gazette du Commerce et Litteraire" was published. Later the name was changed to La Gazette Litteraire, the last number of which was issued 2nd June, 1779. The first number of the Montreal Gazette, published by Mesplet, appeared in August, 1785. It was a four-paged folio, dealing with general and local news. Matters of controversy were avoided.

The official Gazettes of the Dominion may not be classified in the lists of interesting reading, and yet in the pioneer days some of these official publications, especially the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, the official paper of the first government of the province, gave in addition to official news, local and general news that was of a very interesting character. Many of the Gazettes were exclusively official in their announcements, indeed the only issues that contained general news in the pioneer days, were the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, the Quebec Gazette, published in the ancient city, and the Upper Canada Gazette, published at Niagara (Newark) and York (Toronto).

The tabulated statements are very complete. They contain the year and place of publication, the names of publishers, and an accurate list of the files in which paper is located, showing the year's files that are complete, the numbers that are missing and those mutilated. The statistical work in connection with the Upper Canada, the Ontario, the Canada and the Quebec Gazettes was done by J. Ross Robertson, while the information regarding the other Gazettes was obtained through the courtesy of Provincial Secretaries and other officials of the different provinces.

Records of the Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa, 1793-1842.

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1793....	Louis Roy, Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle.	Niagara	Vol. I. No. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 15	No. 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	
1794....	Louis Roy	Niagara	No. 48 only, Vol. I		
1795....	G. Tiffany	Newark	No. 29, Vol. II. only		
1796....	.....	.....	.....	Missing.	
1797....	.....	.....	.....	Missing.	
1798....	Titus G. Simons.....	West Niagara.....	177 first No., Vol. 4, Vol. 6, No. 188, 189, 191, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200		
1799....	W. Waters and T. G. Simons	W. Niagara, from 182	Nos. 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218 up to 242. Vol. 7, 244, 245, 246. In volume 7 the numbers end with Total Number 216 (or 6 missing).	No. 178, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 187, 190, 192, 194.	179, 182, 186, 188, (these 4 slightly torn.
	Waters & Simons	York, from 188	Vol. 8 begins with 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 ..... 453 first No. 454, 455, 456 up to 501, and on April 5, 1800, volume number of 50 begins. Vol. 9 commences with 53 and ends with 63. Vol. 10 begins with number 11, but there are regular weekly issues from 50 onto 11, which is July 12. It ends with 33 on Dec. 20. The change of shape from 8vo. to 4to. takes place with No. 466, which is No. 50 of Vol. VIII. Begins with total number 504. Vol. X. ends with 52, on May 2. This Vol. is misbound, Vol. XI. begins on May 9 with No. 1.	Nos. 243, 247	
1800....	Waters and Simons.....	York			
1801....	Waters and Simons.....	York.....		No. 502...	No. 457 has 1 col. cut out, 55 small piece of corners torn (471) column cut out, small piece cut out of 63 (total number 679.
	John Bennett is printer from No. 532	York.....		No. 503	
	No. 525 contains the proclamation of the Union Jack.				
1802....	John Bennett	York			
1803....	John Bennett	York.....	Complete	556 first No.	No. 595, 607, last page missing.
	No. 620 is the first number to bear the imprint, "By the authority of His Excelency, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.				
1804....	John Bennett	York		Missing.	
1805....	John Bennett	York.....	713 first No	758.....	764 corners torn off
1806....	John Bennett	York.....	765 first No	769, 779, 783, 791, 798.	

Records of the Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.—*Continued.*

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
	Hunter, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.			Missing.	
1804	John Bennett	York	713 first No	756	764 corners torn off
1805	John Bennett	York	765 first No	769, 779, 783, 791, 798.	
1806	John Bennett	York			
1807	John Bennett	York	818 first No	800, 802, 807.	
	John Cameron	York	No. 831.	819, 826, 830	823,837 small pieces cut out.
	Cameron began with 831, then Cameron & Bennett with No. 835. The York Gazette, first number under the change of title printed by John Cameron, York. April 15, 1807. No. 835 is printed by Cameron & Bennett. John Cameron is the first to style himself "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."				
1808	Cameron & Bennett	York	868 first No. becomes again 850	872	883
1809	John Cameron	York	865 first No. The No. of September 17, 1808.	866, 885, 891, 899 (923, misplaced in binding)	No. 906, 1 page incomplete.
1810				Missing.	
1811				Missing.	
1812				Missing.	
1813				Missing.	
1814				Missing	
1815				Missing	
1817				Missing	
1818*	Vol. II.—R. C. Horne	York	First No., 1	6-25	
	The Upper Canada Gazette		Vol. II. No. 1 January 1. This points to 1817 as the year of the change of title. Vol. 3, No. 1.		
1819	R. C. Horne	York	Begins No. 2, Vol. 3	22, 35	14 part page torn out, 21 column and half cut out.
1820†	R. C. Horne	York	There is a duplicate volume of 1820, in which, except No. 7, the missing numbers are to be found	7, 17, 18, 20, 42	24.
1821		York		38, 43	33, 47 pages torn.
			"By authority." A small, insignificant looking paper with no printer's name. Evidently the first model of present Canada Gazette.		
1822	Chas. Fothergill	York	Upper Canada Gazette (new series) and Weekly Register	Complete. In duplicate.	

* Another copy of 1818 contains Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39, 42, 52.

† With year 1820 there are bound 5 copies of Upper Canada Gazette, beginning January 4, 1821, also one "York Weekly Post." These Gazettes are Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, up to February 15, and are of large sizes, corresponding with daily issues of immediately preceding years. The small "Upper Canada Gazette" of 1821 begins (in the file) No. 4, March 12. There are duplicate books of it, containing also issues for 1822, up to April 15.

Records of the Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.—*Continued.*

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing.	Mutilated
1823	Charles Fothergill	York	In duplicate. No. 26 is in the duplicate volume. There are 2 editions of 1823 and No. 26 missing in one. Can be had in the other.	26.	
1824	Charles Fothergill	York		41.	
1825	Charles Fothergill	York		41, 43.	
1826				Entirely missing.	
1827	By authority—no printer's name. The Weekly Register disappears this year, and its place, bound with the Gazette, is taken by "The U. E. Loyalist." Vol. II., No. 1, commences June 2			35, 43, 45.	
1828	By authority—no printer's name. Vol. III., No. 1, commences May 29, and with it The U. E. Loyalist disappears			17.	
1829	R. Stanton	York	In duplicate, missing numbers in other vol.	27, 28.	
1830	R. Stanton	York			
1831	R. Stanton	York		17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31. Missing numbers contained in duplicate	27, two last pages only.
1832	R. Stanton	York	This is the first complete year in the present shape of The Gazette. Hitherto all sorts of shapes have been used. From this out the shape is uniform. This year is in duplicate—the missing numbers being in second volume	13, 25.	
1833	R. Stanton	York		11, 19. Duplicate contains missing numbers.	
1834	R. Stanton	York	Toronto first appears in Extra Gazette, dated March 6, 1834. Duplicate copies.		
1835	R. Stanton	Toronto	Duplicate copies.		
1836	R. Stanton	Toronto	Duplicate copies.		
1837	R. Stanton	Toronto	No. 12, August 3, contains proclamation of Queen Victoria. Duplicate copies.		
1838	R. Stanton			All missing.	
1839	R. Stanton	Toronto			
1840	R. Stanton			All missing.	
1841	R. Stanton	Toronto		6.	
1842	R. Stanton	Toronto	Complete in duplicate.		

			Queen Victoria. Duplicate copies	All missing.
1838	R. Stanton	Toronto		All missing.
1839	R. Stanton			&
1840	R. Stanton	Toronto		
1841	R. Stanton	Toronto	Complete in duplicate.	
1842	R. Stanton			

Records of the Files of the Canada Gazette in the Library of the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

The Upper Canada Gazette ceased publication on 1st May, 1845. It ran concurrently with the Canada Gazette until 1st May, 1845, when it ceased.

On the 10th Feb., 1841, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united for legislative purposes. On the 30th Sept., 1841, Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats were appointed jointly His Majesty's printers, and law printers for the Province of Canada, and the first issue of the Canada Gazette was made on 2nd Oct., 1841, as Vol. 1, No. 1.

Year.	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1841 to May, 1863	Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats, appointed jointly for Province of Canada, 30th Sept., 1841, Vol. 1, No. 1, date 2 Oct., 1841	Kingston Quebec Montreal Toronto	Complete		
Apr., 1863, to Nov., 1864	Desbarats & Cameron	Quebec			
	Desbarats & Cameron		Complete		
Nov., 1864, to Sept., 1869	Malcolm Cameron	Quebec and			
	Malcolm Cameron	Ottawa	Complete		
Oct., 1869, to June, 1870	Geo. E. Desbarats	Ottawa			
	Geo. E. Desbarats				
June, 1870, to Nov., 1891	Brown Chamberlin	Ottawa	Complete		
	Brown Chamberlin				
Nov., 1891 to 1908	S. E. Dawson	Ottawa	Complete		
Feb., 1909, to 1913	Chas. H. Parmelee	Ottawa	Complete		

In connection with numbers above quoted, it must be noted that from 1852 an effort has been made to run the volumes of The Gazette to correspond with the fiscal year—from July 1 to June 30. The volumes have been bound according to the calendar year and therefore the larger numbers appear in the first half of the year.

Record of the Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa.

Year	Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1815.	John Cameron	York...	Vol. 24, No. 4 bound with year 1815, called York Gazette.	
1815 .	John Cameron	York ..	Vol. 24, Nos. 6, 7, 10 to 22, 30, 31, 36 to 39, 41 to 47, 50 to 52.... Vol. 25, Nos. 2, 3.	Nos. 8, 9, 23 to 29, 32 to 35, 40, 48, 49. Nos. 6 and 7 of Vol. 24 are badly torn. Half of first sheet of 6 is gone. Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, 39 and 51 are torn and patched at the corners. Vol. 25, No. 1.
1822..	Upper Canada Gazette and Weekly Register.			
	Chas. Fothergill...	York....	Vol. 1 (New Series) Nos. 1 to 37	
1823	Chas. Fothergill...	York....	Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 46, 48 to 52	13, 47. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 slightly torn and cut at corners.
1824..	Chas. Fothergill....	York....	Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 53 (Duplicate copies of this Vol.)	
1826..	Upper Canada Gazette and United Empire Loyalist.			
	Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 1 (New Series) Nos. 1 to 31 Nearly all the numbers in Vol. 1 are slightly disfigured with ink marks	Piece cut out of No. 14.
1827..	Robert Stanton ..	York....	Vol. 1, Nos. 32 to 52 ..... Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 31	
1828..	Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 2, Nos. 32 to 52 ..... Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 31	
1829..	Up. Canada Gazette Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 3, Nos. 32 to 52 .... Vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 32	
1830..	Robert Stanton	York.. .	Vol. 4, Nos. 33 to 52 ..... Vol. 5, Nos. 1 to 32	
1831..	Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 5, Nos. 33 to 52 ..... Vol. 6, Nos. 1 to 32	
1832..	Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 6, Nos. 33 to 52 .... Vol. 7, Nos. 1 to 32	
1833..	Robert Stanton	York....	Vol. 7, Nos. 33 to 52 ..... Vol. 8, Nos. 1 to 32	
1834..	Robert Stanton	York . .	Vol. 8, Nos. 33 to 52 ..... Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 32	
1835..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 9, Nos. 33 to 52 ..... Vol. 10, Nos. 1 to 33	
1836..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 10, Nos. 34 to 52 ..... Vol. 11, Nos, 1 to 33	
1837 .	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 11, Nos. 34 to 52 ..... Vol. 12, Nos. 1 to 33	
1838..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 12, Nos, 34 to 52 ..... Vol. 13, Nos. 1 to 33	
1839..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 13, Nos. 34 to 52 ..... Vol. 14 Nos. 1 to 33	
1840..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 14, Nos. 34 to 52 ..... Vol. 15, Nos. 1 to 34	
1841..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 15, Nos. 35 to 51 ..... Vol. 16, Nos. 1 to 6, 8 to 34	No. 7.
1842..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 16, Nos. 35 to 52 ..... Vol. 17, Nos. 1 to 34	
1843..	Robert Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 17, Nos. 35 to 52 ..... Vol. 18, Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to 34.....	No. 6 missing.
1844..	Watson & Stanton	Toronto.	Vol. 18, Nos. 35 to 52 ..... Vol. 19, Nos. 1 to 34	
1845 (to May 1st)	Richard Watson ...	Toronto.	Vol. 19, Nos. 35 to 52	

THE CANADA (OFFICIAL) GAZETTE.

Year, 1841—In the Library is also a complete file of the Canada **Gazette, Vol. I.**, No 1, **2nd** October, 1841, till 4th December, 1869. Also a complete file of the Canada Gazette **from 6th** July, 1867, till date, 1913, with No. 1 missing. This missing number contained the Queen's proclamation of the union of the confederated Provinces, the Governor-General's proclamation of his appointment to office, and the names of Senators appointed under the B. N. A. Act of 1867—all these documents are repeated in No. 2. It will be noted that the Canada Gazette, issued prior to Confederation, continued to be published till December, 1869, while the Canada (Dominion) Gazette was first published 29th June, 1867.

Record of Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Provincial Parliament in Toronto, 1793-1845.

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1793....	Louis Roy	Niagara	Vol. I, 1 to 9, 12 to 17	10, 11, 18 to 41 incl	No. 3, 1 page torn.
1794....	Louis Roy	Niagara	Vol. I, 42	43 to 64, end of Vol.	
1794....	G. Tiffany	Newark	No. 2, Vol. II	No. 1, Vol. II, 3, 4 and 5	
1795....	G. Tiffany	Newark	Nos. 28, 37	Nos. 6 to 27, 29 to 36.	
1796....	G, Tiffany	Niagara	50, 51, 52	38 to 49.	
1796....	G. Tiffany	Niagara	Vol. III, No. 1		
1797....	G. Tiffany	West Niagara		Vol. III, No. 12, 33.	
1797 ...	Titus G. Simons	West Niagara		35-38	143, Vol. 3 torn.
1798....	Titus G. Simons	West Niagara	Vol. IV	157, 1st No. in Vol. IV	
1798 ...	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. VI		187 torn.
1799....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. VI		
1799 ..	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. VII		
1799....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. VIII	No. 36.	
1800....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. VIII	39, 49.	
1800 ...	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. IX	58	56 torn.
1800....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. X	479 to 485, 494	487 cut and defaced 496 cut.
1801....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. X	503—36	539—10 cut,
1801....	Waters & Simons	York	Vol. XI	524—4, 525—5	542—22 cut.
1801....	John Bennett begins as publisher	York	Vol. XI	No. 532—12	546—26 cut, 551—31 all but destroyed.
1802....	John Bennett	York	Vol. XII, 573 to 607	All Nos. from 608 to 625	573—1, 577, 578 badly cut up.
1803....	John Bennett	York	Vol. XIII, 630—6 to 644—20, 646—22 to 648—24, 652—28 to 659—35	Nos. 625—1 to 629—5,	
1804....	John Bennett	York	Vol. XIII, 661—37 to 665—41, 667—43 to 670—46, 672—48 to 675—51	645—21, 649—25 to 651—27 660—36, 666—42, 671—47, 676—52	673 cut.
1804....	John Bennett	York	Vol. XIV begins, 679—3	678—2, 685—10, 690—14, 703—27, 704—28, 710—34 to 712—36	679, 688 injured, 702—25, 707—31, 709—30, badly cut, 757—29 torn.
1805....	John Bennett	York		713—3 to 728—52	761—33 torn.
1805....	John Bennett	York	Vol. XV	729—1 and 730—2, 734—6 and 735—7, 738—10 and 739—11, 741—13, 743—15 and 744—18.	
1806....			Vol. XV begins, No. 765—36	748—20, 750—22, 752—24, 755—28, 756—27, 759—31, 760—32, 766—38, 768—40 to 771—43.	765—37 all but destroyed.
1806....			Vol. XVI begins, 781, 11		783—3 cut.

The size of page of the first U. C. Gazette was 14⅝ inches x 9¼ inches, the columns of printed matter occupying 13 inches x 7⅝ inches. From February 17th, 1798, until April 5th, 1800, its size was reduced to 10⅝ inches x 8¼ inches, the printed matter being 9⅝ inches x 7¼ inches. Occasionally it had previously to February, 1798, been issued in smaller size, but it was very exceptional

Record of Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Provincial Parliament in Toronto—*Continued.*

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1806	John Bennett	York	Vol. XVI		
1807	John Bennett	York			[stroyed. No. 28 all but de-
1807	John Cameron	York	Vol. XVI, John Cameron begins as the publisher with No. 51		No.51,last p. gone.
1807	John Cameron		Vol. XVII. John Cameron as publisher until No. 2, Vol XVII, then changed.		
1807	Cameron & Bennett	York	Begins as publisher with No. 3 of Vol. XVII		No. 38, 1 p. gone.
1808	Cameron & Bennett	York	Vol. XVII		No. 40, 3 pp. gone.
1808	Cameron & Bennett	York			No. 45, 1 col. gone.
1808	Cameron & Bennett	York	Vol. XVII		
1808			Vol. XVIII	Nos. 1, 6	No. 8 cut.
1809	John Cameron		Vol. XVIII, No. 865—30 begins.		
1809	John Cameron			45 and 46.	
1809	John Cameron		Vol. XIX, only No. 5, all other Nos. gone.	49 and 50.	
1810				Missing.	
1811				Missing.	
1812				Missing.	
1813				Missing.	
1814				Missing.	
1815				Missing.	
1816				Missing.	
1817				Missing.	
1818				Missing.	
1819				Missing.	
1820	R. C. Horne	York	Vol. IV, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 48, 50, 51 and 52 all injured		
1821				Missing.	
1822	Charles Fothergill	York		16, 17, 22, 23, 25 to 28, and 30 to end of Vol.	
1823	Charles Fothergill	York		1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13.	
1824	Charles Fothergill	York		32 to end of Vol.	
1825				Missing.	
1826	Robt. Stanton	York	Vol. I begins June 10, is complete.		
1827	Robt. Stanton	York			
1827	Robt. Stanton	York	Vol. II begins June 2, Nos. 1 to 5 missing, 40 and 51 cut.		
1828 / 1829	By Authority—printer's name omitted	York	Vol. III	Nos. 1 and 2.	
1829 / 1830	R. Stanton	York	Vol. IV.		
1830 / 1831	R. Stanton	York	Vol. V.		
1831 / 1832	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VI.		
1832 / 1833	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VII.		
1833 / 1834	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VIII.		

1829 / 1830	R. Stanton	York	Vol. IV.		
1830 / 1831	R. Stanton	York	Vol. V.		
1831 / 1832	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VI.		
1832 / 1833	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VII.		
1833 / 1834	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VIII.		

Record of Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Library of the Provincial Parliament in Toronto—*Continued.*

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1834 / 1835	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. IX.		
1835 / 1866	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. X.		
1836 / 1837	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XI.		
1837 / 1838	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XII.		
1838 / 1839	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XIII.		
1839 / 1840	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XIV.		
1840 / 1841	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XV.		
1841 / 1842	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XVI.		
1842 / 1843	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XVII.		
1843 / 1844	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XVIII.		
1844	Watson & Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XIX to No. 21.		
1844 / 1845	Richard Watson	Toronto	Vol. XIX, from 21 to end of Vol.		

Record of the Files of the Ontario Gazette in the Provincial Library at Toronto, 1867-1913.

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.	Mutilated.
1867....	Confederation was inaugurated 1st July, 1867, but Provincial Gazette not issued till 7th March, 1868	.....	The files are complete at the Library of the Legislature, Queen's Park, Toronto, and are kept by the Librarian and Assistant Clerk of the House.		
7 Mar 1868, to 30 Oct., 1869.	H. J. Hartney appointed Queen's Printer 10th Feb., 1868, to 30th Oct., 1869.....	Toronto			
Nov., 1869, to2nd July 1870.	Alex. Gordon, Oct. 30th, 1869, until July 2nd. 1870	Toronto	Complete		
July. 1870, to Mar., 1890.	John Notman, 22nd July, 1870, until 10th May, 1890	Toronto	Complete		
July 26, 1890, until 1913	Lud. K. Cameron. 26th April, 1890 and now (1913) King's Printer	Toronto	Complete		

Record of Files of the Upper Canada Gazette in the Public Library (Reference Department), Toronto, 1822-45.

Year	Name of Printer	Place of Publication	Complete	Missing	Mutilated
1822	Chas. Fothergill	York	Vol. I commences April 18, 1822		Leaves discolored
1823	Chas. Fothergill	York		Vol. II Missing.	
1824	Chas. F thergill	York	Vol. III	Nos. 1 to 8, 51 and 52	50 torn.
1825	Chas. Fothergill	York		Vol. IV Missing.	
1826	Chas. Fothergill	York	Vol. V commenced Jan. 5 and came out 4 times, then ceased.		
1826	R. Stanton	York	Vol. 1 commenced Feb. 2, 1826, ran until May 25, then ceased. U.E.Loyalist published with it.		
1826 / 1827	R. Stanton	York	Vol. I recommenced Saturday, June 3, 1826. Complete.		
1827 / 1828	R. Stanton	York	Vol. II.		
1828 / 1829	R. Stanton	York	Vol. III.		
1829 / 1830	R. Stanton	York		Missing.	
1830 / 1831	R. Stanton	York	Vol. V.		
1831 / 1832	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VI.		
1832 / 1833	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VII.		
1833 / 1834	R. Stanton	York	Vol. VIII.		
1834 / 1835	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. IX.		
1835 / 1836	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. X.		
1836 / 1837	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XI.		
1837 / 1838	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XII.		
1838 / 1839	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XIII.		
1839 / 1840	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XIV.		
1840 / 1841	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XV.		
1841 / 1842	R. Stanton	Toronto	Vol. XVI.		

Stanton's office was from 1826-45 at 164 King Street, Toronto—in 1913, Nos. 36-8, north side.

Records of the Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, 1764 to 1848.

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1764	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol.	
1765	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol.	
1766	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	Vol. 4. Nos. 73 to 104	
1767	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	Vol. 5, Nos. 105 to 157	
1768				
1769	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	Vol. 7, Nos. 210 to 261	
1770	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	Vol. 7, Supplement to No. 273	
1771	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol.	
1772	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol.	
1773	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol.	
1774	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 516, 518, 519, 520	No. 517.
1775*	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 521 to 568	
1776	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 569 to 591	
1777	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 592 to 643	
1778	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 644 to 665, 667 to 683, 685 to 696	Nos. 666, 684.
1779	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 697 to 748	
1780	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 749 to 799	
1781	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 800 to 812, Nos. 814 to 851	No. 813.
1782	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 852 to 878, Nos. 880 to 905	No. 879.
1783	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 906 to 957	
1784	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 958 to 1010	
1785	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1011 to 1062	
1786	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1063 to 1115	No. 1068.
1787	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1116 to 1167	
1788	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1168 to 1219	
1789	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1220 to 1273	
1790	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1274 to 1326	
1791	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1327 to 1379, 1381 to 1382	No. 1380.
1792	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1383 to 1434	
1793	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1435 to 1485	
1794	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1486 to 1502, 1504 to 1539	No. 1503.
1795	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1540 to 1579, 1581 to 1595	No. 1580.
1796	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1596, 1630, 1632 to 1648	Nos. 1631.
1797	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1649 to 1701	
1798	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1702 to 1755	
1799	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1756 to 1809	
1800	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1810 to 1861	
1801	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1862 to 1915	
1802	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1916 to 1968	
1803	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1969 to 2020	
1804	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2021 to 2072	
1805	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2073 to 2124	
1806	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2125 to 2174	
1807†	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2175 to 2227	
1823	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Vol. 1 (New Series), Nos. 1 to 10.	
1824	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Vol. 1, Nos. 11 to 33, 35 to 55 Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 9	Nos. 34 and 53.
1825	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Vol. 2, Nos. 10 to 42, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55	Nos. 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52,
1826 (to Oct. 26)	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 9 Vol. 3, Nos. 10 to 54	
1828	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Vol. 5, Nos. 10 to 55 Vol. 6, Nos. 1 to 9	

* Duplicate of 1775, Nos. 528 to 567. † Duplicate copies for year 1807.

The last issue published by Samuel Neilson, as Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, was on 13th Oct., 1823. After that the Quebec Gazette or "Neilson's" Gazette, as it was popularly known, was continued by Samuel Neilson, son of John and Cowan Neilson, as an *unofficial* paper—and so continued under the Neilsons and other proprietors down to 1874, when it was discontinued.

The severance of the Neilsons from the Official Quebec Gazette was followed by a new series of the Official Gazette on the 23rd Oct., 1823, by J. C. Fisher, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and this paper continued as the tabulated statement shows till Oct., 1848.

The Canada Gazette was issued on 2nd Oct., 1841, as the official paper of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, although as far as the Province of Lower Canada was concerned the Quebec (official) Gazette continued until 1848. No reason is given for the continuance of the latter after the issue of the Canada Gazette.

Records of the Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, 1764 to 1848—*Continued.*

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1830....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 7, Nos. 1 to 60.....	
			Vol. 8, Nos. 1 to 9	
1831....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 8, Nos. 10 to 53	
			Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 10.....	
1832..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 9, Nos 11 to 55	
			Vol. 10, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1833....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 10, Nos. 10 to 54.....	
			Vol. 11, Nos. 1 to 8.....	
1834....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 11, Nos. 9 to 54	
			Vol. 12, Nos. 1 to 8.....	
1835....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 12, Nos 9 to 54.....	
			Vol. 13, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1836....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 13, Nos. 10 to 56	
			Vol. 14, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1837....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 14, Nos. 10 to 56	
			Vol. 15, Nos. 1 to 12	
1838....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 15, Nos. 13 to 59.....	
			Vol. 16, Nos. 1 to 10	
1839..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 16, Nos. 11 to 56.....	
			Vol. 17, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1840....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 17, Nos. 10 to 55.....	
			Vol. 18, Nos. 1 to 8	
1841....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Vol. 18, Nos. 9 to 52	
1842 (to			Vol. 19, Nos. 1 to 9	
Oct. 27)	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 19, Nos. 10 to 56	
1844....	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec.....	Vol. 21, Nos. 10 to 54.....	
			Vol. 22, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1845....	J. C. Fisher	Quebec.....	Vol. 23, Nos. 1 to 8.....	
			Vol. 23, Nos. 9 to 52	
1846....	J. C. Fisher	Quebec.....	Vol. 24, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
			Vol. 24, Nos. 10 to 52	
1847....	J. C. Fisher	Quebec.....	Vol. 25, Nos. 1 to 9.....	
1848 (to				
Oct. 26)	J. C. Fisher	Quebec.....	Vol. 25, Nos. 10 to 52.....	

THE QUEBEC (OFFICIAL) GAZETTE, 1764-1823, AND QUEBEC (UNOFFICIAL) 1823-1874, WITH NAMES OF PROPRIETORS AND SOME OF ITS EDITORS.

Brown & Gilmore published the Official Gazette from 1764-1774.

Wm. Brown published it from 1774-1789.

Samuel Neilson, brother of John Neilson, published it from 1789-1793.

Rev. Dr. Sparks acting for John Neilson, a minor, published it from 1793-1796.

John Nelson, who had come of age, published it from 1796-1822.

Samuel Neilson, son of John and Cowan Neilson, published it from 1822-1836, but in Oct., 1823, it ceased to be the official paper and was continued by Mr. Neilson as an ordidary newspaper till 1836.

Samuel Neilson continued to publish from 1836-1837.

William Neilson & Co. published it from 1837-1849.

Robert Middleton published it from 1849-1874.

Robert Middleton was from 1856-1864 associated with M. Dawson, under the style of Middleton & Dawson.

From 1764-1808 there was no regular edition, but from 1808-1822 John Neilson was editor, and from 1822-1836 Samuel Neilson, and from 1836-1848 John Neilson.

In 1842 Ronald McDonald was the French editor, and from 1848-1849 edited both the English and French parts, while from 1849-1874 Robert Middleton was the sole editor.

The Quebec Gazette, No. 1, Vol. I., commenced on 21st June, 1764, and was printed in French and English—of No. 1, Vol. I, afac-similie reproduction is in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa.

It was published once a week, on Tuesday, in French and English from 1764-1818. Then twice a week, Monday and Thursday, from 1818-1832.

From 1832 it was issued three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the English readers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the French readers.

This mode of publication continued until 29th Oct., 1842, when the Gazette ceased being published in French.

In 1847-1848—Monday, Wednesday and Friday in English only, and from 1848-1859 daily in English only.

In 1859 until 30th Oct., 1874, when it ceased, it was published three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

It suspended publication eighteen months after its birth, probably in part of 1865-1866, and a second time some years later. It was also named "Neilson's" Gazette.

It must be noted that the Official Quebec Gazette, under John Neilson, ceased in 1823.

Records of the Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Laval University at Quebec, 1764 to 1848.

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1764	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1765	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1766	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1767	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1768				All Vol.
1769	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1770				All Vol.
1771				All Vol.
1772				All Vol.
1773	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All of Vol	
1774				All Vol.
1775	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1776	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 570 to 582, 584 to 591	Nos. 569, 583.
1777	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 592 to 596, 598 to 609, 611 to 614, 616 to 620, 622 to 643.	Nos. 597, 610, 615, 621.
1778	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 644 to 648, 650 to 660, 662 to 696.	Nos. 649, 661.
1779	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 697 to 705, 707 to 717, 719 to 743.	Nos. 706, 718, 744.
1780	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 745 to 748	
1781	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 749 to 765, 767, 768, 770 to 799	Nos. 766 to 769.
1782	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1783	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1784	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1785	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1786	Wm. Brown	Quebec	All of Vol	
1787	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1116 to 1132, 1134 to 1167	No. 1133.
1788	Wm. Brown	Quebec	Nos. 1168 to 1199, 1201 to 1219	No. 1200.
1789	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1790	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1274 to 1289, 1291 to 1326	No. 1290.
1791	Samuel Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1, 7 to 1378, 1380 to 1382	No. 1379.
1792	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1793	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1794	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1795	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1576 to 1648	No. 1575.
1796	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1797	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1798	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1799	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 1756 to 1776, 1778 to 1809	No. 1777.
1800	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1801	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1802	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1803	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1804	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1805	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1806	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1807	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1808	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1809	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1810	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2333 to 2341, 2345 to 2387	Nos. 2342, 2343, 2344.
1811	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2389 to 2440	No. 2388.
1812	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2441 to 2457, 2459 to 2464	No. 2458.
1813	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2497 to 2502, 2504, 2505, 2507 to 2550.	Nos. 2503, 2506.
1814	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1815	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1816	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2660, 2662 to 2667, 2670, 2671, 2674, 2675, 2677, 2678, 2681 to 2683, 2685 to 2687, 2689 to 2707, 2709, 2710.	Nos. 2657, 2658, 2659, 2661, 2668, 2669, 2672, 2673, 2676, 2679, 2680, 2684, 2688, 2708.
1817	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1818	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1819	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1820	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1821	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1822	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol	
1823	J. C. Fisher (new series)	Quebec	From 30th October, 1823, to 28th October, 1824 (Nos. 1 to 10), complete, to January, 1824.	
1824	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 11 to 22, 24 to 55	No. 23.

Records of the Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Laval University at Quebec, 1764 to 1848. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.
1825..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 10, 12 to 48, 50 to 55	Nos. 11, 22, 49.
1826..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8 to 30, 32 to 38, 42 to 44, 46, 49, 52, 53.	Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 31, 39 to 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54.
1827..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 12, 14 to 54	Nos. 1 to 11, 13.
1828..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 16, 18, 19, 21 to 23, 26 to 28, 31 to 33, 35 to 40, 41 to 44, 45, 47.	Nos. 17, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 49 to 52.
1829..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16 to 18, 20, 23 to 30, 32 to 37, 39 to 48.	Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 to 19, 21, 22, 31, 38, 49, 50 to 59.
1830..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 6 to 8, 11 to 18, 20 to 33, 37, 39 to 41, 43 to 47.	Nos. 1 to 5, 9, 10, 19, 34 to 36, 38, 42, 48 to 60.
1831..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, 23, 36, 38, 44	Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25 to 35, 39 to 43, 45 to 53
1832..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 4, 7, 13, 15, 16 to 22, 24 to 54	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 to 12, 14, 23.
1833..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 13, 16 to 25, 27 to 44, 46 to 50, 52 to 54.	Nos. 10, 14, 15, 26, 45, 51.
1834..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 2 to 25, 27, 28, 30 to 32, 34 to 36, 38 to 43, 45, 47 to 49, 51 to 54.	Nos. 1, 26, 29, 33, 37, 44, 46, 50.
1835..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 17, 19 to 24, 26, 29 to 31, 33 to 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45 to 48, 51, 52, 54 to 56.	Nos. 18, 25, 27, 28, 32, 38, 41, 44, 49, 50, 53.
1836..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 2 to 9, 11 to 37, 39 to 56	Nos. 1, 10, 38.
1837..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 7, 9 to 21, 23 to 36, 38 to 56.	Nos. 4, 6, 8, 22, 37.
1838..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 29, 31 to 59	No. 30.
1839..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 10, 12, 14 to 18, 20 to 25, 27 to 29, 31 to 43, 45, 47 to 52, 54 to 56.	Nos. 11, 13, 19, 26, 30, 44, 46, 53.
1840..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 20, 22 to 51, 53 to 55	Nos. 21, 52.
1841..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 38, 40 to 53	Nos. 39, 54.
1842..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 15, 17 to 44, 46 to 56.	Nos. 12, 16, 45.
1843..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 17, 19 to 22, 24 to 56.	Nos. 13, 18, 23.
1844..	Fisher & Kemble	Quebec	All of Vol	
1845..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	All of Vol	
1846..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to 52	No. 9.
1847..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 25, 27 to 49, 51, 52	Nos. 26, 50.
1848..	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 47	Nos. 48 to 52.

NOTE—No further files of Quebec Gazette at Laval.

Supplement to Quebec Gazette, on file in Library of Laval University, Quebec

Year.	SUPPLEMENT NUMBERS.
1764	8, 16, 23, 24, 38, 48, 49.
1765	53, 55, 57, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70.
1766	80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91.
1767	132, 142, 143.
1768	Missing.
1769	273.
1770	Missing.
1771	Missing.
1772	Missing.
1773	437, 454, 468.
1774	Missing.
1775	504, 550.
1776	None.
1777	602, 605.
1778	653.
1779	710.
1780	760, 761, 764.
1781	
1782	815, 816, 819, 820, 891, 925, 926, 930, 940.
1783	968 to 970, 978, 983.
1784	984, 991, 996, 1018, 1021, 1027 1028, 1031, 1032 to 1035.
1785	1037.
1786	1077, 1078, 1082, 1083, 1125, 1132, 1134, 1135.
1787	1139, 1140, 1148, 1172, 1176, 1177, 1184 to 1187.
1788	1190, 1191, 1194, 1199, 1200 to 1203, 1206 to 1211, 1213, 1217, 1218, 1223, 1225, 1226, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1241.
1789	1248 to 1252, 1254, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1261 to 1265, 1267 to 1272, 1277, 1279 to 1289, 1291, 1292.
1790	1301, 1303 to 1318, 1321, 1326, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333 to 1344, 1346, 1347.
1791	1348 to 1350, 1352, 1353, 1355, 1356 to 1362, 1364 to 1369, 1371 to 1382, 1396 to 1400.
1792	1401 to 1419, 1420, 1422, 1425, 1427, 1432, 1433, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1441 to 1452.
1793	1454 to 1456, 1458, 1459, 1461 to 1466, 1469 to 1484, 1492, 1494 to 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1505, 1506.
1794	1507, 1510 to 1526, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1537, 1538.
1795	1543, 1547, 1548, 1550 to 1554, 1556, 1559, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1570 to 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588 to 1592, 1594.
1796	1596 to 1620, 1624 to 1629, 1631 to 1636, 1638, 1641 to 1648.
1797	1649, 1652, 1654, 1655 to 1676, 1680 to 1693, 1696 to 1701.
1798	1702, 1704 to 1717, 1720 to 1722, 1726 to 1738, 1740, 1742, 1746, 1748, 1749, 1751, 1753 to 1755.
1799	1757 to 1759, 1763, 1765 to 1767, 1769 to 1771, 1773 to 1793, 1796, 1797, 1799 to 1809.
1800	1810 to 1817, 1819 to 1821, 1823, 1824, 1826 to 1837, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1844 to 1847, 1850, 1851, 1853 1857, 1858.
1801	1862 to 1865, 1867 to 1871, 1873 to 1882, 1884, 1886 to 1891, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1909 to 1912, 1915.
1802	1920 to 1922, 1924 to 1929, 1931 to 1935, 1938 to 1964, 1966, 1967.
1803	1969 to 1974, 1977, 1980 to 1982, 1985 to 2020.
1804	2021, 2023 to 2035, 2037 to 2062, 2064 to 2068, 2070 to 2072.
1805	2073 to 2102, 2104 to 2124 to 2143, 2144 to 2152, 2154.
1806	2125 to 2174.
1807	2176 to 2201 to 2227.
1808	2208, 2242, 2253, 2259, 2261, 2270, 2274.
1809	2281, 2290, 2291, 2298, 2300.
1810	2367, 2368, 2376, 2383, 2385.
1811	2396, 2400, 2404, 2409, 2411, 2412, 2414 to 2418, 2420 to 2426, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2436, 2439, 2440.
1812	2441, 2442 to 2446, 2453 to 2455, 2461, 2469, 2470, 2484, 2493, 2495.
1813	2497, 2504, 2513, 2543, 2550 to 2552.
1814	2554, 2556, 2563, 2568, 2571 to 2573, 2575, 2576, 2579, 2581, 2584, 2593, 2595, 2601.
1815	2606, 2609, 2611 to 2616, 2618, 2622, 2623 to 2638, 2640 to 2647, 2653 to 2655.
1816	2663 to 2666, 2670, 2677, 2678, 2685, 2689, 2690.
1817	2720, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2728, 2729 to 2731, 2733, 2734, 2744, 2758, 2759, 2761.
1818	2766, 2796, 2803, 2895, 2710, 2730, 2735, 2738, 2741, 2748.
1819	2870, 2872, 2921, 2933.
1820	2990, 2995, 3002, 3003, 3007, 2914, 2926, 2930 2934, 2941 to 3045, 3047, 3050, 3054, 3065.
1821	3080, 3084, 3096, 3100 to 3104, 3114 3116, 3118, 3124, 3157, 3167.
1822	3192, 3202 3204, 3222, 3260, 3274.
1823	3217, 3351. (End of old series.)

Record of the Quebec Gazette, on file at the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

Year.	Name of Publisher	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1764-65	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	2, 4 to 15, 17 to 20, 22 to 52; Supplement to No. 33. (The first issue was June 21, 1864.	1, 3, 16, 21.
1765-66	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	53, 54, 55, 57 to 70.....	56, 71, 72. Ceased publication Oct. 31,1765.
1766-67	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	73, (29th May, 1766) to 125, (17th May, 1767). Supplement to 80, 85, 87, 91.	1, 3, 16, 21, 71, 72, 74, 76, 81, 86. Resumed publication May 29th, 1766.
1767-68	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	126 to 143, 145 to 168, 170 to 176, 178.	144, 169, 177.
1768-69	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	178 to 184, 186 to 191, 193 to 229.	185, 192.
1769-70	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	All Volume.	
1770-71	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	283 to 299, 301 to 334, 336 to 344.	300, 335.
1771-72	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	336 to 361, 365 to 368.....	362, 363, 364.
1772-73	Brown & Gilmore	Quebec	336 to 437. Vol. complete. Supplement to 403, 410.	
1773-74	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	438 to 489. Supp. 440, 454.	490.
1774-75	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	491 to 494, 496 to 510, 512 to 514, 516 to 523, 525 to 531, 533 to 542. Supp. to 504, 505.	495, 511, 515, 524, 532.
1775-76	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	543 to 563, 565 to 567. Supp. to 550.	564, 568. Ceased publication with this No., March 21, 1776.
1776-77	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	571 to 587, 589 to 591. Supp. to 533, 580, 587, 591.	569, 570, 588. Resumed publication with No. 571, Aug. 8, 1776.
1777-78	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	....	592 to 696. All vol.
1778-79	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	697 to 719. Vol. complete.	
1779-80	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	718,719,721 to 737, 739 to 745, 747 to 760, 762 to 769. Supp. to 760, 761, 764.	720, 738, 746, 761.
1780-81	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	770 to 798.....	799.
1781-82	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	....	All vol.
1782-83	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	....	All vol.
1783-84	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	953 to 969, 971 to 983. Supp. to 968, 970, 978, 983.	970.
1784-85	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	984 to 1008, 1011 to 1036, Supp. to 984, 991, 996, 1003, 1018, 1021, 1023, 1028, 1031, 1032, 1034, 1035.	1009, 1010.
1785-86	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	1037 to 1084. Vol. complete. Supp. to 1037.	
1786-87	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	1085 to 1132, 1134 to 1137. Supp. to 1077, 1078, 1082, 1083, 1125, 1132, 1134, 1135.	1133.
1787-88	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	1138 to 1189. Vol complete. Supp. to 1139, 1140, 1148, 1172, 1176, 1177, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187.	
1788-89	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	1190 to 1242. Vol. complete. Supp. to 1190, 1191, 1194, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1206, 1207, 1210, 1211, 1213, 1217, 1218, 1223, 1225, 1226, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1241.	

Record of the Quebec Gazette, on file at the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1789-90	Wm. Brown.....	Quebec	1243 to 1294. Vol. complete. Supp to 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1277, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, to 1293.	
1790-91	Samuel Neilson..	Quebec	1295 to 1332, 1334 to 1347. Supp. to 1301, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307 (2), 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1314 1318, 1321, 1326 to 1331, 1333 to 1347.	1333.
1791-92	Samuel Neilson..	Quebec	1348 to 1377, 1380, 1381, 1383 to 1400. Supp. to 1348 to 1362, 1364 to 1376, 1380 to 1383, 1390 to 1394, 1396 to 1400.	1378, 1379, 1382
1792-93	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1401, 1402, 1403, 1405 to 1453. Supp. to 1401 to 1403, 1405 to 1420, 1426, 1427, 1432, 1433, 1437 to 1439, 1441 to 1452.	1404.
1793-94	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1454 to 1506. Vol. complete. Supp. to 1454 to 1456, 1458 to 1466, 1469 to 1476, 1478 to 1482, 1482, 1494 to 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1505, 1506.	
1794-95	John Neilson....	Quebec	1507 to 1538. Supp. to 1507 to 1525, 1530 to 1532, 1537 to 1539.	1539, 1540.
1795-96	John Neilson.....	Quebec	.....	All vol.
1796-97	John Neilson.....	Quebec	.....	All vol.
1797-98	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1649 to 1676, 1680 to 1701. Supp. to 1649, 1652, 1654, 1655 to 1673 to 1676, 1680 to 1693, 1696 to 1701.	1677, 1678, 1679
1798-99	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1702 to 1738, 1740 to 1745, 1747 to 1755. Supp. to 1704 to 1719, 1721, 1728 to 1738, 1740, 1742, 1748, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1754.	1739, 1746.
1799-'00	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1756 to 1809. Complete. Supp. to 1757, 1758, 1759, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773 to 1777, 1779 to 1793, 1796, 1799 to 1809.	
1800-01	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1810 to 1825, 1827 to 1861. Supp. to 1810 to 1821, 1823 to 1825, 1828 to 1851, 1853, 1857.	1826.
1801-02	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1862 to 1915. All complete. Supp. 1863 to 1865, 1867 to 1871, 1873 to 1882, 1884, 1886, to 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1909 to 1912, 1915.	
1802-03	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1916 to 1941, 1943 to 1968. Supp. to 1918 to 1929, 1931 to 1935, 1937 to 1941, 1943 to 1963, 1965 to 1968.	1942.
1803-04	John Neilson.....	Quebec	1969 to 1973, 1975 to 1982, 1984 to 2020. Supp. 1969 to 1971, 1973, 1977, 1980 to 1982, 1984 to 2014, 2016 2020.	1974, 1983.

Record of the Quebec Gazette, on file at the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1804-05	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2021 to 2072. Complete. Supp. 2021 to 2062, 2064 to 2072.	
1805-06	John Neilson.....	Quebec	Vol. missing.....	Vol. missing.
1806-07	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2124 to 2125, 2130 to 2132, 2134 to 2174. Supp. 2124, 2125, 2127 to 2174	2129, 2133.
1807-08	John Neilson.....	Quebec	Vol. missing.....	Vol. missing.
1808-09	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2228 to 2280. All vol.	
1809-10	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2281 to 2332. All vol	
1810-11	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2333 to 2387. All vol.	
1811-12	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2388 to 2440. All vol.	
1812-13	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2441 to 2477, 2479 to 2483, 2485 to 2496.	2478, 2484.
1813-14	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2497 to 2502, 2504 to 2535, 2527 to 2550.	2503, 2526.
1814-15	John Neilson.....	Quebec	.....	All vol.
1815-16	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2604 to 2615, 2617 to 2656, Supp. to 2605, 2608, 2609, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2618 to 2620, 2623 to 2625, 2627 to 2638, 2641, 2644 to 2648, 2651, 2653, 2655.	2603, 2616.
1816-17	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2657 to 2665, 2667 to 2709, Supp. to 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2667, 2670 to 2675, 2677, 2680, 2684, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2692 to 2694, 2697, 2698, 2705, 2706, 2708.	2666, 2710.
1817-18	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2711 to 2745, 2747 to 2762, Supp. 2711, 2712, 2715, 2716, 2720, 2723, 2725 to 2732, 2734, 2737, 2749, 2753, 2756, 2758	2746.
1818-19	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2763 to 2855, 2857 to 2862, 2864, 2865. Supp. 2765, 2766, 2796, 2797, 2805, 2807, 2810, 2829, 2837.	2856, 2863.
1819-20	John Neilson.....	Quebec	2866 to 2882, 2884 to 2889, 2890 to 2971. Supp. to 2868, 2869, 2871, 2900, 2915, 2921, 2933, 2945, 2961.	2883, 2889.
1820-21	John Neilson....	Quebec	2972 to 3009, 3011 to 3077. Supp. 2990, 2992, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3008, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3017, 3022, 3025, 3032, 3033, 3035, 3039 to 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3065	3010.
1821-22	John Neilson ...	Quebec	3078 to 3181. Vol. complete. Supp. to 3080, 3084, 3096, 3100 to 3104, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3124, 3157, 3167.	
1822-23	Samuel Neilson..	Quebec	3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, and every alternate number to 3226, 3228 to 3252, 3254 to 3258, 3260, 3263 to 3282, 3284, 3285. Supp. to 3251.	3182, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, and every alternate No. to 3227, 3253, 59, 61, 62, 88.
1823-24	Samuel Neilson..	Quebec	Complete to 30th Oct., '23, when new series commenced.	
1824-25	J. C. Fisher.....	Quebec	All vol. new series.	

Note—Only this one volume new series on file.

Records of Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Parlialiament at Quebec, 1796 to 1848.

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1796....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 1596 to 1637, 1639 to 1641, 1643 to 1644, 1646, 1647.	Nos. 1638, 1642, 1645, 1648.
1797.. .	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 1650 to 1652, 1655 to 1683, 1686, 1688 to 1701.	Nos. 1649, 1653, 1654, 1684, 1685, 1687.
1798....	.....	Quebec.....	.....	All of Vol.
1799....	.....	Quebec.....	.....	All of Vol.
1800.	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 1811, 1812.	
1801....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 1862 to 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873 to 1875, 1877, 1881, 1882, 1884 to 1886, 1888, 1891 to 1894, 1896 to 1899, 1901 to1907, 1911 to 1913; Supp. to Nos. 1915, 1864, 1867, 1884, 1911, 1915.	Nos. 1869, 1872, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1914.
1802....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1932, 1933, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950 to 1964, 1966 to 1968.	
1803....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 1973, 1974, 1985, 1997 to 2006, 2008, 2014, 2015, 2016.	
1804....	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2021 to 2049, 2051 to 2069, 2071, 2072; Supp. to Nos. 2023, 2024 to 2033, 2062, 2068, 2070, 2072.	Nos. 2050, 2051, 2070.
1805....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2073 to 2076, 2078, 2079, 2081, 2082; Supp. to all including missing numbers.	Nos. 2077, 2080, 2083.
1806....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2124, 2125, 2128, 2129, 2131 to 2137, 2139 to 2143, 2145 to 2174; Supp. to Nos. 2125 to 2129, 2134, 2137 to 2140, 2142 to 2145, 2151 to 2153, 2157 to 2167, 2169 to 2171.	Nos. 2126, 2127, 2130, 2138, 2141.
1807...	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2175 to 2180, 2182 to 2119, 2121 to 2127; Supp. to Nos. 2175 to 2182, 2184 to 2220, 2222, 2227.	Nos. 2181, 2220.
1808....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2128 to 2130, 2132 to 2135, 2137 to 2154, 2156, 2158 to 2280	Nos. 2231, 2236, 2255, 2257.
1809..	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2281 to 2306, 2308 to 2332; Supp. to Nos. 2307, 2326.	No. 2307.
1810....	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2333 to 2341, 2343 to 2387; Supp. to Nos. 2386, 2387.	No. 2342.
1811.. .	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 2402, 2408, 2414, 2423 to 2425, 2427, 2429, 2430, 2432, 2434 to 2436, 2439.	
1812....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2441 to 2494, 2496; Supp. to Nos. 2441 to 2464.	No. 2495.
1813....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2497 to 2525, 2527 to 2550; Supp. to Nos. 2497, 2508, 2518, 2521, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2537, 2511 to 2543.	No. 2526.
1814....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 2553 to 2556, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2575 to 2577, 2579, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2585, 2587, 2589 to 2592, 2594, 2595, 2601.	
1815....	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2603 to 2615, 2617 to 2656; Supp. to Nos. 2605, 2606, 2608, 2609, 2613 to 2615, 2618 to 2620, 2623, 2625, 2626, 2628, 2630 to 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638 to 2641, 2644 to 2647, 2651, 2653 to 2655.	No. 2616.
1816....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	Nos. 2657 to 2660, 2662, 2665, 2667 to 2710; Supp. to Nos. 2659, 2662, 2663, 2667, 2670 to 2675, 2678, 2680, 2682 to 2685, 2687, 2689, 2692, 2694, 2697.	Nos. 2661, 2666.
1817....	John Neilson	Quebec.....	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 2711, 2712, 2715, 2716, 2720, 2723, 2726 to 2731, 2733, 2734, 2756.	
1818...	John Neilson	Quebec. ...	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 2765 to 2769, 2801 to 2805, 2807, 2809, 2810, 2819, 2821, 2829 to 2838, 2841 to 2847, 2850, 2851, 2853.	

Records of Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Parliament at Quebec, 1796 to 1848.. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.
1819	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2866 to 2872, 2874 to 2898, 2900 2971; Supp. to Nos. 2869, 2915, 2921, 2925, 2947, 2962.	Nos. 2873, 2899.
1820	John Neilson	Quebec	Nos. 2972 to 2999, 3001 to 3077; Supp. to Nos. 2989, 2998, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3008, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3025, 3031 to 3035, 3039, 3041, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3053, 3065.	No. 3000.
1821	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 3080, 3084, 3094, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3123, 3150, 3169.	
1822	John Neilson	Quebec	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 3192, 3202 to 3204, 3222, 3260, 3274.	
1823	John Neilson	Quebec	Complete to 15th October, when new series commenced; Supp. to Nos. 3217, 3361.	
1823	J. C. Fisher	Quebec		Vol. 1, No. 1 to 10.
1824	J. C. Fisher	Quebec		Vol. 2, No. 1 to 55.
1825	J. C. Fisher	Quebec	Nos. 1 to 54 (Nov. 3, 1825, to Oct. 26, 1826).	
1826		Quebec		All remainder of Vol. from Oct. 26 to end of year.

NOTE—Only one volume of New Series on file. No files kept after this.

Record of Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Library of Parliament at Quebec.

Volume and Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
Vol. 1—1764				All of Vol.
Vol. 2—1765				All of Vol.
Vol. 3—1766				All of Vol.
Vol. 4—1767				All of Vol.
Vol. 5—1768				All of Vol.
Vol. 6—1769				All of Vol.
Vol. 7—1770 to Vol. 14—1777				All of Vols.
Vol. 15—1778				All of Vol.
Vol. 16—1779				All of Vol.
Vol. 17—1780				All of Vol.
Vol. 18—1781				All of Vol.
Vol. 19—1782				All of Vol.
Vol. 20—1783				All of Vol.
Vol. 21—1784				All of Vol.
Vol. 22—1785				All of Vol.
Vol. 23—1786				All of Vol.
Vol. 24—1787				All of Vol.
Vol. 25—1788				All of Vol.
Vol. 26—1789				All of Vol.
Vol. 27—1790				All of Vol.
Vol. 28—1791				All of Vol.
Vol. 29—1792				All of Vol.
Vol. 30—1793				All of Vol.
Vol. 31—1794				All of Vol.
Vol. 32—1795				All of Vol.

Record of Files of the Quebec Gazette in the Archives Department in Ottawa.

The Archives Department in Ottawa have the only perfect file of the Quebec Gazette from Vol. 1, No. 1, 21st June, 1764, to the last issue, 30th December, 1864, Vol. 102, No. 9,804.

Records of the Files of "The Halifax Gazette," "The Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle" and "The Nova Scotia Royal Gazette" in the Legislative Library, Halifax, N. S.

THE HALIFAX GAZETTE.

Year and Volume.	Name of Publisher.	Complete.	Missing.
1751—No. 1, to Jan., 1761	John Bushell.....		
1761 to 7th Aug., 1766	Anthony Henry.....		

In the first issue for May, 1761, Henry commenced a new series and numbered his paper anew.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE.

1766 to 28th Aug., 1770—Vol. 1.....	Robert Fletcher.....		

THE NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE AND WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

Sep. 4, 1770—Vol. 1.....	Anthony Henry.....		
1774—Vol 5.	Anthony Henry.....	Sept. 6 to Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Dec. 27; Supp. to Oct. 11..	From first of year to Aug. 30, Dec. 13.
1775—Vols. 5 and 6....	Anthony Henry.....	Jan. 3 to Mar. 28 Apl. 11 to July 18, Aug. 1 to Oct. 24, Nov. 7; Supp. to Oct. 24.	April 4, July 25, Oct. 31, Nov. 14 to Dec. 26.
1776-8.....	Anthony Henry.....		All missing
1779—Vol. 9.	Anthony Henry.....	Jan. 12 to Jan. 26, Feb. 16 to June 1, June 15 to Aug. 10, Aug. 24, Aug. 31, Sept. 14 to Nov. 16, Nov. 30 to Dec. 28; Supp. to July 6 (not separate sheet.)	Jan. 5, Feb. 2, Feb. 9, June 8, Aug. 17, Sept. 7, Nov. 23.
1780—Vol. 10	Anthony Henry.....	Jan. 4 to Feb. 15, Feb. 29 to April 18, May 2 to June 27, July 11 to Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 5 to Sept. 12, Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 14 to Nov. 28, Dec. 12 to Dec. 26; Supp. to June 13.	Feb. 22, April 25, July 4, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.
1781-1800...	Anthony Henry.....		All missing.

"THE NOVA SCOTIA ROYAL GAZETTE."

1801—Vol. 1.	John Howe & Son...	March 19 (No. 12), April 9, April 23, May 7 to May 21, June 4 to June 11, July 9, July 23, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Sept. 17, Nov. 5, Nov. 26 to Dec. 2.	From first of year to March 12, March 26, April 2, April 16, April 30, May 28, June 18 to July 2, July 16, July 30 to Aug. 13, Aug. 27, Sept. 3, Sept. 24 to Oct. 29, Nov. 12, Nov. 19, Dec. 10 to Dec. 31.
1805—Vol. 5.	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 3 (No. 212) to March 28, April 11 to May 16, May 30 to June 13, June 27 to July 11, July 25 to Sept. 26, Oct. 10 to Nov. 21, Dec. 5 to Dec. 26 (No. 263.)	April 4, May 23, June 20, July 18, Oct. 3, Nov. 28.

"THE NOVA SCOTIA ROYAL GAZETTE."—Continued.

Year and Volume.	Name of Publisher.	Complete.	Missing.
1806—Vol. 6.	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 16 (No. 265) to April 24, May 8 to May 22, June 5 to June 19, July 3 to July 31, Aug. 14 to Aug. 28, Sept. 11 to Dec. 23 (No. 315.)	Jan. 2, Jan. 9, May 1, May 29, June 26, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, Dec. 30.
1808—Vol. 8.	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 5 (No. 369) to April 19, May 3, May 17, May 24, June 7 to June 21, July 12, July 26 to Nov. 29, Dec. 13 to Dec. 20 (No. 389); Supp. to April 19..	April 26, May 10, May 31, June 28, July 5, July 19, Dec. 6, Dec. 27.
1809—Vol. 9.	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 10 (No. 418) to Feb. 7, Feb. 21 to March 28, April 11 to May 16, May 30 to June 20, July 4, July 18 to Aug. 8, Aug. 22 to Aug. 29, Sept. 12 to Oct. 17, Oct. 31 to Dec. 26 (No. 467); extra to June 20; Supp. to Oct. 4.	Jan. 3, Feb. 14, April 4, May 23, June 27, July 11, Aug. 15, Sept. 5, Oct. 24.
1810—Vol. 10	John Howe & Son...	Feb. 13 (No. 474) to April 3, April 17 to May 1, May 8, May 29, June 19 to July 10, July 24, Sept. 12, Sept. 19, Oct. 3 to Oct. 17 Oct. 31, Nov. 21 to Dec. 12, Dec. 26 (No. 521); extra to March 27.	Jan. 2 to Feb. 6, April 10, April 24, May 15, May 22, June 5, June 12, July 17, July 31 to Sept. 4, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 14, Dec. 19.
1811—Vol. 11	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 2 (522) to May 8, May 22 to June 5, June 19, July 3 to Aug. 7, Aug. 28, Sept. 18 to Oct. 16, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, Dec. 25 (No. 573); Supp. to July 31...	May 15, June 12, June 26, Aug. 14, Aug. 21, Sept. 4, Sept. 11, Oct. 23 to Nov. 13, Dec. 11 to Dec. 18.
1812—Vol. 12	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 8 (No. 575) to Sept. 2, Sept. 9 (in duplicate vol.), Sept. 16 to Dec. 9, Dec. 16 (in duplicate vol.), Dec. 23, Dec. 30 (No. 626.)....	Jan. 1.
1813—Vol. 13	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 6 (No. 627) to April 7, April 14 (in duplicate vol.), April 21 to Dec. 29 No. 619.)	
1814—Vol. 14	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 19 (No. 622) to Feb. 9, Feb. 23 to March 9, March 23 to April 13, April 27 to June 1, June 15 to Sept. 21, Oct. 5 to Oct. 19, Nov. 2, Dec. 7 to Dec. 28 (No. 670.)	Jan. 5, Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 20, June 8, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 9 to Nov. 30.
1815—Vol. 15	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 18 (No. 763) to Feb. 1 Feb. 22 to March 22, April 5 to May 3, May 24 to June 14, July 19 to Aug. 2, Aug. 16 to Nov. 29, Dec. 13 to Dec. 27 (No. 812.)	Jan. 4, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, March 29, May 10, May 17, June 21, June 28, July 5, July 12, Aug. 9, Dec. 6.
1816—Vol. 16	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 3 (No. 811) to Feb. 14, Feb. 28 to March 6, March 20 to April 17, May 1 to May 8, May 22 to June 5, June 26 to July 10, July 31, Aug. 14, Aug. 28 to Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Oct. 30 to Nov. 13, Dec. 4, Dec. 18 (No. 863.)	Feb. 21, March 13, April 24, May 15, June 12, June 19, July 17, July 24, Aug. 7, Aug. 21, Sept. 25, Oct. 2, Oct. 9, Oct. 23, Nov. 20, Nov. 27, Dec. 11, Dec. 25.
1817—Vol. 17	John Howe, Son & Co.	Last page Feb. 5 (No. 870) to June 18, July 2 to Sept. 3 (No. 899.)	Jan. 1 to Jan. 29, first page of Feb. 5, June 25, Sept. 10 to Dec. 31.

"THE NOVA SCOTIA ROY AL GAZETTE."—Continued.

Year and Volume.	Name of Publisher.	Complete.	Missing.
1819—Vol. 19	John Howe, Son & Co..	Jan. 6 (No. 968) to Jan. 13, Jan. 27 to June 2, June 16 to July 21, Aug. 4 to Dec. 29 (No. 1,017.)	Jan. 20, June 9, July 28.
1820—Vol. 20	John Howe, Son & Co.	Last page, Jan. 19 (No. 1,020) to Dec. 6 (1,066); Supp. to Nov. 8.	Jan. 5, Jan. 12, first page Jan. 19, Dec. 13 to Dec. 27.
1821—Vol. 21	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 3 (No. 1,070) to Nov. 28, Dec. 12, Dec. 26 (No. 1,120); Supp. to May 16.	Dec. 5, Dec. 19.
1824—Vol. 24	John Howe, Son & Co..	Jan. 7 (No. 1,226), Jan. 21 to July 28, Aug. 11 to Dec. 29 (No. 1,277.).....	Jan. 14, Aug. 4.
1825—Vol. 25	John Howe, Son & Co..	Jan. 5 (No. 1,278) to Feb. 9, March 2, March 16 to June 8, June 22 to Dec. 28 (No. 1,312); extras to March 9, April 27.	Feb. 16, Feb. 23 March 9, June 15.
1826—Vol. 26	John Howe, Son & Co..	Jan. 4 (No. 1,313) to Dec. 27 (No. 1,354); extra to April 19.	
1827—Vol. 27	John Howe, Son & Co..	Jan. 3 (No. 1,355) to April 11, April 25 to June 6, June 20 to Sept. 19, Oct. 3 to Nov. 14, Dec. 5 to Dec. 12, Dec. 26 (No. 1,376); Supp. to Dec. 5...	April 18, June 13, Sept. 26, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.
1828—Vol. 28	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 2 (No. 1,377) to Dec. 31 (No. 1,429), Supp. to May 14, May 21, July 30, Dec. 24	
1829—Vol. 29	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 7 (No. 1,430) to March 25, April 8 to Dec. 30 (No. 1,464); Supp. to April 22, Dec. 23.	April 1.
1830—Vol. 30	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 6 (No. 1,482) to April 7, April 21 to Aug. 11, Aug. 25 to Oct. 13, Oct. 27 to Dec. 29 (No. 1,458).	April 14, Aug. 18, Oct. 20.
1831—Vol. 31	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 5 (No. 1,561), Jan. 19 to Dec. 28 (No. 1613)....	Jan. 12.
1832—Vol. 31	John Howe, Son & Co.	Jan. 4 (No. 1,614) to Sept. 19, Nov. 7 to Dec. 19; Supp. to April 4.	Sept. 26 to Oct. 31, Dec. 26.
1833—Vol. 32	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 2 (No. 1) to Jan. 9, Jan. 23, Feb. 6 to May 29, June 12 to Sept. 18, Oct. 2 to Dec. 25 (No. 51); extra to Feb. 13, April 24, May 8; Supp. to Nov. 13.	Jan. 16, Jan. 30, June 5, Sept. 25.
1834—Vol. 33	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 1 (No. 1) to June 11, June 25 to Dec. 31 (No. 53); extra to May 14.	June 18.
1835—Vol. 34	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 7 (No. 1) to Dec. 30 (No. 53); Supp. to March 25.	
1836—Vol. 35	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 6 (No. 1) to Dec. 28 (No. 52); Supp. to Feb. 17, April 27.	
1837—Vol. 36	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 4 (No. 1) to Dec. 27 (No. 52); Supp. to June 14	
1838—Vol. 37	John Howe & Son...	Jan 3 (No. 1) to Dec. 26 (No. 52); extraordinary to March 29, extra to March 31; Supp. to Jan. 3, Jan. 17.	
1839—Vol. 38	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 2 (No. 1) to Oct. 2, last page, Oct. 9 to Dec. 25 (No. 52); Supp. to June 12, July 10.	First page Oct. 9.

"THE NOVA SCOTIA ROYAL GAZETTE."—Continued.

Year and Volume.	Name of Publisher.	Complete.	Missing.
1840—Vol. 39	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 1 (No. 1) to Dec. 30 (No. 52); Supp. to March 18, April 1, April 15, April 22, April 29, April 8.	
1841—Vol. 40	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 6 (No. 1) to Dec. 29 (No. 52); extraordinary to April 17; Supp. to May 5, May 12, May 19, May 26, June 2, June 9, June 16..	
1842—Vol. 41	John Howe & Son...	Jan. 5 (No. 1) to Dec. 28 (No. 52); Supp. to Sept. 14, Sept. 28, Oct. 12.	
1843—Vol. 42	John S. Thompson... Queen's Printer.	Jan. 4 (No. 1) to Feb. 8 **The Royal Gazette** (published by authority). Feb. 16 to Dec. 28 (No. 51); extra to April 6, April 13, April 20, April 27, May 4.	
1844—Vol. 43	John H. Crosskill... (From March 21.).. Queen's Printer.	Jan. 4 (No. 1) to March 7, March 21 to Dec. 26 (No. 52); extra to April 1.	March 14.
1845—Vol. 44	John H. Crosskill....	Jan. 2 (No. 1) to Dec. 27 (No. 52); extra to March 20, April 10, May 8, May 29.	
1846—Vol. 45	John H. Crosskill....	April 11 (No. 15) to May 16, May 30 to June 20, July 1 to Sept. 23, Oct. 14 to Dec. 30 (No. 53).	Jan. 3 to April 4 May 23, June 27, Sept. 30, Oct. 7.
1847—Vol. 46	John H. Crosskill....	Jan. 6 (No. 1) to Dec. 29 (No. 52); extraordinary to June 5.	
1848—Vol. 47	John H. Crosskill....	Jan. 5 (No. 1) to Jan. 26, Feb. 9 to Oct. 18, Nov. 1 to Dec. 27 (No. 52).	Feb. 2, Oct. 25.
x1848 to 1854	J. S. Thompson.....	Complete.	
1854 to 1857.	William Annend Queen's Printer ...	Complete.	
1857 to 1867.	Alpine Grant.....	Complete.	
1867 to 1869.	E. M. McDonald.....	Complete.	
1869 to 1875.	H. M. Blackader.....	Complete.	
1875 to 1876.	Charles Annend.....	Complete.	
1876 to 1878.	C. E. Blackader.....	Complete.	
1878 to 1905.	Robert T. Murray Dep. King's Printer	Complete.	
1905 to 1913.	Fred. W. Smith Dep. King's Printer	Complete.	

x—The Gazette now ceases to contain news, and henceforth publishes only Government notices, etc.

NOTE—The place of publication of the Nova Scotia Gazette was always Halifax.

Record of Files of the Prince Edward Island Gazette in the Library of the Legislature, Charlottetown, 1830 to 1913.

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1830..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	Nos. 1 to 20.
1831..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 26, 29, 34, 36 to 40, 42, 43, 45, 59, 62 to 68, 71.	Nos. 20 to 25, 27, 28, 31 to 33, 35, 41, 44, 60, 61, 69, 70.
1832..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1833..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1834..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1835..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1836..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1837..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1838..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1839..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1840..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 491 to 497, 499 to 524, 526, 528 to 542, Supp. to 497, 508.	Nos. 498, 525, 527.
1841..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	All of Vol., Supp. to Nos. 552, 554.	
1842..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 596 to 616, 625 to 632, 634 to 646, Supp. to Nos. 612, 615, 616, 639.	Nos. 617 to 624, 633.
1843..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 647 to 655, 660 to 698, Supp. to Nos. 661, 663, 664, 671, 674.	Nos. 656, to 659.
1844..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 699 to 705, 707 to 719, 721 to 723, 725 to 737, 739 to 745, 747 to 751, Supp. to 715.	Nos. 706, 720, 724, 738, 746.
1845..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 752 to 756, 758 to 760, 762 to 768, 770 to 788, 790 to 801, 803, Supp. to 759, 760, 767.	Nos. 757, 761, 769, 789, 802.
1846..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1847..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 903 to 909.	Nos. 858, 902, 910.
1848..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 911, 913, 920, 922 to 927, 929 to 931, 950, 960 to 968. Supp. to 927, 928, 930.	Nos. 912, 921, 928, 932 to 949 951 to 959.
1849..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 964 to 971, 973 to 990, 992 to 1024, Supp. to 994, 997, 998.	Nos. 972, 991.
1850..	James D. Haszard.	Charlottetown	Nos. 1025 to 1029, 1031 to 1081.	No. 1030.
1851..	Edward Whelan .	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 25.	
1852..	Edward Whelan .	Charlottetown	Nos. 26 to 56, 1 to 24; Supp. to 31, 40, 43, 50, 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15.	
1853..	Edward Whelan .	Charlottetown	Nos. 25, 26, 28 to 55; 2 to 24; Supp. to 38, 40, 50, 18, 20.	Nos. 27, 1.
1854..	Edward Whelan..	Charlottetown	Nos. 25, 32 1 to 7, 9 to 12, 14 to 17, 19 to 22.	Nos. 8, 13, 18
	No record from Feb.	20 (No. 32), 1854	to Aug. 1st (No. 1), 1854.	
1855..	Edward Whelan .	Charlottetown	Nos. 23, 25 to 36, 41, 43, 45, 47 to 54, 1 to 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 22; Supp. to No. 22.	Nos. 24, 37 to 40, 42, 46, 7 11.
1856..	Edward Whelan.	Charlottetown	Nos. 23 to 37, 39 to 53, 1 to 21.	No. 38.
1857..	Edward Whelan.	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1858..	Edward Whelan.	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1859..	No record of Gazette	from Dec. 30th,	1858 to April 19th, 1859.	
1859..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to No. 28.	
1860..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to No. 62.	
1861..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 90 to 109, 111 to 142, Supp to No. 125.	No. 110.
1862..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp to No. 159.	
1863..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1864..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 246 to 274, 276 to 295; Supp. to No. 278.	No. 275.

Record of Files of the Prince Edward Island Gazette in the Library of the Legislature at Charlottetown, 1830 to 1913. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Printer.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1865..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to 310, 312, 339.	
1866..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to 368, 393.	
1867..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 400 to 404 406 to 410.	No. 405.
1867..	Edward Whelan.	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 5, 9 to 41.	Nos. 6 to 8.
1867..	Edward Reilly....	Charlottetown	No. 1.	
1868..	Edward Reilly....	Charlottetown	.....	All of Vol.
1869..	Edward Reilly....	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to No. 70.	
1870..	Edward Reilly....	Charlottetown	Nos. 107 to 142. Supp. to Nos. 123, 138.	
1870..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 16.	
1871..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 16 to 43, 45 to 67. Supp. to Nos. 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, and 40.	No. 44.
1872..	John Ings.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 68 to 83.	
1872..	Thos. Reilly.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to 36. Supp. to 16.	No. 9.
1873..	David Laird.....	Charlottetown	No record of Gazette from Dec. 28, 1872 to Mar. 8, 1873	
1873..	David Laird.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 5.	
1873..	Patrick D. Bowers	Charlottetown	Nos. 7 to 43.	
1874..	Patrick D. Bowers	Charlottetown	All of Vol. Supp. to 9, 14, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27.	
1875..	Patrick D. Bowers	Charlottetown	Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 52. Supp. to No. 22, 40, 44, 46, 47, 51.	No. 3.
1876..	Patrick D. Bowers	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 39. Supp. to Nos. 18, 20, 31.	
1876..	James H. Fletcher.	Charlottetown	Nos. 40 to 52.	No. 53.
1877..	James H. Fletcher.	Charlottetown	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 16, 18, 19, 22.	
1878..	James H. Fletcher	Charlottetown	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 15, 19, 21.	
1879..	P. R. Bowers.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 10, 23, 38.	
1880..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 28, 30 to 52; Supp. to 18, 21.	No. 29.
1881..	P. R. Bowers.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol; Supp. 18, 23.	
1882..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 2 to 13, 15 to 38, 40 to 52; Supp. to 14, 40, 44, 45.	Nos. 1, 14, 39.
1883..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1884..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1885..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1886..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	No. 1 to 51.	No. 52.
1887..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1888..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1889..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1890..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 1 to 51; Supp. to No. 1.	No. 52.
1891..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1892..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1893..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1894..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	Nos. 2 to 52.	No. 1.
1895..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1896..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1897..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1898..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1899..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1900..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1901..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1902..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1903..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1904..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1905..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.; Supp. to Nos. 5 and 6.	
1906..	John Coombs.....	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1907 to 1912..	G. W. Gardiner...	Charlottetown	All of Vol.	
1913..	A. Irwin	Charlottetown		

Records of the Files of the British Columbia Gazette in the Provincial Library at Victoria, from 1863 to 1913.

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1863..	R. Wolfenden.....	New Westminster.	.....	All of Vol.
1864..	R. Wolfenden.....	New Westminster.	All of Vol.....	
1865..	R. Wolfenden.....	New Westminster.	.....	All of Vol.
1866..	R. Wolfenden.....	New Westminster.	.....	All of Vol.
1867..	R. Wolfenden.....	New Westminster.	All of Vol.....	
1868..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	.....	All of Vol.
1869..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	.....	All of Vol.
1870..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	.....	All of Vol.
1871..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	.....	All of Vol.
1872..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1873..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1874..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1875..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1876..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1877..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1878..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	.....	All of Vol.
1879..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1880..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1881..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1882..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1883..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1884..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1885..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1886..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1887..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1888..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1889..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1890..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1891..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1892..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1893..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1894..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1895..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1896..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1897..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1898..	R. Wofenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1899..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1900..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1901..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1902..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1903..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1904..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1905..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	
1905 to 1913..	R. Wolfenden.....	Victoria.....	All of Vol.....	

A complete file of the B.C. Gazette (from 1863 to 1913) may be seen at the Library of the Attorney-General, Victoria.

Records of the Files of the Manitoba Gazette in the Provincial Library in Winnipeg from 1870 to 1913.

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.
1870	Coldwell & Cunningham	Ft. Garry	Extra (date written in pencil, Dec. 13).	No others for this year.
1871	Coldwell & Cunningham	Winnipeg	June 26, July 12, Sept. 11, Oct. 18, Oct. 28, Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Dec. 30.	All others missing. Gazettes are not numbered.
1872	Coldwell & Cunningham	Winnipeg	Feb. 1, March 14, April 4, May 13, June 26, Aug. 7, Nov. 28, Dec. 31.	June 26 commences Vol. 1, No. 1, but numbering is carelessly done. Gazette would appear to have been published when occasion required.
1873	Coldwell & Cunningham	Winnipeg	March 28, April 29, May 26, May 30, June 27, Aug. 14, Aug. 30, Oct. 1, Oct. 16, Dec. 24.	Nos. 1, 3 and 12 missing. Cannot give dates for above reason.
1874	Coldwell & Cunningham	Winnipeg	Jan. 27, Feb. 28, June 9.	Nothing to show that there are any numbers missing.
1874	W. Coldwell.....	Winnipeg	July 13, Aug. 17, Oct. 10.	These numbers are consecutive.
1874	Nor'-Wester Printing Establishm't.	Winnipeg	Nov. 28, Dec. 5, Dec. 28.	These numbers are consecutive.
1875	No pub. name....	Winnipeg	Jan. 12, Jan. 29, Feb. 3.	These numbers are consecutive.
1875	The Standard Ptg. & Pub. Co.....	Winnipeg	Feb. 24	
1875	John A. Kenny...	Winnipeg	March 6, March 31, May 15, June 5, July 5, July 20, Aug. 11, Sept. 14, Oct. 6, Oct. 20 (extra), Nov. 4, Nov. 17, Nov. 26, Dec. 16.	These numbers are consecutive.
1876	John A. Kenny...	Winnipeg	Jan. 12, Jan. 18, Jan. 18 (extra), Feb. 5, Feb. 7, Feb. 19, March 13, March 18, March 28, April 22, May 8, May 13, May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10, June 17, June 24, July 7, July 22, July 29, Aug. 12, Aug. 21, Sept. 9, Oct. 26, Nov. 4, Nov. 25, Dec. 6, Dec. 20.	These numbers are consecutive.
1877	John A. Kenny...	Winnipeg	Jan. 10, Jan. 25, Jan. 30 (extra), Feb. 28, March 6, March 9, March 13, March 22.	
1877	No name.....	Winnipeg	April 6.	
1877	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	April 23, May 14, May 26, May 31, June 7, July 10, July 25, Aug. 6, Sept. 3, Sept. 24, Oct. 8, Oct. 19, Nov. 8, Dec. 5, Dec. 24.	
1878	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	Jan. 10, Jan. 21, Feb. 2, Feb. 11, Feb. 20, March 2, March 11, March 25, April 18, May 4, June 6, June 18, July 16, Aug. 26, Oct. 9, Oct. 17, Nov. 16, Nov. 27, Dec. 23.	
1879	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	Jan. 1, Jan. 7, Jan. 17, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 22, Feb. 28, March 10, March 21, April 23, May 14, June 9, July 2, July 10, Aug. 12, Aug. 22, Sept. 2, Oct. 2, Oct. 9, Oct. 25, Nov. 21, Nov. 26.	

Records of the Files of the Manitoba Gazette in the Provincial Library in Winnipeg from 1870 to 1913. (Continued.)

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.
1880	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	Jan. 2, Jan. 23, Feb. 12, March 6, March 27, April 22, May 8, May 19, June 8, July 5, July 26, Aug. 6, Sept. 6, Sept. 22, Oct. 8, Nov. 13, Nov. 27, Dec. 16 (extra).	
1881	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	Jan. 10, Feb. 10, Feb. 19, Feb. 28 (extra), March 9, March 30, April 9, May 11, May 20, May 25, June 3, June 30, July 9, Aug. 10, Aug. 27, Sept. 15, Oct. 3, Oct. 13, Oct. 29, Nov. 19, Dec. 7, Dec. 17, Dec. 24, Dec. 31.	
1882	Alexander Begg..	Winnipeg	Jan. 14, Jan. 21, Jan. 28, Feb. 4, Feb. 11, Feb. 18, Feb. 25, March 4, March 11, March 18.	
1882	No name.....	Winnipeg	March 28, April 8.	
1882	Rice M. Howard...	Winnipeg	April 15, April 22, April 29, and go on every week throughout the year.	
1883	Rice M. Howard..	Winnipeg	Commencing Jan. 5, every week throughout year.	
1884 to 1887	Gideon Bourdeau.	Winnipeg	Every week throughout year.	
1888	Gideon Bourdeau.	Winnipeg	Nos. 1 to 7, every week throughout year.	
1888	Theo. Bertrand...	Winnipeg	From 7 to end of year, every week throughout year.	
1889	Theo. Bertrand...	Winnipeg	Every week throughout year. No. 52 published by David Philip.	
1890 to 1899	David Philip.....	Winnipeg	Every week throughout year.	
1900	David Philip.....	Winnipeg	Nos. 1 to 6, every week throughout year.	
1900	James Hooper....	Winnipeg	Nos. 7 to 52, every week throughout year.	
1901 to 1913	James Hooper....	Winnipeg	Every week throughout year.	

Records of the Files of the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan and Alberta Gazettes.

The first issue of the Northwest Territories Gazette, which preceded the Saskatchewan and Alberta publications, was made 8th December, 1883. Following that date the Gazette was issued intermittently at long intervals, but for some years prior to 1905 an issue was made each month by the Queen's or King's Printer.

The Saskatchewan Gazette appeared first on 5th September, 1905, and is published twice each month, the Government Printer, J. A. Reid, being the publisher. The Minister under whose supervision it is issued is Hon. Walter Scott, President of the Executive Council. The Gazette is complete to date (1913).

The first issue of the Alberta Gazette was dated Oct. 31st, 1905. It was published for the Government of the Province of Alberta by Mr. James E. Richards, King's Printer. It is issued bi-monthly, and at present (1913) published by Mr. J. W. Jeffery, who in 1912 succeeded Mr. Richards. The numbers are complete to date, and files may be seen at the Provincial Library in the Government Buildings, Edmonton.

The Yukon Gazette.

There never has been publication separately of the Yukon Gazette. From the first, and up to the present, the Territorial Government bought a couple of columns in the Yukon newspaper, and this space served as the "Official Gazette." Government official notices originally appeared in the Yukon Sun, and since it ceased publication in the weekly issue of the Dawson Daily News. The first King's Printer was a territorial officer, C. B. Burns. The present (1913) is A. F. Engelhardt.

Record of the Files in the Library of Parliament, Quebec, of "The Montreal Gazette."

Published in both languages by E. Edwards.

Year.	Name of Publisher	Place of Publication	Complete.	Missing.
1796..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52; Supp. to 24, 39.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 40, 48.
1797..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 62., 69, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105; Supp. to 79, 80.	63, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 95, 103.
1798..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123; Supp. to 119.	108, 111, 119, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129 to 158.
1799..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	.....	All of Volume.
1800..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 281.	234, 243, 245, 252, 258, 278, 280, 282, 283, 284.
1801..	E. Edwards..	Montreal	288, 290, 292, 294, 296 297, 298, 302, 304, 305, 307 308, 309, 312, 313, 314, 318, 319, 320, 323, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 333, 336. (end of 1801, and last of files.)	285, 286, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 299, 300, 301, 302, 306, 310, 311, 315, 316, 317, 321, 322, 326, 331, 332, 334.

Record of the Files in the Library of Parliament, Quebec, of "The Montreal Gazette."

Published by Louis Roy, M. Roy & John Bennett and M. Roy successively (in both languages.)

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1796.. to 1797	Louis Roy, up to April 3, 1797. (First publication August 17, 1796.	Montreal	Vol. I.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50; Supp. to Nos. 24, 27, 29, 36.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
1797.. to 1798	M. Roy and John Bennett, from 3rd April, 1797 to Sept. 18, 1797.	Montreal	Vol. II.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.	17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
1799..	M. Roy, to Dec. 31 1799, when publication ceased.	Montreal	Vol. III.—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.	2, 7, 11.

Note.—There were two Gazettes published at the same time in Montreal, independently of the early edition of the present Montreal Gazette. These two were published officially in both languages, and were of the same size.

Record of Files of "The Montreal Gazette," published in both Languages.

By Fleury Mesplet, from the 25th August, 1785, (First Issue.)

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1785..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	Prospectus Nos. 1, 2, 8 to 13, 15 to 52.	3, 4, 7, 14.
1786..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	All of Volume. Supp. to 4, 37.	
1787..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	2, 3, 5, 6 to 13, 15 to 29, 31 to 52.	1, 4, 8, 14, 30.
1788..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	1 to 7, 9 to 52.	8.
1789..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	1, 3, 5 to 8, 10 to 13, 15 to 27, 29 to 45, 47 to 52.	2, 4, 9, 14, 28 46.
1790..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	1 to 18, 29 to 34, 36 to 44, 46 to 50, 52; Supp. to 1, 2, 3, 29, 22, 34, 40, 50.	19, 35, 45, 51.
1791..	F. Mesplet...	Montreal	1 to 8, 10 to 17, 19, 21, 23 to 30, 32 to 41, 43 to 52; Supp. to 11, 19, 24, 52.	9, 18, 20, 22, 31, 33, 42.

Note.—This is the end of the file in Laval University. I have not been able to ascertain yet if publication was continued.

This information might be used as far as the official publication is concerned, from 1764 to 1823:—"The Quebec Gazette" was published in both languages from 1764 to 1823, when separate editions, "The Quebec Gazette" and "La Gazette de Quebec," respectively, were issued. The first issue of the separate French edition was made on the 3rd of May, 1832, and was published by the same publishers as the English edition. The French edition was discontinued on the 29th October, 1842.

There were two editions, official, of "The Montreal Gazette, each published in both languages. These were published, respectively, by E. Edwards and Louis Roy. The first issue on file in the Parliamentary Library is Edwards' edition, Vol. 1, No. 77, Jan. 16, 1797, and Roy's edition, Vol. 1, No. 23, 1797.

Record of the Files at Laval University Library of the Montreal Gazette, Published in French and English.

Year.	Name of Publisher.	Place of Publication.	Complete.	Missing.
1796	E. Edwards..	Montreal	.....	All Vol. I.
1797	E. Edwards..	Montreal	.....	All Vol. II.
1798	E. Edwards.	Montreal	128 to 136, 138 to 154, 156, 157, 159 to 165, 175.	137, 155, 158, 170 to 175, 176 to 179.
1799	E. Edwards..	Montreal	213.	180 to 212, 214 to 233.
1800	E. Edwards..	Montreal	.....	All Vol.
1801	E. Edwards..	Montreal	333.	285 to 332, 334 to 336, 337.
1802	E. Edwards..	Montreal	.....	All Vol.
1803	E. Edwards..	Montreal	389 to 390, 392 to 399, 401 to 414, 417 to 433, 435 to 437.	391, 400, 415, 416, 434.
1804	E. Edwards..	Montreal	438, 459, 479, 484.	439 to 458, 460 to 478, 480 to 483, 485 to 490.
1805	E. Edwards..	Montreal	525 to 528, 530, 531, 534, 538, 540, 541, 542.	491 to 524, 529, 532 to 537, 539.
1806	E. Edwards..	Montreal	543, 544, 546 to 549, 553 to 559, 567 to 569, 574 to 576.	545, 550, 551, 552, 560 to 566, 570 to 573, 577 to 594.
1807	James Brown	Montreal	595 to 601, 609, 610, 612, 635.	602 to 608, 613 to 634, 636 to 646.
1808	James Brown	Montreal	647, 651 to 654, 658 to 667, 670 to 690, 692 to 697; Supp. to 680, 682.	648 to 650, 652, 655 to 657, 668, 669, 691.
1809	James Brown	Montreal	698 to 704, 706 to 724, 726 to 736, 738 to 739, 741 to 749; Supp. to 713.	705, 725, 737, 740.
1810	James Brown	Montreal	753, 755 to 773, 775 to 802; Supp. to 759, 761, 775, 778, 779, 782, 783, 785 to 787, 790, 794.	750, 751, 752 754, 770 to 774.
1811	James Brown	Montreal	804, 805, 808, 809, 812, 814 to 826, 829 to 831, 833 to 835, 837 to 849, 842 to 854; Supp. 810 to 812, 815, 817, 821, 823, 825, 829 to 831, 833, 835, 837, 838	803, 813, 827, 828, 832 836, 841.
1812	James Brown	Montreal	856, 857 to 900, 903 to 906; Supp. to 879, 856, 866, 872, 878, 879, 888, 895, 896, 897, 882.	855, 901, 902.
1813	James Brown	Montreal	907 to 911, 913 to 935, 937 to 943, 945 to 957; Supp. to 921, 928, 940.	912, 936, 944, 958.
1814	James Brown	Montreal	959, 960, 962 to 965, 967 to 972, 974, 977 to 982, 984 to 1010; Supp. to 960, 972, 978, 989, 991.	961, 966, 973, 975, 976, 983.
1815	James Brown	Montreal	1011 to 1053, 1055 to 1062; Supp. to 1042, 1043, 1044, 1046.	1054.
1816	James Brown	Montreal	1063 to 1080, 1082 to 1118 Supp. to 1072.	1081.

Note—This concludes the file of the Montreal Gazette, at Laval.

NEWSPAPERS ISSUED AT NIAGARA, 1793-1871.

Name	Place	Issued	Publishers	Date of First No. Issued	Last Issue Far as Known	Dates of Copies at Niagara Historical Room	Where Files or Partial Files May be Found.
1. U.C. Gazette or Am. Oracle	.....	Weekly ..	1st Louis Roy and 2nd G. Tiffany....	Ap. 18, 1793	1799.....	July 3, 1794, Aug. 14, 1794, Dec. 19, 1794 ..	Toronto Libraries.
2. Canadian Constellation	.....	Weekly ..	Silvester Tiffany..	1799.....	1800.....	None.....	Toronto Libraries.
3. Herald	.....	Weekly ..	.....	1801.....	1802.....	None.....	Toronto Libraries.
4. Bee.....	.....	Weekly ..	Jas. Durand.....	July, 1812..	Oct. 24, 1812..	None.....	
5. Spectator ..	Next door S. Alex. Rogers' Hotel	Weekly ..	1. Amos McKenny 2. Pauling & Ferguson 3. B. Ferguson	Mar., 1817..	Aug. 5, 1819..	1818, Apr. 9.—May 28. 1819, Feb. 4—Aug. 5.	Re-printed in The Week, Toronto, and St. Catharines' Standard. Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, had copies of St. David's Spectator, 1816.
6. Gleaner	Foot King St.	Weekly ..	1. Andrew Heron 2. Samuel Heron	Dec. 4, 1817	April 8, 1837.	1817, Dec. 11, 18. 1818, Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29—Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26—Mar. 5, 12, 26—Apr. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30—May 7. 14, 21, 28. 1827, Aug. 4, 11, 18, 1828, Jan. 7, 28—Aug. 11—Sept. 1, 8. 1829, Jan. 19—Dec. 26. 1830, Jan. 21—Apr. 24—May 20—Sept. 4—Dec. 18. 1831, May 14—Dec. 10. 1832, Jan. 7, 28—Feb. 11, 18, 25—Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31—Apr. 7, 14, 21, 28—May 5, 12, 19, 26—June 2, 9, 16, 23—Aug. 11, 18—Sept. 1—Oct. 20, 27—Dec. 15, 29. 1833, Jan. 5, 12, 19—Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23—Mar. 9, 16, 23, 30—Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27—May 4, 11, 18, 25—June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29—July 6, 13, 20, 27—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31—Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28—Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30—Dec. 7, 14, 21 1835, Feb. 7. 1837. Apr. 8.	J. P. Merritt, St. Catharines, 1826, 1827, bound. Mrs. R. Miller, St. Catharines, 1828, 1829, bound. L. Rolls, St. Catharines, 1830, 1831, etc., bound.
7. Herald	.....	Weekly ..	Jas. Gedd for Jno. Crooks	Jan., 1828..	May 20, 1830.	1830, Jan. 21—May 20	
8. Spirit of the Times	.....	Weekly ..	W. L. Daly	June 17, '30	.....	1830, Vol. I., No. 2, June 24	In St. Catharines Public Library are several copies of 1828.
9. Reporter....	Opp. Harrington's Hotel ...	Weekly ..	1. Thos. Sewell .. 2. Jno. J. Martin.	.....	Mar. 14, 1842.	1835, Apr. 21. 1836, Feb. 18. 1837, Sept. 14—May 25. 1841. Apr. 9—May 7, 28—June 25. 1842, Mar. 14. 1836, Nov. 16.	
10. Telegraph ..	.....	Weekly ..	L. C. Kearney....	Nov. 16, '36	.....	.....	
11. Chronicle ...	Queen St.....	Weekly ..	John Simpson....	July, 1837..	Oct. 20, 1851..	1838, 30. 1841, May 13. 1843, Nov. 10. 1844, May 29—July 10, 17—Nov. 27. 1845, Jan. 17—Feb. 4, 7 (extra), 18, July 2—Dec. 17. 1846, Jan. 7, 28—Apr. 21, 28—May 12—June 26—Dec. 24. 1847, Jan 22, 29—Feb. 12, 19—Mar. 5—Apr. 1—May 7—July 6, 11—Aug. 4—Oct. 8, 29—Dec. 24, 31. 1848, Feb. 4, 18—Mar. 7, 24—May 18—June 15—	

NIAGARA PAPERS (Continued)

Name	Place	Issued	Publishers	Date of First No. Issued	Last Issue Far as Known	Dates of Copies at Niagara Historical Room	Where Files or Partial Files May be Found
11. Chronicle ...	Queen St.....	Weekly ..	John Simpson....	July, 1837..	Oct. 20, 1851..	1838, 30. 1841. May 29—July 10, 17—Nov. 27. 1845. 1844, May 29—July 10, 17—Nov. 27. 1845. Jan. 17—Feb. 4, 7 (extra). 18, July 2—Dec. 17. 1846, Jan. 7, 28—Apr. 21, 28—May 12—June 26—Dec. 24. 1847, Jan 22, 29—Feb. 12, 19—Mar. 5—Apr. 1—May 7—July 6. 11—Aug. 4—Oct. 8. 29—Dec. 24, 31. 1848. Feb. 4. 18—Mar. 7, 24—May 18—June 15—	
						Oct. 5—Dec. 21. 1849, Jan. 30—Feb. 6—Mar. 2, 23—Apr. 3, 10—Aug. 23, 30—Sept. 20. 27—Oct. 25—Nov. 15, 22. 1850, Mar. 7—July 16—Aug. 6, 13, 25—Nov 14—Dec. 26. 1851, Jan. 30—Feb. 6, 13—Apr. 17, 24—May 15, 22, 27—June 12, 19—July 31—Aug. 21—Sept. 4, 11, 25—Oct. 30—Dec. 4. 1852, May 13—Feb. 12—Mar. 18—June 3. 24—Oct. 8—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 (two copies). 1853, Jan. 7, 28—Feb. 11—Mar. 4, 11—Apr. 8—May 13, 20 27—June 3—July 15, 22, 29—Aug. 26—Oct. 28—Nov. 4, 25—Dec. 9—1854, Jan. 6, 13. 27 (two copies)—June 16—Aug. 25—Sept. 8, 15—Oct. 20.	
12. Argus	Queen St.....	Weekly ..	Geo. Hodgkinson.	April, 1844.	Mar. 4, 1846..	1844, Nov. 20. 1845, Feb. 5—Oct. 15, 29—1846, Jan. 7—Mar. 25—Feb. 18—Mar. 4.	
13. Mail	Queen St.... Johnson St....	Weekly ..	1. J. A. Davidson. 2. Wm. Kirby 3. Kirby & Walsh 4. S. C. Smith.	Mar., 1846..	1870.....	1847, Jan. 13—Feb. 17, 24—Mar. 10, 17, 31—Apr. 7—June 2, 30—July 22 (extra)—Aug. 11—Sept. 15, 22—Nov. 10, 24—Dec. 15, 22. 1848, Jan. 5, 26—Feb. 2—Apr. 5—June 7—July 12 (two copies)—Oct. 4, 24—Nov. 8, 22, 29. 1849, Feb. 28—Apr. 18—Oct. 17, 31—Nov. 21. 1850, Jan. 2, 9—Feb. 6, 13—Mar. 6, 20—May 29—June 5—July 31—Aug. 14, 21—Sept. 4—Nov. 13, 27—Dec. 11, 25. 1851, Jan. 8, 15, 22—Mar. 9, 26—May 7. 1852, Mar. 31—Apr. 7, 14—May 19—June 29—Aug. 11, 18—Oct. 27—Nov. 10—Dec. 1, 22—Sept. 8, 29 (extra). 1853, Feb. 2—Apr. 13—May 4, 25—June 22—July 6, 13—Sept. 7—Nov. 2. 1854, Jan. 11 (two copies)—Feb. 22—Apr. 19—June 21—July 5, 12, 26—Aug. 23. 30—Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27. 1855, Jan. 10, 24, 31—Feb. 14—Apr. 18, 25—May 9, 16—June 27—July 18, 25—Aug. 22—Sept. 26—Oct. 3. 1856, Mar. 26—June 11—Oct. 15—Nov. 5—Dec. 31. 1857, Jan. 14—Feb. 4, 11—Dec. 23. 1858, Jan. 20. 1859, Mar. 16 1863, Feb. 18—Apr. 1. 1864, Jan. 27—May 11. 1865, Feb. 8—Sept. 13. 1866, Jan. 10. 1867, Jan. 16—Dec. 4. 1868, June 10.	
14. Fountain....	Queen St.....	Fortnig'tly	Jas. A. Davidson & F. M. Whitelaw	Mar. 12, 1847	Mar. 26, 1847.	1847, Mar. 26 (two copies).	

NIAGARA PAPERS (Continued)

Name	Place	Issued	Publishers	Date of First No. Issued.	Last Issue Far as Known	Dates of Copies at Niagara Historical Room	Where Files or Partial Files May be Found
15. News	Queen St.	Weekly	Jos. F. Kerby	Nov., 1870.	Oct. 4, 1871.	1871, July 12—Aug. 9, 23—Sept. 13—Oct. 4.	
16. Echo & Spirit of the Age	5 Jordan St., 39 & 41 Melinda	Weekly	Wm. McDougall Newton	May 17, '81	May 31	May 17 (two copies).	
17. Times	Toronto Queen St.	Weekly	1. Picknell Bros. 2. J. S. Clark	Aug., 1894.	Present time not known	Complete from No. 31, 1895 to Dec., 1906.	
18. Observer	Queen St. next	Weekly	J. C. Beardsley	Aug. 26, '67		1867, Aug. 26.	
19. The Canad'n	R. M. Crysler's	Weekly	L. C. Beardsley	Aug. 11, '24		None.	Rev. A. Sher'e, Toronto, has some copies.
20. Literary Miscellany		Fortnig'tly	Mr. Delos, student Univ. Cambridge.	Adv. in '32			
21. The News			Sewell & Gladman	Adv. in '32			

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ALEXANDER MUIR'S LIFE.

The Poet Schoolmaster—Incidents of His Life—As Schoolmaster, Athlete, Quoiter, Curler and Public Speaker.

A hundred and sixteen years ago the elms and pines, the beech trees and the oaks covered the fertile acres that lie all round the ancient site of the north-east corner of what was, till a few years ago, Pape's Lane, now Pape avenue, and the Kingston Road, now Queen street east. It was a fine stretch of wooded land in the early days, but the axe of the pioneer had cleared the south half of the hundred acres before the last century had reached its first quarter.

Three years before the seventeenth century had passed out, in the year 1797 to wit, and on the first day of September of that year, his Majesty King George III., was pleased to bestow on Christopher Robinson, the father of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, one hundred acres near the new town of York, being township lot No. 12, in the first concession from Lake Ontario.

Just a word about the grantee of these acres, whose family is prominent amongst the pioneers who settled over a century ago in the little town of York.

Christopher Robinson, of Yorkshire, was born in 1643, and emigrated to Virginia in 1678. He died in 1690. His second son, John, married a Miss Beverley, and from that union was descended Christopher Robinson, born in 1764. He was an officer of the Queen's Rangers during the revolutionary war. At its conclusion he went to New Brunswick in 1782-3, and journeyed west to old Upper Canada in 1792. He lived in Kingston for a time, but in 1798 came to York (Toronto), where he practised as a barrister and was a Bencher of the Law Society, and died in York, 1799, just one year after he had been granted the land on the Kingston road.

He married in 1784, Elizabeth Sayre. Sayer street, now Chestnut street of the modern city, was named after her. In the plan of Toronto, made when the street was laid out, the name is spelt "Sayer." The issue of the marriage

was three sons and two daughters. Peter, who was born in 1785, and died in 1838. He for some time, 1817-20, represented the east riding of York in the Provincial Parliament, and was afterwards member of the Legislative Council. He was appointed Com-

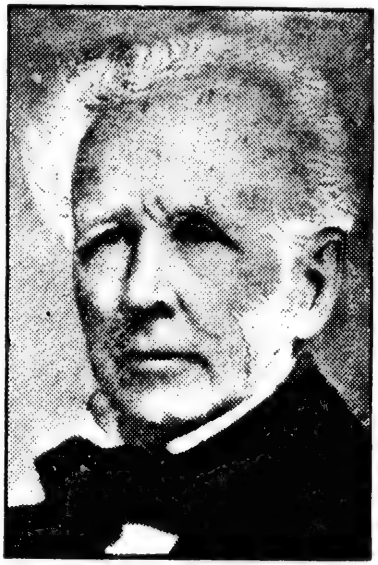
HON. PETER ROBINSON

Representative of the east riding of York in the Provincial Parliament, 1817-20, afterwards member of the Legislative Council. In 1827 he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, which position he held until his death in 1838. He was a brother of the late Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson.

missioner of Crown Lands in 1827, and retained that position until his death. John Beverley, afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was knighted in 1854, and William B. Robinson, the third son, who was M.P.P. for Simcoe, 1830-57, and resided in Newmarket for many years. He entertained Sir John Franklin while the distinguished explorer rested for a day or so on his way to discover the North-west Passage.

Christopher Robinson had two daughters. The eldest of these, Sarah Ann, married D'Arcy Boulton, of the Grange. The second married Stephen Heward, who in 1819 was Auditor-General of Upper Canada.

Frank Heward, who for many years was an insurance agent in Toronto, and Stephen Heward, the well-known cricketer, were sons of this marriage.



WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, M.P.P.

Member for Simcoe 1830-57. He was a brother of the late Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.

Beverley Heward, of Montreal, is second son of the former.

At the time of the gift of land from the Crown, neither King George nor his loyal subject Mr. Robinson had any thought that the property so lightly bestowed was destined to be the birthplace of the national song of a great people.

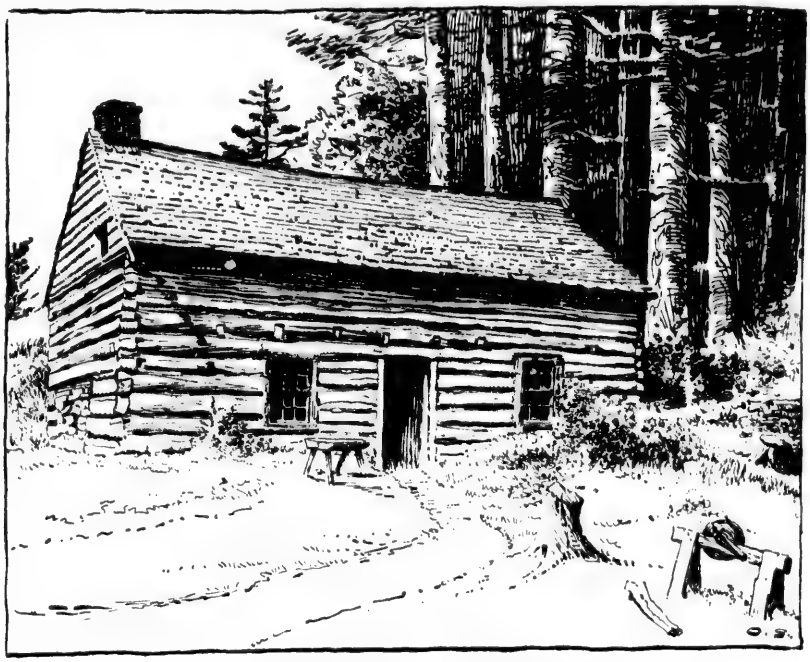
Nearly seventy years later, in 1868, after the farm, which extended from the Kingston to the Danforth road, just one concession, had been subdivided into small lots, a modest brick

structure, one of a pair of cottages, was the home of Alexander Muir. But from about 1810 the south half of the original farm was tilled by the farmer, name unknown, who was the first tenant of the farm.

The log cabin of the first settler that stood ninety years ago a short distance north and east of what is now the corner of Pape avenue and Queen street was a familiar landmark to the Scarboro' folk who found their way via the Kingston road into the market place of the then pioneer town of York.

It was a long roomy structure built of logs hewn within sight of the ground on which it stood. Its roof covered four or five rooms, and two chimneys flanked each gable and gave exit for the smoke that circled in the air from the log fires within the humble cabin of the pioneer.

The primitive stable for a pair of oxen, a small byre for a single cow and a small storehouse of logs for grain all stood east of the dwelling and were of later construction. The timbers for the barn were squared by the hand of the axeman and its front sides and shingled roof were the output of the old saw mill on the Don flats, erected and worked by Parshall Terry—a mill that relied on the waters of the Don to move the saws which turned logs into boards. The shingles were hand-made at the Terry mill.

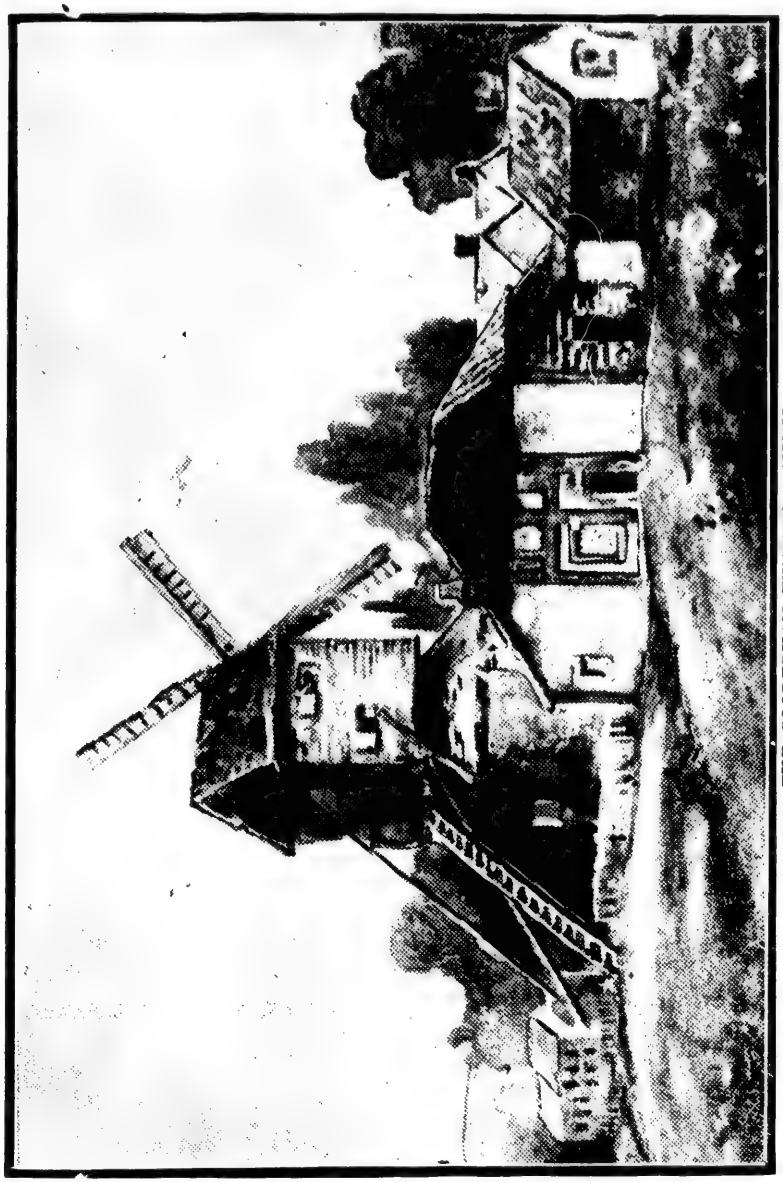


A HOME OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Log shanty of a pioneer settler of Scarboro' Township, County of York.

Mr. Aubrey White, the Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, in writing to me about the saws of over a century ago says:—

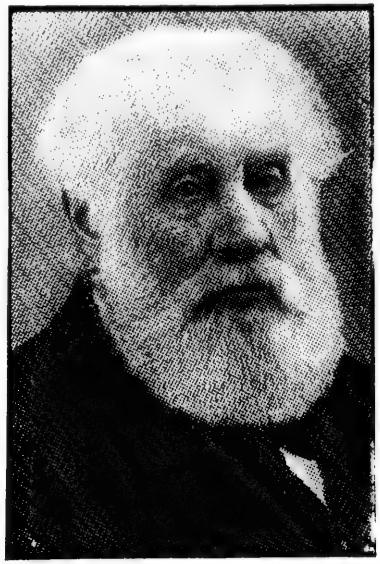
"The first saw was the upright frame saw. It was a very slow affair 'up to-day and down to-morrow' as the common saying was. The next development was what was called the Muley saw. It had no frame, but was somewhat like a crosscut saw, which



THE GOODERHAM WINDMILL, 1832-53.

Built 1832 by Mr. James Worts; steam introduced 1845; wings removed 1853, and mill demolished in 1859.

was fastened in a groove top and bottom; being without the heavy frame it ran much faster than the frame saw This was succeeded by the circular saw, which turned out most of the lumber made while the lands of older Ontario were being cleared of their forest growth. Since that there has been what is called the gang saw, which holds several saws, that is a gang of them set in one frame an inch or so apart, and would cut several boards during the same cut. Later on came the band saw, which runs on two pulleys, one at top and one at bottom. They cut very rapidly, and



MR. WM. GOODERHAM

He was born in Norfolk, England, in August, 1790; came to Toronto in 1832 where he remained until his death, in August, 1[illegible]1. A portrait of Mr. Gooderham as a young man is not obtainable.

being very thin are more economical than any other saw, as very little of the timber is wasted in the saw kerf.

"As to shingles, they were made by hand. The procedure was something like this—a straight white pine apparently sound and free from knots was selected. It was felled, and then it was sawn into blocks about the length of a shingle say 16 inches, perhaps 18 inches, then an instrument called a froe was used. This was about 18 inches or so long, sharp on the bottom edge, and a quarter of an inch wide on the top. The sharp edge was put on the block, and then driven into the wood by repeated blows until the block was split into sections of a cone. Then each section was put on a shingle-horse by which the man held it in its place with the pressure of his feet. Then with what was called a draw knife, the shingles were split off from the block in the proper thickness, or shaved down to that with the draw knife. I think this was the mode of 'shingle weaving' early in 1820. Later on came the small moveable circular saw and other appliances by which shingles are now made."

But to return to the farm. The pioneer ploughman faithfully performed his duty. The soil of the farm was productive. The golden seed by the furrow covered, in due time yielded to the call of the sharp sloping teeth of the old-time sickle. And the crop of grain found cover in the barn waiting the day when the old-time "flail" would separate the grain from the straw and the chaff.

But the days of farm life passed away over seventy years ago. The log cabin of the pioneer disappeared shortly after York became Toronto, seventy-four years ago. A frame dwelling was erected later north of the log cabin. It stood about an eighth of a mile north of the Kingston road, and in the fifties was occupied by a colored man, named Culvert. That dwelling has also disappeared.

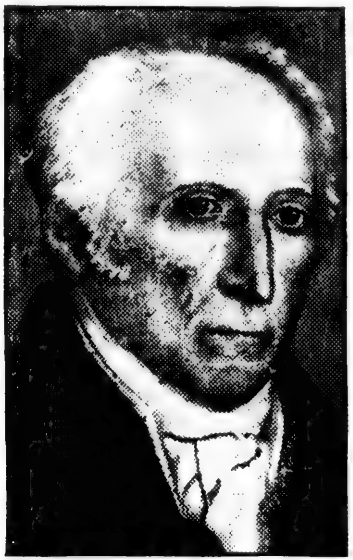
The acres of golden grain that grew and ripened and found its way after 1834 to the Worts and Gooderham mill are now the sites of shops and dwellings of the bread-winners of the day.

The old windmill was the popular landmark with the farmers around Toronto—for customers were always well treated by the proprietors of the mill Mr. William Gooderham, father of the late George Gooderham, who died in 1905, and Mr. James Worts, father of the late James G. Worts, who died in 1882. Mr. James Worts who was the partner of Mr. William Gooderham, died in 1834, and Mr. Gooderham in 1845 took into partnership his nephew James Gooderham Worts, the son of his first partner. The style of the firm

then became Gooderham & Worts, and is now Gooderham & Worts, Limited.

A good story is told about a pioneer selling wheat at the windmill, in the early days of the mill.

In 1834, John MacKay, who recently died in Toronto, was a farmer in the township of East Gwillimbury. When a lad of nineteen, with a friend named Sutherland, he visited the city of Toronto. This time the youths were entrusted with wheat for sale. Their instructions were to sell to a Mr. Hogg, who was buying wheat at a point



MAJOR JOHN SMALL

Born 1746, died July 18th, 1831. Clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada from 1792 until the time of his death.

known as Hogg's Hollow. The price at Hogg's Hollow was fifty cents a bushel. Here a rumor reached the young men that a man named Gooderham down at the Bay front was paying 75 cents a bushel, and they determined to proceed there. The question in their minds was this: Would their wheat pass the higher inspection that Gooderham demanded? Coming to Bloor street, they proceeded to Parliament, from which point they could see the big wings of the windmill. Guided by that, they came to the mill itself. Mr. Gooderham himself jumped on their load, examined their wheat and said: "That'll do."

They unloaded the wheat and saw for the first time a new patent scale. Sutherland looked upon the whole contrivance with great suspicion. One by one Sutherland's bags of wheat were placed on the scales and then dumped into a large bin. With the disappearance of the bags, Sutherland became uneasy. He turned to MacKay and said in Gaelic:

> "This is a Yankee place we've got to and we will get nothing for our wheat."

At this point MacKay and Sutherland stopped the proceedings until they could get some assurance of what was going to happen next. Mr. Gooderham totalled the weight of the first load, and the hearts of the Highland youths rejoiced when they discovered that by Gooderham's weight on the new Yankee scales, Sutherland had 29 bushels 10 pounds of wheat, just 20 pounds more than he himself had figured upon. It is almost unnecessary to say that MacKay forever afterwards was always ready to hand out a first-class certificate of character for William Gooderham.

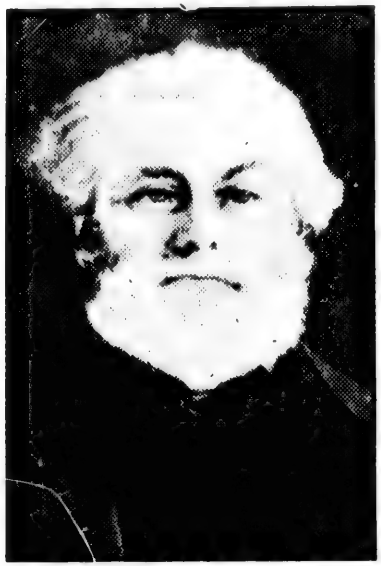
But to revert to the story of the Robinson farm. An orchard that stood a few hundred feet south of the frame dwelling before referred to was noted for its mellow fruit—apples that were good enough to suit the Queen's taste, for in the days of Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant-Governor from 1836, apples from this orchard were on the dining table of Government House.

A solitary pear tree stood near the front of the orchard. It is claimed that one of the tenants of the farm made so good a showing at a York Fruit and Flower Show with apples and pears that for both he was awarded first prizes.

On the 12th June, 1846, the late Mr. Charles Coxwell Small, father of the [illegible] Mr. John Small, Collector of the [illegible] of Toronto, purchased from the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., two acres of this farm for £100 currency, or $1.50 per foot frontage, being part of the block No. 3, and

having a frontage of 320 feet on the Kingston Road, according to the survey of said lot by John Groesman, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, and lying between ten acres of the original farm lot No. 12 granted by the Crown to the late Christopher Robinson in 1797, and the road, now Pape avenue, laid out through the centre of lot 12, on the First Concession from the Bay, Township of York. The two acres faced Pape avenue.

Four years later, on June 3rd, 1850, Mr. Charles Coxwell Small and Frances Elizabeth, his wife, deeded



CHARLES COXWELL SMALL

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and son of John Small, Clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1831, and father of the late John Small, Collector of Customs for the port of Toronto, who died in 1909.

as a marriage gift the easterly half of the property, or two acres, to their daughter, Laura Elizabeth Goldsmith, widow of the late Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, of Guelph. At a later date Mrs. Dixon sold 152 feet on the (Kingston Road) Queen street front for £175, Halifax currency.

Provincial currency was altered from pounds, shillings and pence, Halifax currency, by Act of the Legislature of Canada in the session of 1857, and dollars and cents authorized as the national currency from Jan. 1, 1858, and a series of Canadian coins was at the same time adopted. The old Halifax shilling was represented by the twenty cent piece. These pieces are now being recalled by the Government and withdrawn from circulation and will not be recoined.

It will be of interest to the reader to know that Halifax currency was derived from the original Spanish pillar dollar, coined before 1772, value four shillings sterling. This currency was established for the Province of Canada by Imperial ordinances made shortly after the conquest, and which changed the monetary nomenclature from French to English, but adopted as the money unit, according to Breckenridge and other writers, a shilling equal in value to the old French livre.

The pound in currency was equal to eighteen shillings sterling—the relative value 10 to 9. To reduce sterling to currency add one-ninth, or to reduce currency to sterling deduct one-tenth.

On the south part of the south acre two brick cottages were erected by Mr. Small in 1853. They stood about ninety feet east of Pape lane, now Pape avenue, and fifty feet north and facing Queen street. They were somewhat peculiar in construction, for the bricks were laid on edge, and not flat, as in dwellings of to-day. It appears that a bricklayer, a Scotsman, who emigrated to Canada in 1852, and lived near the Don bridge, suggested to Mr. Small that these cottages would not only cost less, but would be just as substantial if the bricks were laid on edge and not flat, so that only half the quantity of brick would be used.

Mr. Small thought well of the proposal and gave an order to the bricklayer to get whatever bricks he required from the late Mr. Joseph Russell, father of Mr. John Russell, of Wellesley street, whose brickyard was on the north-east corner of Logan avenue, about six hundred feet west of Pape avenue, and so the cottages were erected.

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West. **MUIR HOMESTEAD, KINGSTON ROAD.** East.

The two cottages erected in 1853 by Mr. C. C. Small on the north-west corner of the Kingston road (Queen street) and Pape's lane (Pape avenue). The east cottage occupied from 1853 by the late William Higgins, and the west cottage by the late Alex. Muir (1856). The great elm is shown. From a drawing made in 1871 by J. McPherson Ross, Artist, of Toronto.

West. East.

MUIR HOMESTEAD, KINGSTON ROAD.

The two cottages erected in 1833 by Mr. C. C. Small on the north-west corner of the Kingston road (Queen street) and Pape avenue. The east cottage, occupied from 1853 by the late William Higgins, and the west cottage, the home of the late Alex Muir, 1866-9, the great clan is shown. From a drawing made in 1871 by J. M. Pinkerton, R.C.A., for Pinkerton's Toronto.

Mr. Small, who is described as "Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Upper Canada," was registered in the Registry Office. The will devised amongst other lands a parcel of one acre on the north side of the Kingston road, at the corner of Centre road, now Pape avenue, with two brick cottages.

The east cottage, now the site of 1058-60 Queen street east, was occupied by the late William Higgins, "High Constable of the County of York," and was torn down by Mr. Snook in 1884, when he erected his row of dwellings.

Mr. Higgins, in his earlier years of office, 1833-46, resided at 148 King street in a small cottage that stood on the north side of the street, directly opposite the head of Jordan street. He lived here until about 1858, and he then moved to the cottage on Kingston road, where he died.

King street, from 1830-46 was numbered from Berkeley street west to the west end of the town, the first house on the north side of King street, at the corner of Berkeley, being No. 1 King street, and the first house on the north side at the corner of Berkeley being No. 2 King street.

The west cottage was the home of the late Alexander Muir in 1866-69.

Since the day when the modest cottage had the honor of witnessing the birth of a national song, the property has undergone many changes. On April 1st, 1884, this particular part of the old farm property passed from the hands of Mr. C. C. Small's heirs into the possession of Lorenzo Dow Martin.

About 1884, Mr. Jeremiah Snook bought the eastern half of the lot and on April 30th, 1885, Mr. Martin sold the northeast corner of the west part of the lot at Pape avenue and Queen street, to Mr. Dulmage, who, about 1888 built four stores on the site, now Nos. 1048-56.

On the lot east of the Dulmage stores on Queen street, Mr. Snook built a row of brick dwellings. Nos. 1058-66. The west cottage, that is the Muir cottage, stood on the site of Nos. 1054-56 and the east cottage, now Nos. 1058-60, was pulled down by Mr. Snook. The Muir cottage was not demolished, but two fronts for the stores of Mr. A. G. Snook, No. 1056, and Mr. Rossiter, No. 1054, were built for the use of each of the stores as a dwelling house.

The property at the corner of Queen street and Pape avenue, is still in the possession of Mr. Dulmage and Mr. Snook, while a small portion of the northern portion of Pape avenue has been sold to various owners.

The front of these cottages was shaded by a magnificent elm tree, which the late Mr. John Small told me a week before his death was "the finest on the Kingston road," a landmark of the great east highway—a giant in growth and height, a stately, dignified tree, from whose topmost branches, extending clean across the roadway, could be seen in the olden days the blue waters of Ontario and the dark lines which indicated the southern shores of the lake. The tree was over sixty feet high, while its diameter was about five feet. The branches and foliage of this tree were, prior to 1830, so thick and so covered the roadway that the sunshine could never get at the mother earth beneath; and for days after a fall of rain that part of the road was like a large puddle. Many times the Road Commissioners were asked either to remove or thin the overhanging branches of the tree, or lop off all that covered the centre of the road. Messrs. C. C. Small, Wm. Helliwell and Mr. McLean, who were the commissioners sixty years ago, had a great admiration for the old elm and objected to prune it or order its removal, and so the old landmark remained in all its glory until a few years ago.

But when the land passed out of the hands of the real estate man, and the expert in bricks and mortar got in his eight hours more or less a day, then the old tree had to go.

Commerce demanded that the shop now No. 1058, should have plenty of light and air, so the old guardian whose spreading branches had covered the highway assuredly for a century and perhaps half as long again, met its fate.

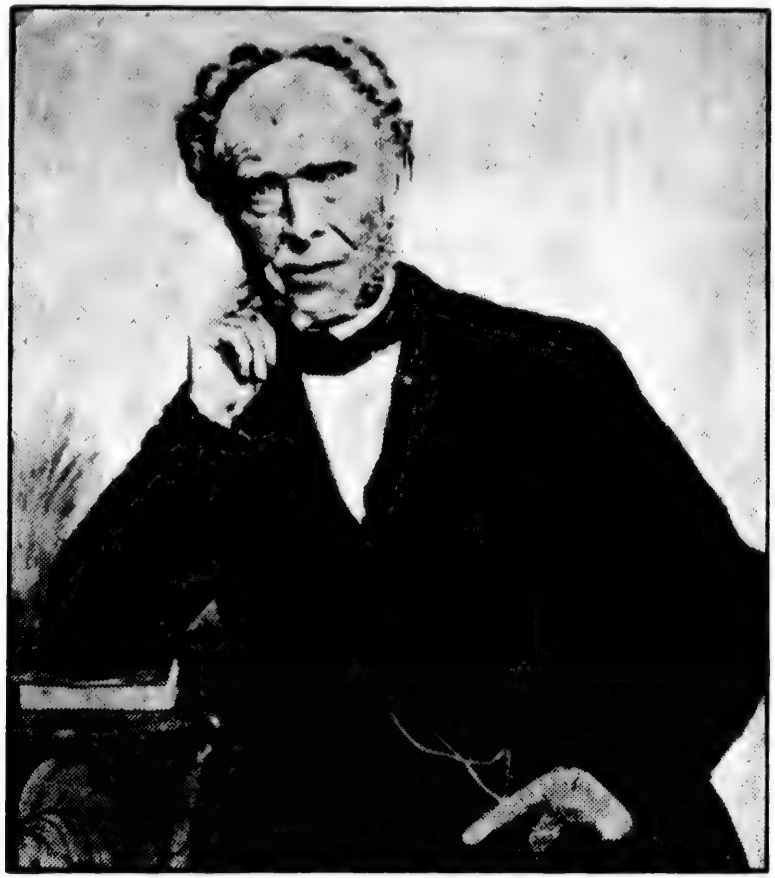
Mr. Jeremiah Snook thought of the lovely trees in his native Dorset in the old land, as he with great regret gave orders to have the elm cut down. The man who handled the axe had his

own time in felling the tree and earned the thirty dollars paid for its downfall.

But the wood of the old elm that was both useful and ornamental by the roadside was not lost. It is still doing, but in most undignified form, another duty, for the product of its trunk was nine butchers' blocks. These now grace nine separate and distinct establishments where chops and steaks are made ready for hungry mortals.

Now that the history of the surroundings amid which "The Maple Leaf" was born has been outlined, a word may be added as to the ancestry of the author of that song of Canada.

Alexander Muir was a Scotsman.



JOHN MUIR

He was father of the late Alexander Muir—From a daguerrotype in possession of Mrs. Muir, widow of Alex. Muir.

His father, John Muir, was born in the Scotch village of Crawford-John in Lanarkshire on July 5, 1802. He, however, removed to Lesmahagow or, as it is also known, "Abbey Green," in Lanarkshire, six miles southwest of

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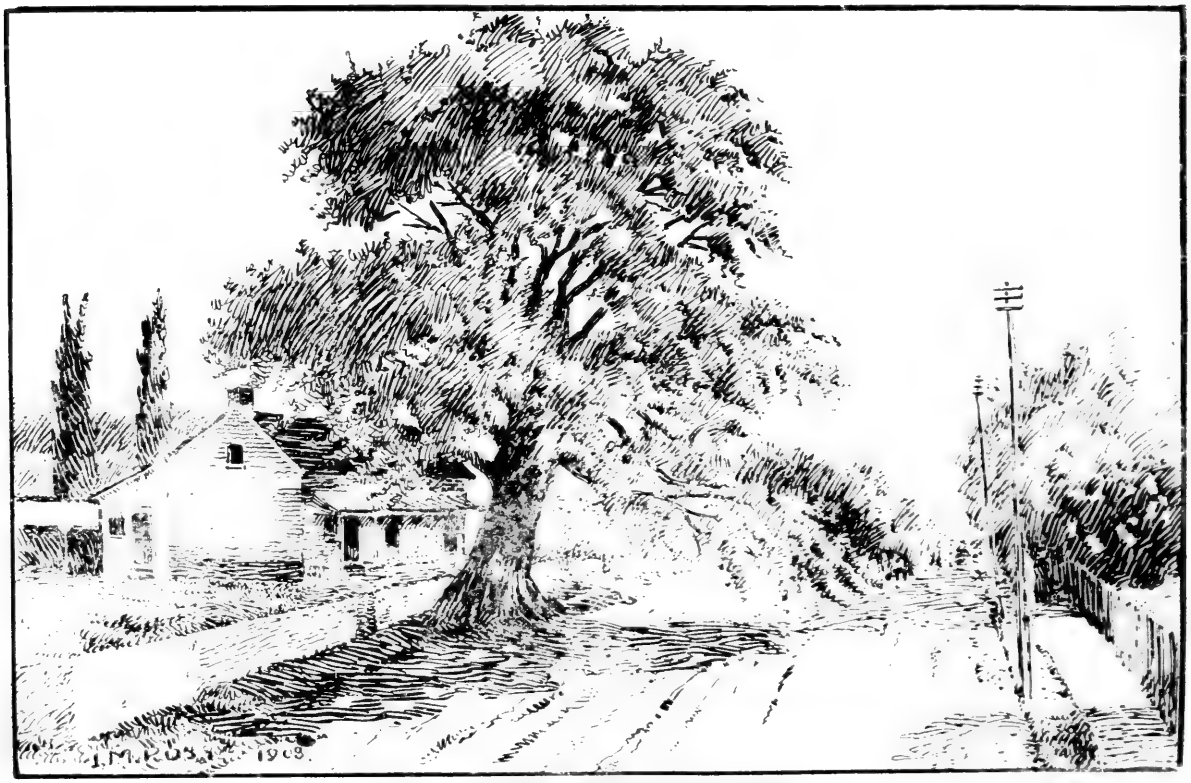

[illegible] HOME AND OLD ELM TREE.

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Lanark. In this little hamlet the son Alexander first saw light on 5th April, 1830.

The hand of the modern builder has played its part in changing the appearance of the quaint little village in which John Muir was born.

In the olden time when the father of the poet was a lad—and that's nearly a hundred years ago—to travel the twenty-three miles southeast to Glasgow, one used the main road and made the journey by stage or other vehicle. But with the advent of the railway, the distance was covered in time that varies from forty to fifty minutes.

The village is in the upper ward of Lanarkshire on the verge of the moorlands that stretch away towards the Southern Highlands. The parish of the same name is an extensive one. It is one of the largest in the lowlands of Scotland. One can travel six miles in any direction from the manse of the Presbyterian church without leaving the parish. It is so large, indeed, that in the administration of the established Church of Scotland it ranks as a collegiate charge, that is, it has two parish ministers. Of these collegiate charges there are only sixteen remaining in Scotland, the principal ones being St. Andrew's, Elgin, Ayr, The Abbey, Paisley and St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. The position of the two ministers is that of "colleagues in the charge." Bordered by the Clyde at the part of its course where occur the three famous falls—Bonnington, Corra Lynn and Stonebyres — the parish of Lesmahagow slopes upwards from the river to the summit of the high ridge above whence there is a splendid outlook over the rich middle district of the county of Lanark. To the south the prospect is closed by Tinto Hill—the Hill of Fire—the loftiest peak in Lanarkshire and a landmark for miles around. Tinto or Tintock often appears in Scottish song and story, and the old rhyme is a favorite with the children of the upper ward—

On Tintock tap, there is a mist,
And in the mist there is a kist,
And in the kist there is a cap,
And in the cap there is a drap.
Take up the cap
And drink the drap
And set the cap on Tintock Tap.

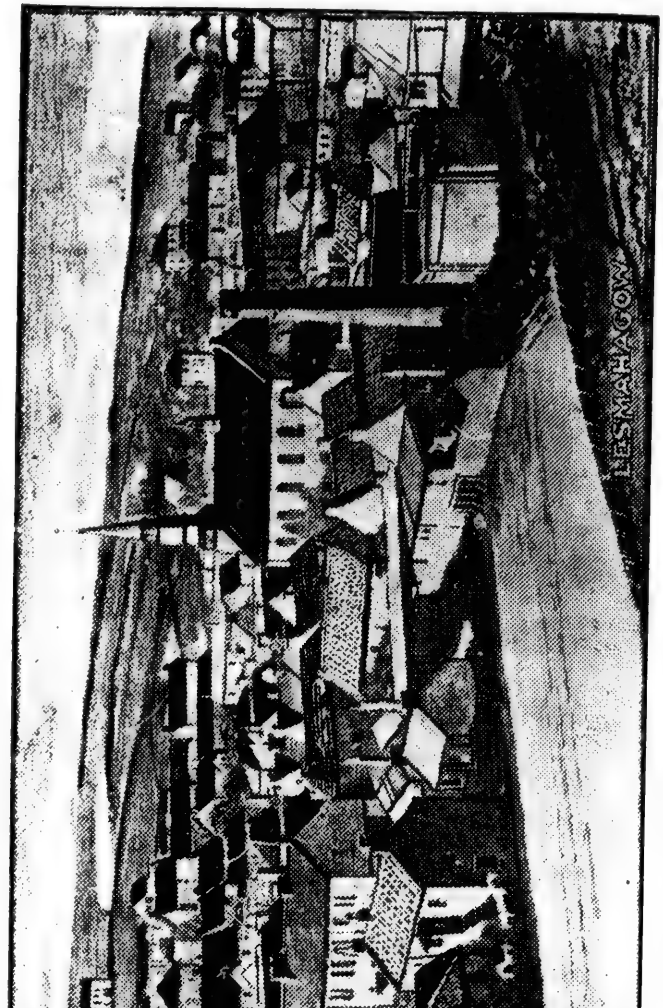
Eastward from Tinto rises Coulter Fell, close by the old town of Biggar and still further in the distance comes the long and varied skyline of the hills that contain the sources of the Clyde, the Tweed, the Yarrow, the Ettrick and many another stream dear to Scottish hearts.

Lesmahagow parish is mainly devoted to agriculture, but it did contain numerous fine veins of gas coal that were worked for centuries. But the famous coal gas in Lesmahagow is now exhausted. The old collieries at Auchenheath are all worked out, but new collieries have been opened at Coalburn, where an excellent steam coal has been found of almost unlimited quantity. About 2,000 tons a day are mined. The coal is almost entirely for locomotives and steamships. The slopes were not very long ago given over to ordinary farming, although along the river side began the long succession of orchards that have made the Vale of Clyde the Niagara Peninsula of Scotland. Now the arable farms have become strawberry farms sending in its season vast quantities of the luscious fruit to Glasgow and other populous centres. Land that was rented at $5 Canadian currency an acre now yields from $20 to $25 an acre to the landowner besides providing temporary employment to companies of pickers—women, boys and girls, and a comfortable return to the cultivator.

The village of Lesmahagow nestles in a valley on the further side of the main ridge, in summer time embosomed in foliage and steeped in an atmosphere of pastoral peace.

The proper name of the village of Lesmahagow is "Abbey Green." It has been so called for centuries, having grown up beside the old Abbey church. This name is still adhered to locally, though the railway by calling the station at the village "Lesmahagow," has brought it about that commonly the village of Abbey Green is now called Lesmahagow. The name Lesmahagow really belongs to the parish, which contains several large villages, such as Blackwood, Coalburn, Auchenheath, Crossford. Each of these villages contains over one thousand inhabitants.

Like most of the smaller Scottish communities, the chief houses, shops



THE VILLAGE OF ABBEY GREEN (LESMAHAGOW) AS IT APPEARED IN 1903.
From a picture published by J. Young, Lesmahagow.

and offices line the high road, whence cross streets open on lanes running parallel to it. The manse surrounded by its garden and glebe, a solid substantial edifice the banks, the villas in the outskirts all speak of a decent measure of comfort and prosperity. Nowadays the calm of a generation ago has been disturbed by the advent of the railroad, by the opening up of new coal mines and quarries and the establishment of other industries. But still Lesmahagow, though it has advanced with the time, presents much the same general appearance as it did before responding to the call of progress.

Near by the village wimples the Nethan water, a tributary of the Clyde which it joins a few miles lower at a hamlet known as Nethanfoot. It is a typical Scottish stream that brawls and rushes along its stony bed. Before its junction with the Clyde the Nethan passes through a wild, precipitous and heavily wooded gorge forming one of the most picturesque and romantic spots to be found anywhere in the land of the mountain and the flood. High on the edge of the crowning cliff stands the ruined Craignethan or Draphane Castle, the Tillietudlem Tower of Scott's "Old Mortality." It is owned by the Earl of Home. From its situation as commanding the pass below and its massive construction, Craignethan must have been a fortalice of immense strength and impregnable to anything but powder. The ruins are in excellent preservation as is the high embattled wall, flanked by tall turrets that enclose the spacious exercise ground and the Castle itself was further protected by a wide and deep moat, while its walls are eight feet thick and bound by mortar as hard as the stones themselves. In one of the dungeons under ground is a well, now partly filled up, believed to have been of great depth. A room in the old Castle is still shown as that in which the unfortunate Queen Mary took refuge after her escape from Lochleven Castle.

The village has also a connection with the centuries of long ago, for here was a priory, founded by David I. in 1140 and dedicated to St. Machutus. The parish church erected by the heritors or proprietors of the teinds or tithes of the district in 1808 stands on part of the site of the ancient priory. Lesmahagow parish boasts another ruined and even more romantic keep in Corra Castle, perched on a perpendicular precipice overhanging Corra Lynn, the second of the famous Falls of Clyde. In the gorge below is a cave where Wallace is believed to have taken refuge and the whole country side indeed is steeped in the memories of the Scottish heroes both of Independence and Covenanting times. At Lanark, the capital of the country and the adjacent parish, Wallace lived and began his work of liberation by slaying Haselrig, the English Governor.

John Muir's position as a schoolmaster was a modest one. He taught in Skellyhill, about three and a half miles from Abbeygreen, one of the "side schools," as they were called, for they were intended to meet the wants of parishioners who lived at some distance from the chief school of the parish in Abbeygreen.

The schoolmasters were paid by the heritors of the parish, who levied a voluntary assessment on themselves for the support of the "side schools."

The Rev. James Gillies, the minister of the parish church, from whom all my information concerning John Muir is obtained, writes:—

"I have before me some of the heritors' accounts for the period, and the total salaries paid to masters of these 'side schools' was £27 10s. per annum. This was divided amongst ten schools, so that the yearly income of John Muir could not have been large. Small fees were also required to be paid by the scholars—usually about a shilling a month, and as there were about thirty pupils at Skellyhill, John Muir would have about thirty shillings a month from fees, certainly not more."

This salary would be considered less than a pittance, even in the pioneer days of the log cabin schools of Upper Canada, but, as Mr. Gillies writes:—

"A shilling, of course, went further in those days. For example, in 1833, one could buy twenty carts of coal and one to the bargain for a pound. The miners' wages in Lesmahagow were about eight or ten shillings a week, but in spite of small wages, an old farmer tells me that if you called at a miner's cottage, you always got

THE VILLAGE OF ABBEY GREEN (LESMAHAGOW) AS IT APPEARED IN 1903.
From a picture published by J. Young, Lesmahagow.

'cheese and bread and a dram.' The miners always kept a jar of whiskey—and in an odd place—usually under the bed. Miners, of course, now make more in a day than they did then in a week. Many a man is now drawing about fifteen shillings a day."

Mr. Gillies is not certain whether John Muir rented a house or not, but he writes:—

"Another way the schoolmaster eked out his living in the days of 1833 and later, was by stopping a fortnight here and there amongst the farmers. This was a common practice, especially as there was no house for the master of a side school. If John Muir had one it has long since disappeared."

Mr. Gillies concluded his letter by writing that "many of the schoolmasters in the early days were lame or otherwise disqualified for more lucrative professions. But John Muir was a smart, active, strapping fellow, a 'yawl man,' as they say here. He was fond of quoits, a first-class player. This I know from a man who saw him throw quoits. As to curling, I cannot give you any information. It's likely, however, that he was a good curler, for nearly all the strapping young fellows in the countryside were good curlers in those days. The old school board clerk here remembers John Muir very well and states that he played several times in curling matches with the club in the neighboring parish of Strathavon, when Lesmahagow had twenty one rinks and eight men a side."

John Muir was a man of considerable ability, and fairly well read. Personally he was of a genial and kindly disposition and very popular with all who knew him. While teaching school he made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Macdiarmid, a widow who then occupied "Stockbriggs," a residential estate in the parish. "She was a very handsome woman," according to the statement of the only man now living who remembers her, and seemed to have "turned the heads of all the small lairds in the parish, for she had not only strong personal attractions, but was possessed of some means," and "she used to come driving into the village here with a spanking pair of horses, which she handled with skill."

"STOCKBRIGGS"—HOME OF ALEX. MUIR'S MOTHER.

John Muir was a frequent visitor at the house of "the Lady of Stockbriggs." Many other suitors for her hand paid attention to the lady. Not a few of them received or thought that they received encouragement, for they "haunted the neighborhood of Stockbriggs," but they had an energetic rival in John Muir and he pleaded his cause so well that his stream of pure and genuine love prevailed, and he won the heart and hand of "the Lady of Stockbriggs."

The records of the parish church in

the Register House in Edinburgh show the following:

"1. Entry of Marriage.

"John Muir, in Skelliehill, and Catherine McDiarmid were booked for proclamation of banns 13th September, 1829. Married 19th September, 1829.

"2. Entry of Births.

"John Muir and Catherine McDermid had a son born 5th April, 1830; baptized 17th April, Alexander Muir.

"Do. Do. Do.
4th January, 1832; baptized 21st January, 1832, John Muir."

THE LADY OF "STOCKBRIGGS."

John Muir emigrated to Upper Canada in the summer of 1833, in one of the old-time sailing ships that plied in those days between the Clyde and the St. Lawrence.

The journey from Quebec west was made by boat to Montreal, and then by another steamer from Montreal to York, for it was just the year before "York" became incorporated as the city of Toronto. It is almost certain that a few days after the arrival of the family—the father, mother and their bonnie youngsters—found their way to Scarboro'.

Mr. Muir had friends in the township who, hearing of his arrival in York, hastened to welcome him, and with the true friendship of Scotsmen gave the emigrant schoolmaster, his wife and little ones a welcome to the fireside that was a feature in the pioneer houses, when logs in four-foot lengths were the fuel that was popular for household use.

In the pioneer days throughout Upper Canada, the settlers who were anxious that their sons and daughters should receive the rudiments of education were not particular as to credentials in the selection of a dominie.

The old preceptor may have been a man of many trades and callings. In some parts of old Upper Canada the first school teachers were those who had been regimental schoolmasters, and many of these were excellent teachers and disciplinarians.

Other men who were well up in the art of keeping the rod in pickle for unruly boys were of a class who had no particular calling, save and except that they had received the rudiments—"the three R's"—in the old land, and after years perhaps at the desk or in the shop, ventured across the sea, ready to take up, as men are to-day, the first occupation that came their way.

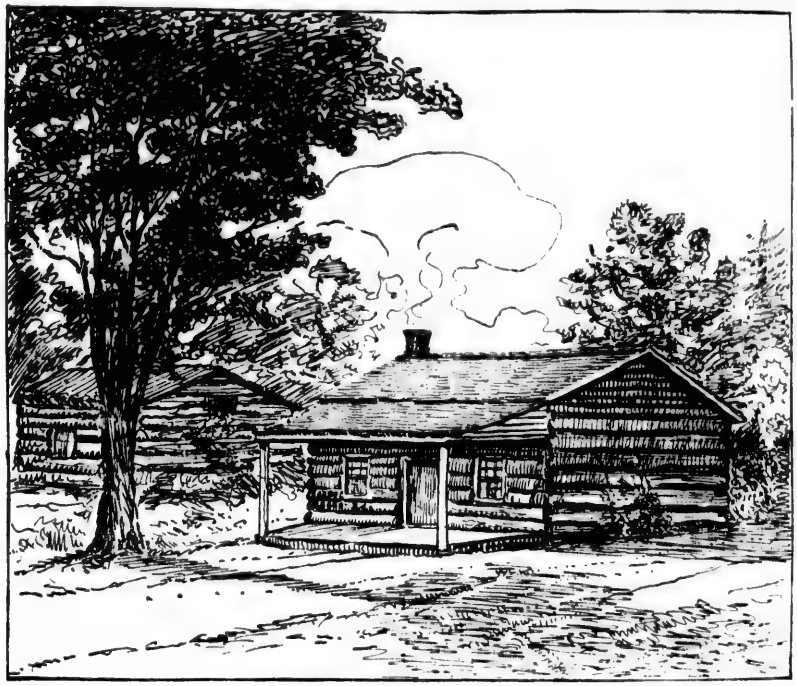
While some of these early pioneers who tutored the youngsters of the backwoods, had not much knowledge of educational principles, they did their best under very trying circumstances, to give value for the three or four shillings per quarter that fond parents were called upon to pay for the tuition of each pupil, for there was no stated salary.

The pioneer pedagogue was to a certain extent, a bird of passage. He boarded round with the families of the youngsters under his charge. His popularity with his pupils was an uncertain quantity. His creed might be "No larnin' without lickin'," or he might be an angel in temper with a stock of moral suasion always on hand. History records that of this latter class the examples were few and far between.

It is said that an old teacher, talking to a mother who found fault with the backwardness of her children at school, said: "My good woman, it's not

my fault; what your children require is not a teacher, but a wild beast tamer," and at his remark the mother sighed and said no more.

Then too, just look at the primitive school house—they were built of logs of hardwood or pine—one week the tree stood in the forest, the next week or so it was cut, hewn, and formed part of the school building.



JOHN MUIR'S FIRST HOME IN CANADA.

The log cabin on Lot 20, 2nd Concession of the Township of Scarborough, in which John Muir lived for twenty-one years. He died in this house.

From an excellent history of the Township of Scarboro', by Mr. David Boyle, superintendent of the Provincial Museum, Normal School buildings, Toronto, I have been able to glean a great deal about the pioneer schools and schoolmasters of the township.

A good sized school was about 20 x 26 feet, with a fireplace at one end of the room. The teacher sat at the other. There were desks on both sides of the room and benches without backs completed the equipment.

Light was obtained through a couple of windows, whose sashes when opened gave the necessary ventilation. As for fuel, each pupil had to supply his share, about a quarter of a cord per pupil. The teacher received his board free, a few weeks with one family, and a few with another. The teaching hours per week were from thirty to thirty-six, each alternate Saturday being a holiday.

But in 1847 the townships were divided into school sections. Trustees were empowered to levy a rate, and teachers were engaged at a fixed salary. All the expenses of the school for fuel and repairs were provided out of the general taxation.

In the early days ability to teach

the three R's was considered sufficient. Quill pens were used up to the early "forties," when steel pens were introduced. The First Book or Primer, was Mavor's combined reading and spelling book, and for advanced pupils, Cobb's, Webster's and Carpenter's spelling books were sometimes used.

For reading, the Bible, Testament, and the English reader were the only text books used. The Reader was that well-known volume compiled by Lindley Murray, author of the grammar. Lennie's grammar was also used.

In arithmetic, Francis Walkingame's book was used, and after 1850 the Irish national books. In schools where a large proportion of the children were Presbyterians, the Shorter Catechism was taught when requested by the parents, but the psalm has long been discontinued.

The teachers were aided in their efforts to preserve discipline by using selected pieces of birch or blue beech. The strap was not in vogue to any great extent.

In the old school buildings it was not unusual to protect the home-made ink of the pupils from freezing during the winter, by burying the bottles nightly in a hole made under the floor of the building.

The first school Mr. John Muir taught in after settling in the township was in school section No. 1 of Scarboro. It was a log building, and built in 1817. It stood on lot 31, concession 3.

WHERE THE MUIRS TAUGHT.

The log school in School Section No. 1, Scarboro, lot No. 31, concession 3, built in 1817, where John Muir taught from 1834-43. Alex. Muir, twenty years later, also taught in this school—The present schoolhouse is on the same site.

The nearest village or hamlet to this school is Agincourt. The present schoolhouse, popularly known as Clark's school, is on the same site as the first school of 1817.

About 1836 a small log school house was erected on school section No. 1, on lot 17, concession 4, Markham road, and nearly twenty years later Alexander Muir, the son of John Muir, was for a short time one of its teachers.

About 1842-3 John Muir left school

section No. 1 and became the sixth teacher in school section No. 5, the school house being on the northwest corner of lot 26, concession 1. Some say that this school house was in concession 2, and that it was known as the "Squaw Village School."

He taught for a few years in this school, and then proceeded to take charge of the school in section No. 6, of which he was the third teacher.

This school house was the third erected in that section. The first was on lot 23, concession 1, on the Springfield farm. It was a primitive building, built of round logs, with saddle corners and an entrance door at one end.

The second school house was on lot 24, concession 1, on the corner of the graveyard plot. The history of Scarboro township by Mr. David Boyle says that the "old men to-day speak of playing hide-and-go-seek among the tombs when they went to school here." This school house was made of hewn logs, with a door and two windows on one side and a fireplace in the west end.

The fourth and last house in which John Muir taught was on lot 19, concession 2. It was more modern than its predecessor, for it was built of frame. The school house of S.S. No. 6 was in the centre of the township on the Markham road, one mile north of Woburn P.O., and the same distance north of Malvern P.O., and three miles from Agincourt. The latter place is two miles west of Malvern. Here John Muir taught for many years, and was succeeded by two teachers who were in charge for short periods.

John Muir was an enthusiastic checker player. He was one of those who played in the game of East and West Scarboro in 1853.

The Markham Economist of 27th March, 1862, says that at a "draught tournament" held in Scarboro, thirteen competitors entered, and John Muir won the first place and the championship, James Fleming second, Andrew Fleming third, and Alexander Muir fourth.

The Economist of 2nd April, 1863, says that at a contest in Toronto between players of the Scarboro and Toronto Clubs, Scarboro won by three games. The Scarboro players were: James Fleming, N. Fleming, Joseph Purvis, E. R. Jacques, and John Muir, sr. The Toronto players were: J. Arnold, J. Cruthers, J. K. Gordon, D. McDonald, J. Drynan, and W. McDougall.

At a match played in Malvern, 25th May, 1863, Scarboro was victorious, their players being: John Muir, Andrew Fleming, sr., E. R. Jacques, James Fleming, Joseph Purvis and R. Fleming.

In the return match on 16th Oct., 1863, at Woburn, Scarboro won by four games. The players for Scarboro were: J. Muir, sr., E. R. Jacques and R. Fleming. The Toronto players were: M. Rooney, J. Jeffrey and J. K. Gordon.

In the winter of 1864, at the "Grand Draught Tournament" in Toronto between Scarboro and Toronto, Scarboro was represented by John Muir, E. R. Jacques and Robert Fleming. R. Fleming secured the second prize.

Both John Muir and his son were fond of cricket. The Scarboro Club was organized about fifty years ago, with Alexander Muir as the first secretary-treasurer, and John Muir as captain at one time and Christopher Moody at another.

John Muir retired from teaching some nine or ten years prior to his death. He liked gardening and had ample opportunity to exercise his fondness in that regard, as there was plenty of ground around his log cabin. He was also interested in the raising of bees, and after giving up his school went quite extensively into that business, a venture which proved very successful. He continued to live in Scarboro, his death occurring on July 2nd, 1865, in the log cabin which for twenty-one years had been his home. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Muir contracted a severe cold, which clung persistently to him through the winter, and even in the balmy days of spring and early summer his system seemed unable to throw it off. He was practically an invalid during the late winter and spring, and in July passed away.

In the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Scarboro, is a monument erected to his memory by the pupils of his early schools. The inscription reads as follows:

TO
THE MEMORY OF
JOHN MUIR
A sincere Christian and estimable member of society. For 22 years a teacher in the township and 11 in his native land.
Born in Crawford-John, Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 5, 1802, died July 2, 1865.
Emigrated to Canada 1833.
Erected by a number of his grateful pupils, 1868.
"The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise incorruptible."

Mrs. John Muir, mother of the poet, lived for twenty-four years after her husband, dying in Chicago on the 20th February, 1889. The following notice of her death appeared in the Toronto Daily Mail of March 2nd, 1899:

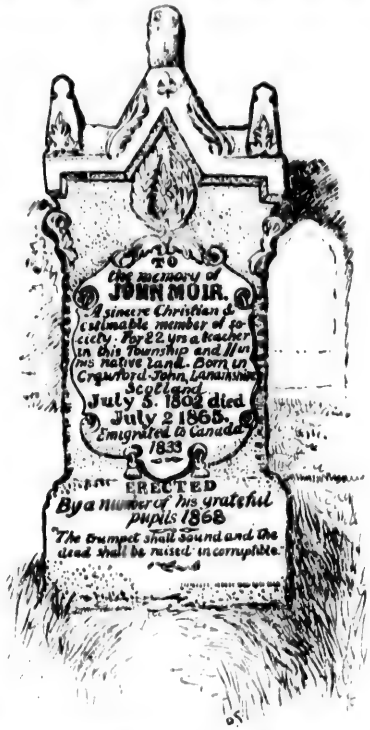
"MUIR—At Chicago, on the 20th February, Catherine, relict of Mr. John Muir, Scarboro, and mother of Mr. Alexander Muir, Principal Gladstone avenue school, Toronto, aged 77 years."

By special request of Alexander Muir, his mother's remains were brought from Chicago and buried in the same grave in which her husband was laid to rest some twenty-four years previously.

When Alexander Muir was a boy of fifteen, in 1845, he penned his first poem and set it to music. A celebrated divine from Dalkeith, Scotland, the Rev. Norman McLeod, had been sent out in 1845 by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to visit the congregations connected with that church in British North America. There were two other delegates, Rev. Dr. Simpson of Kirknewton and Rev. Dr. John McLeod, of Morven. John Muir and his son journeyed to Toronto to call upon the celebrated preacher, and he heard the lad sing his first song. Placing his hand on the curly head of the boy, he gave vent to the prophetic utterance, "Laddie, ye'll be weel kenn'd before ye dee."

When a young man Alex. Muir, like his father, had more than the normal amount of athletic ability in running, jumping and throwing the sledge. Of course it is impossible to get records of what he accomplished in the matches of these several feats. Alexander was, however, able to clear the pole in high jumping at 6 feet, and he could cover nearly 45 feet in a hop, step and a jump.

For several years he was precentor in the Presbyterian church at Scarboro in the days when, to have an organ in the church would have been nothing short of sacrilegious. He was



an ideal precentor, and used nothing but his tuning fork. He could fill the largest church with his powerful and melodious voice.

But in 1853 Alexander Muir, then in his twenty-second year, took charge of the school, and taught in section No. 6 in 1858, also in school section No. 8 in 1858 and part of 1859. The schoolhouse stands north-west of Scarboro Junction.

John A. Wismer, formerly principal

of Parliament street school, and of Jameson avenue Collegiate Institute, Toronto, taught here in 1866. He is now superannuated. Mr. Thomas Hogarth, now principal of Leslieville school, Toronto, taught here from 1869-74. He has been with Toronto Public School Board for twenty-three years.

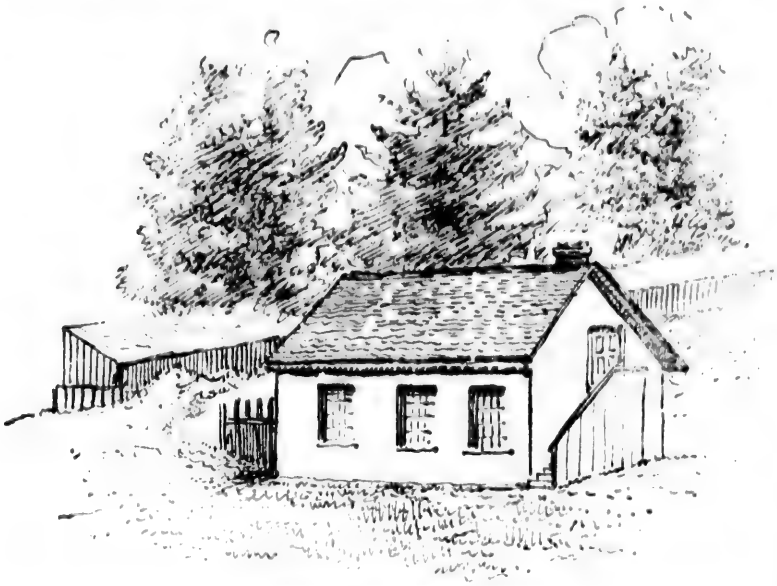
Alexander Muir received his early training in the father's school, and in the late forties he entered Queen's College, Kingston. The books of the registrar of Queen's College, Kingston, show that he entered that institution in 1847, when he was 17 years of age. His place of birth is given as "Scarborough, Scotland," and his father's occupation as a "farmer." The entry that Alexander Muir was born in "Scarborough, Scotland," is certainly an error. There is no place of that name in Scotland. The registrar of that date evidently mixed up the place of residence with the place of birth.

Mr. Muir attended college during the sessions of 1847-50 and received the degree of B.A. in April, 1851.

Some time after graduation, on his return to Scarboro', Mr. Muir had an experience which he never forgot. While attempting to save the property of a neighbor from fire, he fell from the roof of the building and narrowly escaped death. After a weary illness of some months he began teaching in the old school.

John Muir, the only brother of Alexander Muir, born in Lesmahagow in 1832, was educated in Scarborough. He entered Knox College in 1849 and graduated in 1853. He left for Chicago shortly after his graduation, to visit his uncle, his father's brother, Thomas Muir. He decided to remain in Chicago, and held the position of treasurer of Woods' Museum, Chicago, until after the great fire of 1871. Afterwards he became treasurer of the Academy of Music, which position he held until his death on 2nd September, 1897. He was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.

Alexander Muir married for the first time, while yet a young man,



A PIONEER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

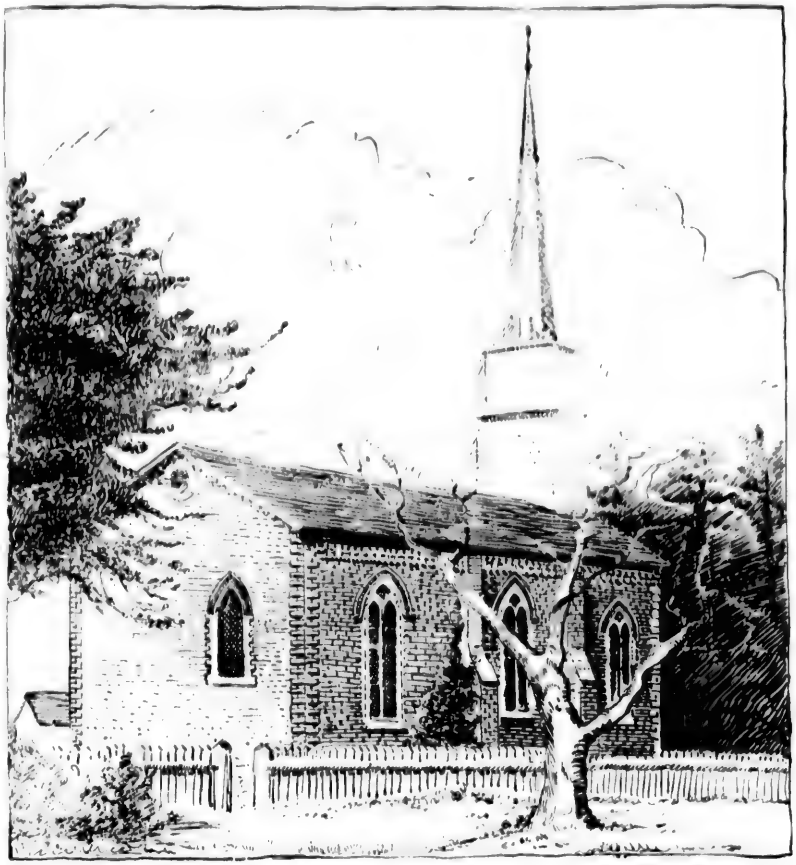
St. Andrew's Church, the first Presbyterian church in Scarboro', erected 1817, demolished 1848. Lot 23, 1st Con. Its successor occupies the site.

Agnes, daughter of James Thomson of Scarboro, popularly known as "Springfield Jimmie," the former name being his place of residence in the township. James Thomson was a son of Andrew Thomson and a nephew of David Thomson, the first settler in Scarboro. He was also first cousin of Colonel Edward William Thomson of Toronto Township, who sat in the Provincial Parliament for West York in the Parliament of 1836-40.

Mr. Muir taught the rural youth of Scarboro until about 1860, when seeking new fields of labor, he came to Toronto and became principal of the Leslieville school—a one-room school—a township school, from 1863-70.

The exact location of the original school at Leslieville is the north-east corner of Curzon and Queen streets, and the cottage it was held in there is still standing. This is not the site of the present school, which is on Leslie street.

Mr. J. McPherson Ross, who was a boy pupil and an intimate friend of the late Alexander Muir, tells me the



THE PRESENT ST. ANDREW'S.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Scarboro', on Lot 23, 1st Con. of the Township. Erected 1849. Alex. Muir was precentor for several years.

following interesting story of Mr. Muir and of his life while he resided in the old dwelling on the Kingston road and

THE POET IN HIS PLAID.

Alexander Muir at about twenty-five years of age—From a daguerrotype in possession of his widow.

was teacher in the Leslieville school. He says:—

"When I first went to Leslieville, in April, 1863, Mr. Muir and family were living in a roughcast double house, which stood a couple of doors east of Broadview avenue, then called Scadding street, on the south side of the Kingston road. The house stood back a little distance from the street, and was afterwards occupied for a long time by the Rev. Dr. Carroll, a Methodist clergyman, who founded the first

Woodgreen church, and afterwards Hope Methodist church, in East Toronto. This pair of houses were subsequently pulled down, and the lot is now vacant next to the Dominion Bank. Here Mr. Muir lived for several years, and then moved to the house on the corner of Pape's lane and Kingston road, which you have described. Mr. Muir was then a magnificent specimen of manhood, tall, robust, and every inch an athlete, and as I often saw him on a winter morning striding along to school, his clear skin and rosy cheeks, no one could help but admire him as he greeted you with a merry smile and a cheery good morning. As I attended his school for three winters, I have vivid recollections of his manners and methods of teaching, and many a fact of useful importance to me in after life was first received from Alex. Muir. He was to us boys and girls a continual surprise from his original ideas, and looking backwards after forty years, I can clearly see how advanced he was above his fellows, towering in his individuality.

"As you say, he was very fond of singing, and school was always opened with prayer and hearty singing. He was very eloquent in prayer, and I have no doubt that in this alone he has had and left marked impressions of a devotional character on many minds among the thousands of pupils he has taught during his lifetime. He loved singing, and always led it himself. He had a good baritone voice, and we children thought often in that little dingy school room as Alex. Muir prayed and sang as J. Russell Lowell's poem says, 'When he made Old Hundred ring, we then knew the Lord was nigher.'

"Alex. Muir's method of teaching was his own. He followed no monotonous stereotyped form, and that was the charm. Children loved to go to school because he made them love him by his kind and entertaining disposition. Some days he would treat us to some chemical experiments, as for instance, one cold day in winter when the old box stove would be red hot, he would explain to the wondering scholars how salt and snow would freeze

MUIR'S ALMA MATER.

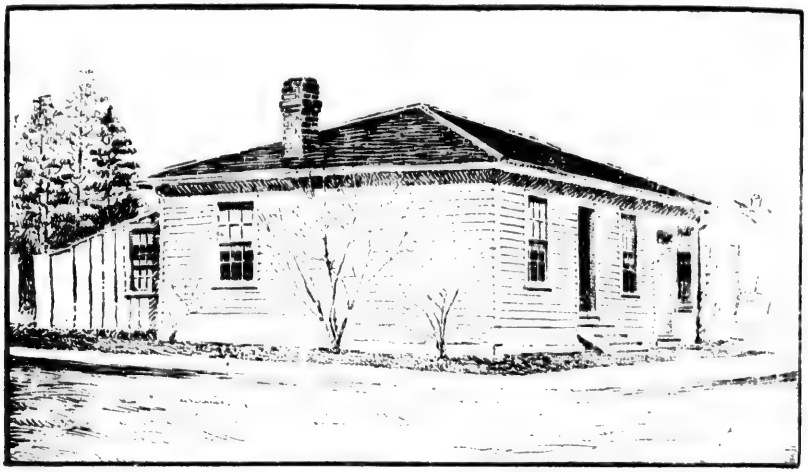
Queen's College, Kingston, where Alex. Muir graduated in 1851. The building stood on William street, Nos. 207-9, near Barrie street. The buildings are still in existence, and are occupied by a large boarding-house or private hotel, known as the "Avonmore."

water on a chair by the stove. Another time he would send several boys outside on the road to dance and kick up, while inside he would with the camera and a ray of light through the keyhole of the school door, show the amazed scholars on the white wall beyond the figures of their dancing playmates outside. The wonders of animal magnetism would be illustrated by some experiment, or how electricity could be generated by friction and attract bits of torn paper, etc., to it. These experiments the children would practise at home to the wonder of their friends and parents, so that Alex. Muir not only taught a school, but a whole countryside. The pupils to Leslieville school came from Todmorden, The Plains, East Toronto, Norway, and as far east as Scarboro town line.

"And at our games and sports Mr. Muir always took part, relating for our emulation, deeds of jumping and running done by some wonderful person, and as the fame of his own prowess was the proud possession of every scholar, small wonder that in our eyes he was a wonderful man, and the little red schoolhouse enchanted land.

"That he was intensely patriotic and preached to us children loyalty to British institutions on every occasion, proud of his Scotch ancestry and of Scotland, and a great admirer of the Poet Burns, which the writer well knew, when in after years, some seven or eight years ago, as secretary to the Burns Society, invited Mr. Muir as the orator of the evening at the annual dinner of the society on 25th January. Mr. Muir outshone himself, if possible, in the magnificent and eloquent address on the works of Robert Burns. The members who were present will remember that night, well, and the pleasure and delight he gave them, his eyes sparkling with ecstacy, his grand head crowned with an aureole of snow-white curls, as he with ringing voice proclaimed the genius of him 'who walked in glory behind the plow.'

"While Mr. Muir was teaching school a very tragic event occurred within a few hundred yards of the school in a line due west. A well was being sunk by Charles Sears, an expert well-digger, for George Brockwell, who was assisting Sears. When they were boring the well, they struck natural gas, the fumes of which overcame Sears and Brockwell, and nearly Mr. Wagstaff, who was rescued by the women present. Every means was

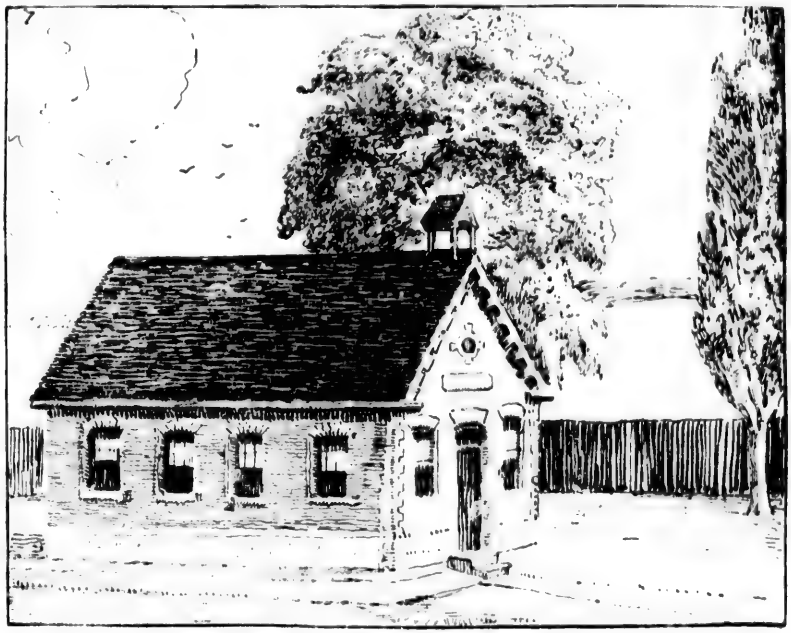


FIRST SCHOOL IN LESLIEVILLE.

The original Leslieville school on the north-east corner of Curzon and Queen street east, a township of York school, where Alex. Muir taught, 1867-70.

tried to rescue the men, but as the water flowed in so rapidly it was impossible. A Mr. Best looked down the well, struck a match to see better, when the gas flamed up and shot a column of five, ten to fifteen feet in the air. With the knowledge of the dead men below, it was a terrifying spectacle, and thousands quickly gathered around the spot. All efforts to stop the flames were useless till Terrence Hotland suggested putting salt down, when a bag was emptied in and choked out the gas. The poor men were then grappled for, and hauled out of the well amid the lamentations of their relatives. Mr. Muir wrote a spirited sketch of the sad event for the Globe, which was eagerly read by the neighborhood, as I remember it made a great sensation at the time. People were sure there was oil in the locality, as this was the time oil was discovered at Bothwell, and was the prevailing craze. A company was formed, and some work was done, but it died out subsequently. This accident occurred on the 1st of March, 1864.

"It was an ordinary thing to see Mr. Muir going or coming from school with children clinging to each hand, and I remember hearing while waiting in the Leslieville Post-office, an interesting interview between Mr. Muir and a retired Methodist divine who, while a good old man, was rather pompous in manner and dictatorial. It was a winter day, and heavy snow-drifts lined Leslie street on both sides and the school children were having a fine time running and tumbling each other on the drifts. The old minister, passing on his way to the post-office, thought fit to catechise Mr. Muir in his most dignified manner as follows:—'I am astonished, Mr. Muir, that you allow your scholars to act in such an unseemly manner on the public streets; such shouting and

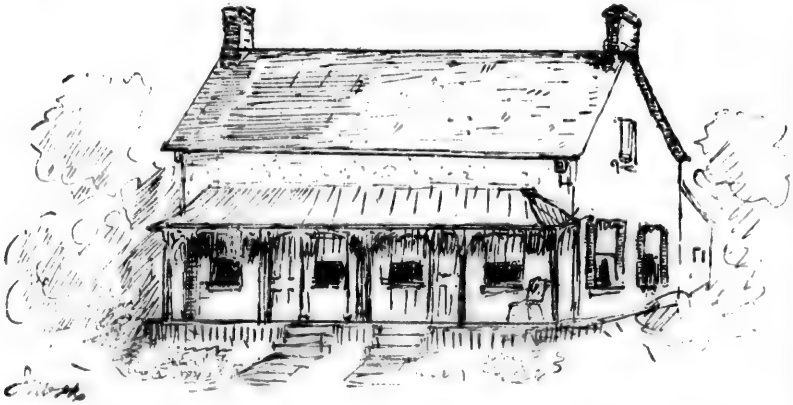


SECOND SCHOOL IN LESLIEVILLE.

Of which Alexander Muir was Principal. It was situated on Leslie Street.

rude antics by school children I never saw before. I am shocked, sir, perfectly shocked.' Mr. Muir straightened himself, and in a ringing tone said:—'Sir, go ask Him who made the lambs to skip with joy on the hillsides, who made the birds to sing on every branch, who made these young hearts to be glad, their feet to run, to clap their hands in the joy of existence, and after school hours what harm, sir, what harm in innocent merriment—they should shout and play. You, sir, as His representative, should be the last one to check their natural spirits. You are like those who tried before when He said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven'." Mr. Muir I often heard, never spoke finer or with more dramatic effect, and the old doctor got a sermon that time that he did not expect, and went out a chastened if not a wiser man. I enjoyed every word of it and never forgot the event.

"At a gathering which was held one evening in the village tavern, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' as it was called, kept by Smith & Cook, Mr. Muir was present along with all the other village notables. The occasion was a dinner in honor of Mr. Alex. Pontey, who was leaving the Toronto Nurseries to go into business in London, Ont. The evening was most pleasant and enjoyable and Mr. Muir was as he was every place, the lifeof the party. Song and story followed each other in quick succession. An old Irishman named Paddy Britt was present who was noted for his quick wit and merciless tongue and Mr. Muir in praise of Paddy, who also had been a soldier, got off this impromptu, which was greatly enjoyed by us all as it described our Irishman perfectly:



ALEXANDER MUIR'S HOME IN 1863.

This house stood on the south side of the Kingston road, next to the building formerly called "The Tam O'Shanter" inn or tavern, which stood about 25 feet from the corner of Scadding street and Kingston road. Alex. Muir lived in the east end of this house.

"'In days of old,
Of Cromwell bold
There was an Irishman of true grit
As Briton he loved and Briton he proved
They called him by name Paddy Britt.'

"The old tavern 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' in 1863, was the hub of Leslieville, the principal occupation of the inhabitants being brickmaking and tree-growing, and as in winter these industries were idle, the hotel was a great rendezvous, cards and dominoes being the principal amusements. Beer and whisky were two-pence a glass, but even at that price there was little if any drunkenness. The hotel was kept by Smith & Cook, George Smith and William Cook, two typical Englishmen, from the brickmaking

centres of England. George Smith was familiarly known as "Codder Smith," "codding you" being a term similar to the present one of "jollying" or a sell, and this habit of Smith's was so pronounced that he was known by

THE TAM O'SHANTER INN.

Tam O'Shanter Inn, near the corner of the Kingston road and Scadding street, now Queen street and Broadview avenue. The site is near the S. E. corner, and, together with the corner lot, is now occupied by the Dominion Bank. The Inn had a swinging sign with a white horse galloping, and Tam O'Shanter astride. This is how it looked in 1863. A great elm tree stood behind in the rear of an old pottery, operated by N. Eberhardt. Many old jars may be found with N. Eberhardt's name on them now.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN HOTEL.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Hotel, 1863, near the corner of Queen and Leslie streets. Kept by Smith & Cook, afterwards by Mr. Callendar, who re-modelled the building and changed the name to "Callendar's Hotel."

it altogether. They sold out about 1874 to a son-in-law of William Vine, or Bill Vine of the Don Mills Road, who afterwards sold out to Henry Callendar (Hank). He rebuilt and improved the hotel, and kept it for many years till the license was taken from it.

"Mr. Muir was fond of gardening in his leisure hours, particularly flowers, and a favorite one was the aster, and was successful in securing some prizes for cut flowers and plants in pots in bloom at an Electoral Division flower show held in a tent, in the Horticultural Gardens, which was pitched just north of the old rustic pavilion.

"I hope to see in the Queen's Park

a monument built to Muir's memory, as one of the finest and truest patriotic Canadians as ever trod the soil of Canada."

Alexander Muir joined the Queen's Own Rifles, belonging to the Highland company, on October 2, 1861, and was present with his regiment at Ridgeway during the Fenian invasion on June 1st, 1866.

He left the Q. O. R. in August, 1867, and became a member of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society when that organization was formed. Mr. Muir was president of the Veterans for four years, and continued his connection with the society until his death.

HIS Q. O. R. BADGE.

By his first wife, who died in 1864, the poet had two sons and one daughter—John George, who is a printer and now foreman of the Era newspaper office, Newmarket, Ont.; James Joseph, who lives in Chicago; and Colinette Campbell, who married Mr. Converse Kellogg, a commercial traveller in New York.

Mrs. Kellogg was born on the 5th July, 1864, and received the name of Colinette Campbell, in honor of her grandmother's cousin, Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, famed for his services during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.

Alex. Muir married a second time on Nov. 21, 1865, Mary Alice Johnston, daughter of Mr. Joseph Johnston, farmer and contractor, of Holland Landing. The issue of this marriage was Alice Agnes, who resides with her mother in Toronto, and Charles Alexander, who for the past sixteen years has resided in the western States.

Mr. Muir left Leslieville school late in 1870, and took charge of the Central school in Yorkville, which was, on the city taking over that suburb, called the Jesse Ketchum school, on the Davenport road, corner of Ketchum avenue, in Yorkville, then St. Paul's Ward of Toronto. Mr. Muir remained in that school during the years 1871-2. There was another school in Yorkville, called the Cottingham street school, which also came in to the Toronto school system and retained its name.

Jesse Ketchum school was under Yorkville authorities, and Leslieville school under the township authorities. They are now in the city of Toronto and under the Board of Education. The original Jesse Ketchum school was named after a former citizen, who gave the original plot of ground for school purposes. The original school building was added to or rebuilt three different times, first in 1881, then in 1887, and a third time, after a fire in the rear part of the building, in 1904. The present Leslieville school was originally a one-room school, but additional property was bought, and the school enlarged so that it is now an eighteen-room building.

While in the Leslieville school, Mr. Muir resided in the cottage on the Kingston road until 1869, and then in a dwelling in South Park street.

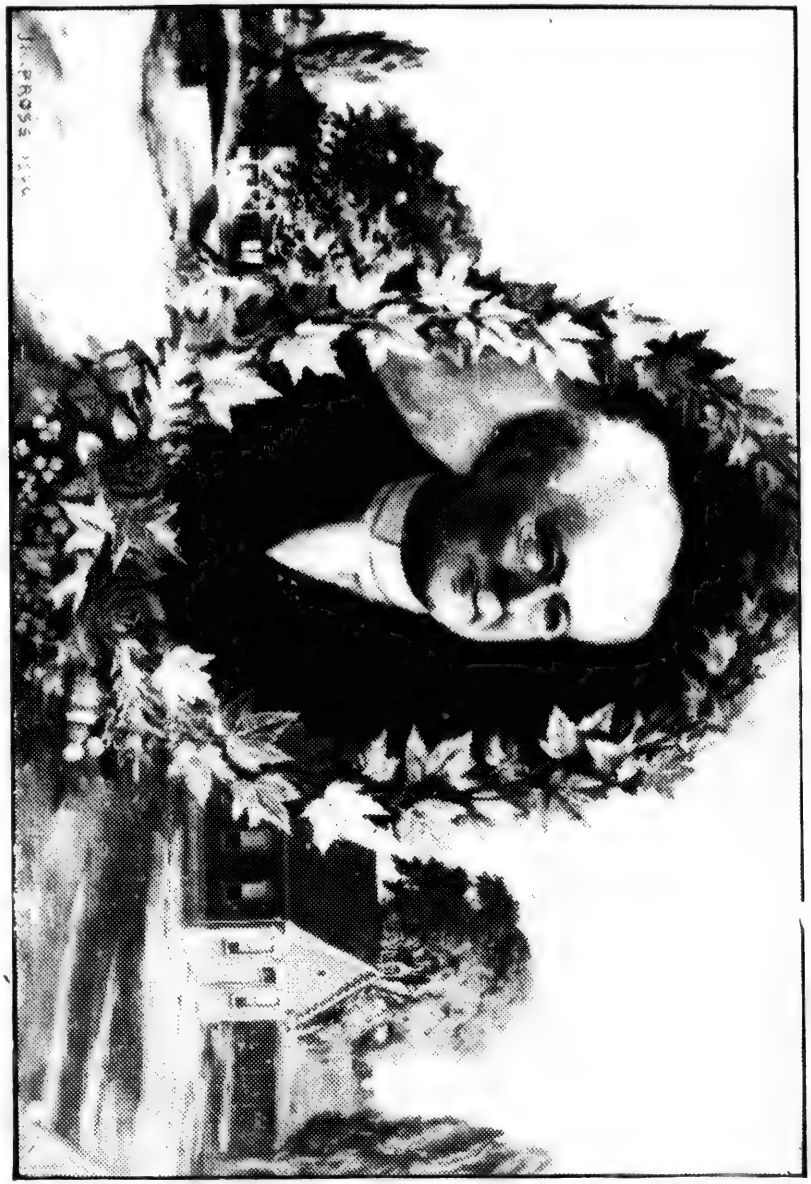
Mr. Muir left the Jesse Ketchum school at the end of 1872 to take charge of the "common school" in Newmarket, Ontario.

Muir's friends in Yorkville deeply regretted his departure, and showed their appreciation of his work as teacher and esteem for his high personal qualities by tendering him a complimentary concert in December of 1872.

The Globe had the following report of the entertainment:

"Last evening the friends of Mr. Alex Muir, B.A., teacher of the Yorkville Public school, who is about to leave the district, gave a complimentary concert in his honor in the Yorkville Town Hall. Dr. Berryman occupied the chair, and the band of the Queen's Own Rifles supplied the instrumental

MUIR'S COTTAGE HOME—THE POET—LESLIEVILLE SCHOOL.



MUIR'S COTTAGE HOME—THE POET—LESLIEVILLE SCHOOL.

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part of the music. The artists were Miss Katie Roberts, Mr. J. Gordon Sherriff, Mr. A. Murray Scott, Mr. Baddeley Cooper and Mr. Cable, Mrs. Menagh, Miss Benson, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. J. B. Davis and Mr. Benson sang the chorus 'The Maple Leaf,' the composition of Mr. Muir, the music of which has been adopted as the Canadian National March. Mr. J. B. Gordon gave a recitation, Mr. George E. Cooper an accordeon solo, and Mrs. Roberts, who presided at the piano throughout the evening, played several reels and strathspeys in true Higland style. Mr. Ward, from Buffalo, also performed the 'Bluebird' polka.

"During the course of the entertainment Mr. Jackes presented Mr. Muir with an address and a handsome gold medal from the New Dominion Rowing Club, which Mr. Muir acknowledged in feeling and appropriate terms. The address read :

"To Alexander Muir, Esq., B.A. :

"Dear Sir,—I, on behalf of the members of the New Dominion Rowing Club, desire to express the feelings of respect and esteem towards one who has filled the president's chair since its organization, and to whom we owe in a great measure our present success and prosperity.

"We deeply regret your departure from us, and trust it is for the best, and hope ere long you will occupy your old seat amongst us.

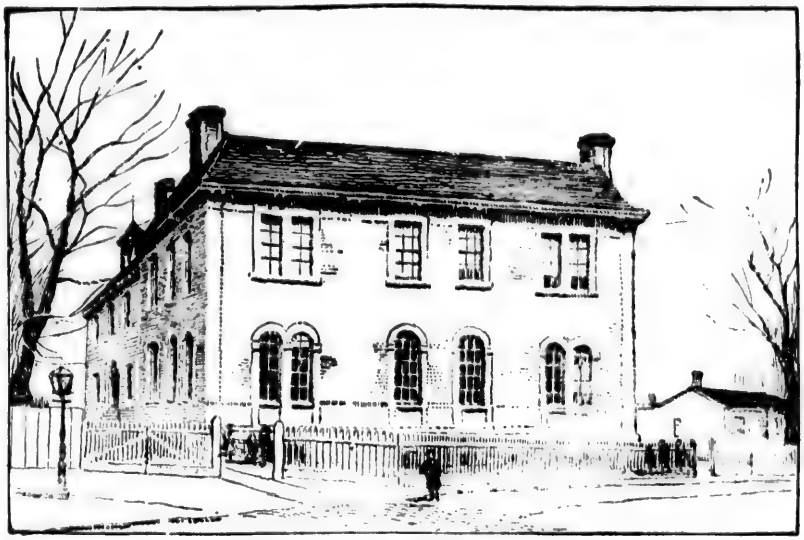
"Allow me, therefore, to present you with this medal, and it will be our constant prayer that you may be spared many happy New Years to wear it.

"In conclusion, I sincerely trust that after we have pulled this long race of life we may all be found in good condition to take part in that long race of eternity.

"Signed on behalf of the club,
"Godfrey M. Donnelly,
"Sec. and Treas.

"Toronto, Dec. 20, 1872.

"A number of young ladies, pupils of Mr. Muir, also presented him with a very beautiful and handsome family Bible and the following address expressive of the value they set upon him as a teacher, and wishing him prosperity in all things, both temporal and spiritual :



OLD JESSE KETCHUM SCHOOL.

Davenport road, Toronto, corner of Ketchum avenue, of which Alexander Muir was principal, 1871-2—From a Drawing by Mr. W. J. Hendry, present (1913), principal of the school.

"Yorkville, Dec. 20, 1872.

"To Alexander Muir, Esq., B.A.:

"Dear Teacher,—We are all very, very sorry that you are soon to leave us. You have been so kind and have taken such pains to explain our lessons and make them pleasant to us, that we feel deeply thankful, and have learned to love and prize you very highly as our teacher.

"You have shown your deep interest in us, not only in the usual school studies, but also in your endeavors to plant in our minds the more precious lessons of truth and virtue, so as to make us, as far as you could, good boys and girls, as well as being good scholars.

"We love you also because you have been so gentle and patient with us, although your patience, by us, has too often been tried. We have also been very thoughtless and very inattentive, for which we are now very sorry.

"Will you please accept from us, the pupils of the Yorkville Central school, this copy of that Holy Word of God, out of which you have so long and so faithfully taught us, your pupils?

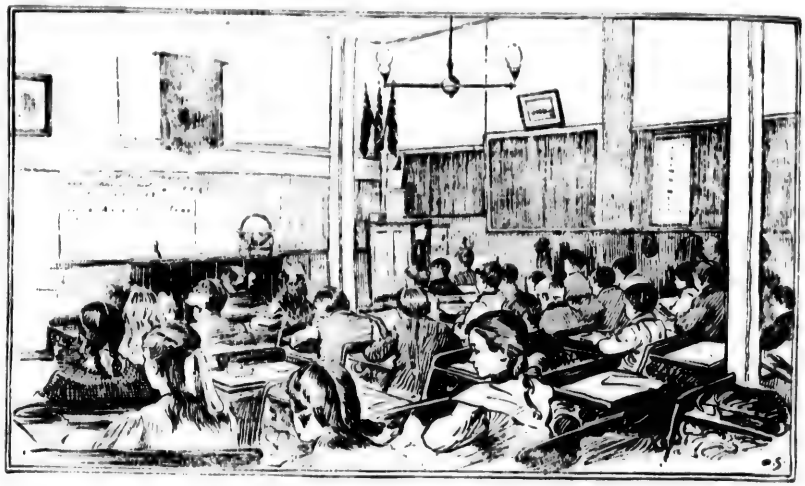
"May you be spared for many a year to read and to enjoy those sacred pages, and to teach them to others when you are removed from us.

"And now, dear teacher, we must say good-bye.

"Wherever you go may you find scholars who will love you better and give you more pleasure than we have done, and may all happiness and prosperity attend you, and if we do not meet you again on earth, we hope and pray that we will all meet around the throne in heaven.

"Your affectionate friends,

"The Pupils of the Central School, Yorkville."



A SCHOOLROOM VIEW.

Alexander Muir's room in the Jesse Ketchum school, showing his desk—From a photo by Owen Staples, Superintendent of the Art Department Toronto Evening Telegram.

The Toronto Globe, in its report said. "Mr. Muir, who was very much affected, made a most affectionate and touching reply, thanking them very kindly for the expression of their good-will, and remarking that he had always been the recipient of kindness at their hands. At the close the chairman paid a high tribute to Mr. Muir as a teacher, remarking that he had been a good time connected with the school, and his labors had been repaid by a great amount of success. The company sang 'Auld Lang Syne, 'God Save the Queen,' and separated with mutual regret at parting."

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THE VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET IN 1856.

(From an ambrotype.)

KEY TO THE PICTURE.

1. The old Botsford homestead. Chas. S. Botsford, a former Queen st. west merchant, was born here. Likewise Mary Ann, the oldest daughter, who became the wife of the late Robert Simpson, Toronto, a well-known dry goods man. Simpson, on coming out from Scotland, clerked in a Newmarket store. Mr. M. W. Bogart was Mr. Simpson's first business partner. The style of the firm was Simpson & Bogart. Mr. M. W. Bogart is still living.
2. The barber shop of R. B. Joy.
3. The old John Botsford cabinet shop, afterwards a marble shop run by Reid & Scevey. Reid was a brother of the late Calvin P. Reid, the liquor and cigar man of Toronto fifty years ago. Scevey was his brother-in-law.
4. The fashionable dressmaking and millinery establishment of Betsy Barber, a maiden lady, was quite noted in Newmarket.

[OPP. P. 525]

5. The bar room of the old "North American Hotel," with sled in the open door (black), on the corner of Botsford street and Main street, where the three-storey building now occupied by the Bank of Toronto stands.
6. The old "North American Hotel" name in full painted in large letters across the upper front of the building above the upper verandah, the word "Hotel" alone appearing at the end. This building was built in 182[illegible] by the late Joseph Hewitt, one of the richest old landlords of the stage-coach days. The York stage used to stop at this house. In this building and grounds was held the first fair in the county, and public entertainments were given in the big dining room; in fact, circus performances even were in the days of the old overhead circus, advertised as to "be held in Hewitt's Hotel yard." Mr. E. A. Bogart, who has kindly furnished these notes, states: "I have heard my mother (Sarah Jane Caldwell, at that time the oldest daughter of the late James B. Caldwell) say that one stormy night in winter her father carried her, a child, down to an entertainment in the old dining room, where Morse, the inventor of telegraphy, was demonstrating to the incredulous population the possibilities of the then only recently invented telegraph. The line he used was strung around the room, and running to the barn at the back, where his assistant was sending, and he (Morse) inside the hotel, was receiving the wonderful telegraph messages. This was before the scheme had actually been commercialized."
7. Store (general store) of Smith & Empey. It is still standing.
8. The then recently erected hotel (now the new Royal Hotel, on top of the hill), as erected by Orin Ford as a sanitarium for the sick. Ford was an eclectic physician.

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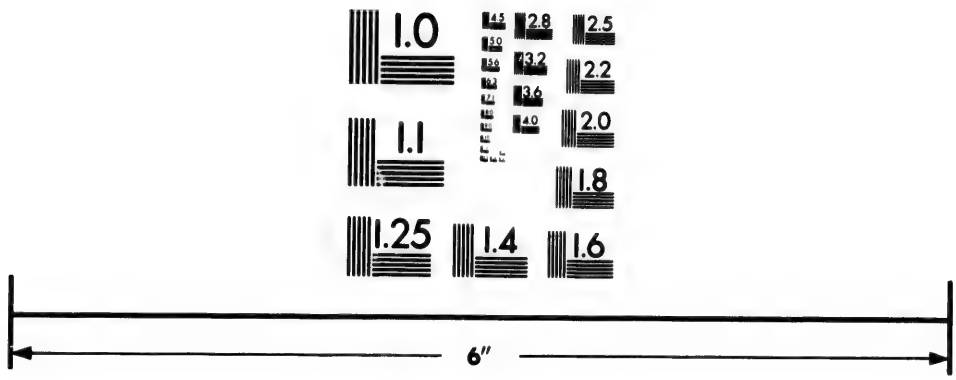

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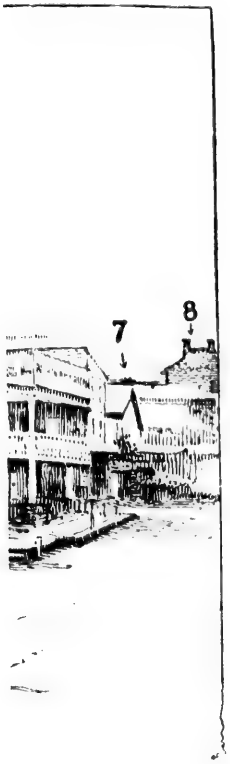

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The "common school" in Newmarket was erected in 1858, and was an unpretentious but serviceable building constructed of wood—of the primitive clapboard, that was so much in vogue in country districts during the last century.

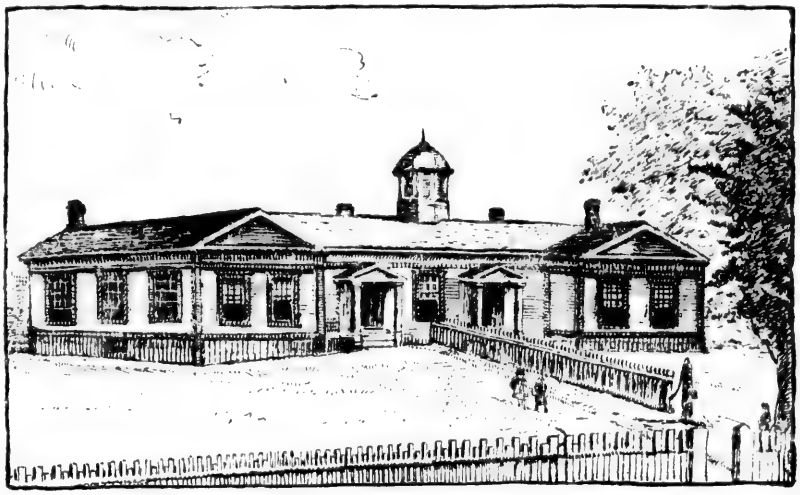
It had a seating capacity for about a hundred and twenty children, who gathered knowledge under the instruction of three teachers, who occupied the desks of authority in the days of 1858. The old school was demolished and a new and modern schoolhouse was erected in 1891.

On April 20th, 1875, on the resignation of Mr. E. P. Irwin, village clerk of Newmarket, Mr. Muir was appointed to succeed him, and held this office until January 10th of 1876, when he resigned in order to take up his residence as teacher of the Public school in Beaverton. During 1875 Mr. Muir devoted his spare hours to newspaper work in connection with the Newmarket Era. He left the village on the 13th of January, 1876. The Era of January 14th, 1876, said: "Mr. Alexander Muir left Newmarket yesterday morning to enter upon his new field of labor in Beaverton."

The pioneer who first settled in Newmarket, long before it even had a name, selected a beautiful spot for this now flourishing town. As an article in the Newmarket Era says:

"It stands in the township of Whitchurch, county of York, and has two streams of water which flow through the town limits on their way to Lake Simcoe, affording abundance of water for manufacturing, not only as a propelling force, but for steam and other purposes.

"From a sanitary point of view it has many advantages, for the easiest possible drainage and for residential purposes. The hills and slopes and winding streams, the shaded streets and avenues, the grassy and well-kept lawns, and the fine shops and handsome residences, make it an attractive place for a thriving and busy population of nearly 4,000 people."



THE "COMMON SCHOOL," PROSPECT AVE., NEWMARKET.

Erected 1858, and of which Alexander Muir was principal, Jan. 1873-Dec. 1874.

Prior to the incorporation of Newmarket as a municipality, in 1858, several private schools had been conducted for forty years or more in the village, and a township school, whose first teacher was F. S. Stephens, was established in 1826.

On the incorporation of Newmarket as a village, in 1858, the school's first principal was Robert Alexander (1858-

1873), followed by Alexander Muir (Jan., 1873, to Dec., 1874), after which followed D. E. Sheppard and others.

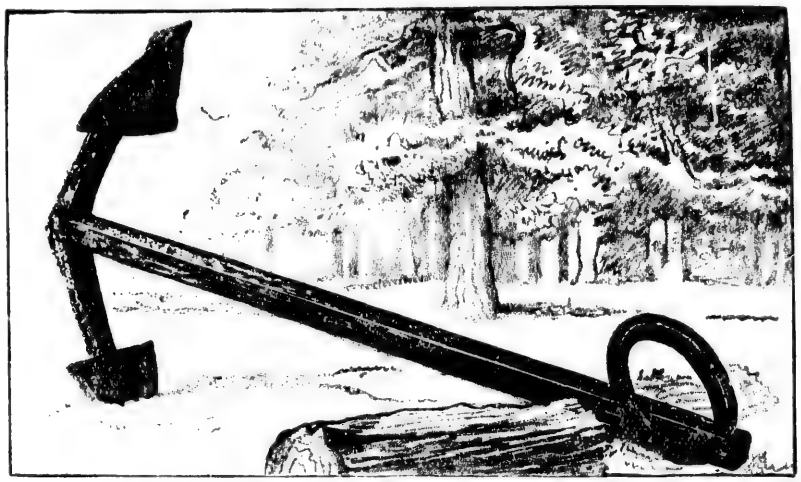
Mr. Muir was the living presentment of affection for the old land, for his forebears, and the empire. Wherever opportunity offered, he seized it with avidity, and made the most of every occasion that offered to inspire his little charges with love of country.

An incident is told of his determination that his pupils should know something of the war of 1812-15. True, Newmarket had not much to do with the war, but Holland Landing, five miles distant, had enough of military history to make a peg on which to hang a chapter in the history of the days of 1812-15. Holland Landing takes its name from Major Samuel Holland, who in 1763 was appointed Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec, and Director of Surveys in British North America. He was engineer-in-chief with Major-General Wolfe at Quebec.

Over a century ago—to be exact, one hundred and twenty years ago—the great highway that leads north from Toronto, thirty miles to Bradford, was bush land, occupied by the monarchs of the forest, some of which are yet to the fore at points along the much-travelled roadway of to-day. Governor Simcoe saw that the country north of the little town of York must be opened up, and during his term of office, from 1792-96 this was done. The Governor knew full well that the rich tract of farming land would some day be cultivated acres, and so plans were made for the making, as an old writer had it, "of the causeway."

Yonge street was commenced in 1793, and formed the direct communication from York, so named 26th Aug., 1793, to Lake Simcoe. It was first cut out through the forest by the soldiers of Simcoe's regiment, the Queen's Rangers, and then left for the early settlers to complete, one of the conditions upon which lands were granted to the settlers being that they should carry out what was known as "settlement duties." These duties consisted in clearing a certain number of acres, building a house, and in "making" the road in front of or across each lot.

Judging from reports made to the Government from time to time by var-



A RELIC OF 1812-15—OLD ANCHOR AT HOLLAND LANDING.

Forged in Chatham dockyard, England, and sent to Canada in 1814 for a man-of-war then building in Penetanguishene—The war was over before the Canadian authorities could land the anchor at its destination, so that it remained at Holland Landing, Ont.

ious officers appointed to make an inspection of Yonge street, these duties were not very conscientiously performed, for even in 1838 the journey from Toronto to Machell's Corners (Aurora) was considered a very perilous affair. This was owing to the very bad condition of the road; while it was not until 1845, well within living memory, that Yonge street was macadamized as far north as Newmarket.

Not until 1850 was there easy access by road, or comparatively easy access, from Barrie, only sixty-four miles distant from Toronto.

An interesting article on this road and its pioneer days was contributed to the Globe in 1885 by Rev. W. W. Smith, a resident of St. Catharines. Mr. Smith, in writing up a history of the old anchor in the Holland Park, interviewed some of the old settlers who well remembered the days of long ago, when the road was in its primitive condition and difficult to travel over with any degree of comfort.

Mr. Smith talked with Mr. Benjamin Cody, the grandson of Mr. Joseph Cody, who first settled near Holland Landing on an uncleared lot—"a wild lot." Cody had to "brush out" Yonge street for a mile, from the point where the "last settler" had worked, in order to reach his farm with a waggon or a sleigh.

"Penetang" was then a remote settlement. It was considered by the military authorities an important strategic point on the upper lakes, and the site of a naval yard. Mr. Cody's grandfather used to tell of farmers who possessed teams, and were willing to make a few dollars in the winter time, when nothing but teaming could be done, who would convey naval stores from York to Penetanguishene, following Yonge street as far as it was opened, then over the ice on Lake Simcoe, across the neck to Coldwater, thence to Georgian Bay, and more ice to cover.

Mr. Benjamin Cody often told the story of how his father carried loads of stores northward, and often came to cracks in the ice six feet in width, so that the teamsters were compelled to unload their sleighs, take the boxes and make a bridge, and then load up again. But sometimes, before all their preparations were completed, the ice would come together with a sudden crash, and so they crossed.

Now Penetang, being a naval station, ships of iron were constructed there, one at least being placed on the stocks. For this ship, of course, an anchor was part of the equipment. Anchors could not be made in Canada, so the military authorities sent one from England, from Chatham Dockyard, where it was forged. It arrived in Quebec late in 1814, and was conveyed in a batteau on the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, then by road to Kingston, then by batteau to York.

Captain Samuel Brock, a military officer and distant relative of General Brock, contracted to carry the anchor as far as the Holland River, where it would be in due course shipped by batteau to Penetanguishene. This was late in the winter, said to be in February, 1815.

It is an unsettled question as to whether horses or oxen were employed, but Torontonians who were alive seventy years ago declare that it was hauled up Yonge street by oxen. Mrs. Benjamin Cody, granddaughter of Captain Brock said that her impression was that it was drawn by horses, and that if "sixteen yoke of oxen" were employed on the task they were used as relays. The fact that there were very few horses in York in 1815 seems to point to the fact that oxen were used. But before the anchor reached its final destination peace was declared, and a messenger was despatched from York to notify Captain Brock that the anchor need not be carried any further. This was not an "unsettled question" amongst the old inhabitants. Horses may have assisted at some stages of the journey if they happened to come along, but oxen did the hauling. I confirm my childish memories of the old settlers' tales by interviewing their children at the ages of 75 and 80 to-day.

Mr. Smith goes on in his article to say that "when the courier sighted the party he waved the proclamation over his head and galloped up, shouting 'Peace! Peace!' and handed the printed sheet to Brock. He read it to the men. They cheered and hurrahed, and hoisted the anchor off the sled, left it near where it now rests," at the Lower Landing on the east branch of the Holland River, and returned to York.

The captain told his children in after years that he never saw a happier set of men than these men when the news of peace reached them.

Mr. Smith relates an interesting incident in connection with Holland Landing at the time of the war. He says that "during the war it was supposed that the Americans might try to invade Upper Canada from the north. It was thought that a landing might be effected about Coldwater, then a few miles across the trail to the Indian trading post, now Orillia. Then a flotilla of boats could be constructed and a landing at the Holland River would bring them into the settled parts of the province."

The point at the Holland Landing called "Soldiers' Bay" was so named from log barracks having been erected there for the quartering of troops and the storing of supplies and ammunition during the war of 1812-15. There are two landings on the Holland River, one, the "Upper," where small boats can land, and the "Lower" Landing, near where Yonge street strikes the river, used for steamers and larger craft. The latter landing is situated some couple of miles north of the village of Holland Landing proper. It was from the dock at this point in the thirties and forties that the steamers "Simcoe," "Beaver," and "Peter Robinson" made regular trips to Barrie and to the Indian trading post where Orillia now stands, and conveyed merchandise, supplies and passengers from that point to Penetanguishene, where the Government of that day had extensive barracks and an embryo dockyard.

Mr. Smith continues his sketch as follows:—

"So the authorities erected a battery of small cannon at Soldiers' Bay, where the landing would be made, if at all. After the declaration of peace, nine pieces of brass ordnance were carefully sunk in the shallow waters of Soldiers' Bay at Holland Landing. But though the waters were shallow, the mud at the bottom was not, and the cannon sank in the mud, and are now out of reach.

"Can get no corroboration of any tale of brass cannon being thrown into the muddy river. Think this was highly improbable, although some are said to be still immersed at Penetang. As a log building was at that time built at the "Lower Landing" (Soldiers' Bay) to shelter the stores, it is highly probable that the "brass cannon," if any, would be stored therein, together with cordage, heavy chains, etc., all of which stores were eventually removed at leisure, so I am assured.

"Cannon shot piled up in heaps without cover were, I understand, promiscuously rolled into the water by mischievous youths who visited the locality on Sundays and holidays some years after.

"McClure, a tavern-keeper in the Holland Landing, in the seventies, a man whom I remember well, always bore a reputation that had he had the ability would have qualified him for writing occasional 'fables' in a yellow journal. He needed anecdotes 'in his business,' that of a country landlord.

"The great anchor, however, still remained, where it had been left in 1815, till 1870. Some years ago a junk dealer in Toronto, who said that he had authority to remove the anchor, made the attempt, but failed. He so insisted, however, that he had the right to the old relic that the Village Council paid him $30, although they found out afterwards that he had no real ownership in the anchor.

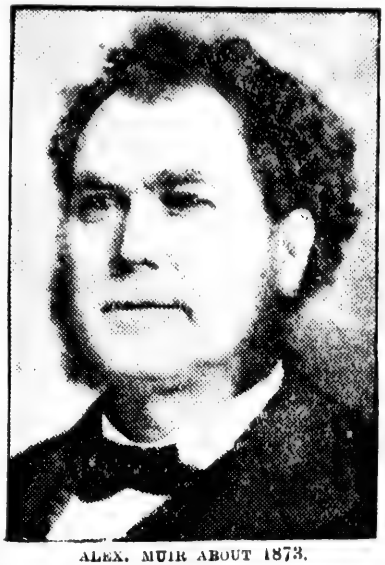
"The junk dealer claiming to have purchased the anchor from the party on whose land it had lain for so long, was intercepted by the excited and patriotic Thorne as he was passing through the Landing drawing the relic away. Thorne, with all the vested dignity of his reeveship, demanded a surrender, which could only be arranged after refunding to the junk dealer the amount of money that he claimed he had paid for the anchor.

"Then, in 1870, during Mr. Thorne's term as Reeve of the village, the anchor was removed and placed in the Holland Park, and there it rests to-day.

Mr. Smith examined the anchor in 1884, and states as regards its size. "It is, from careful measurements done by myself on the 19th December, 1884 (the thermometer at nearly 20 below zero), length, 16 feet; circumference of shank, 20½ to 28 inches; from point to point of flukes, 9 feet 7 inches; breadth of flukes, 28 inches; length of flukes, 34 inches; thickness of flukes, 2 inches; cable ring, diameter 28

inches, thickness 3 inches; circumference of arms, 22 to 28 inches; length of each arm, 67 inches. On one side is 'Chatham,' also these figures '35-3-0' and the broad arrow, the Government mark. The weight is unknown. I don't suppose the figures indicate the weight. It is much more than '35' hundredweights."

"A good many years ago," writes Mr. Smith, "a Capt. Welsh, on behalf of the British Government, came to Holland Landing to see if any Government property was there. He told the present Reeve, Mr. McClure, that he should report the anchor 'was not worth removing.' He also showed Mr. McClure on a chart the exact location of the



ALEX. MUIR ABOUT 1873.

nine pieces of brass cannon, but made no attempt to recover them. I asked the Reeve if no attempt had been made in that direction. He said: 'The bottom is very soft. You could run a pole ten or twenty feet in the mud.' He told me he himself had probed for them, but in vain."

This is, in brief, the story of the old relic that is quite an object of interest not only to the people of the county, but to tourists and visitors who in the summer time pass that way.

In 1873, after the anchor had been placed in the park, Alexander Muir organized a huge Public School picnic from Newmarket to the Landing, and to an immense crowd of people, men, women and children, he told the story of the war of 1812-15, and of the days when the old village was a military station even so far back as in the days of the Jesuits, who, according to Parkman, had a stockade near the resting place of the ponderous relic of early naval days in Canada.

The first time that "The Maple Leaf" was sung at a public function was on the occasion of the visit of the late Earl of Dufferin, when Governor-General, to lay the corner-stone of the Christian church in Newmarket. It was on the 24th July, 1874.

The demonstration was a most enthusiastic one, and the people of the town and surrounding country testified to the pleasure and gratification afforded to them by his visit.

During the ceremony a uniformed body of choristers—all school children—dressed as British tars, in brass-buttoned sailor double-breasted jackets of blue, and white trousers, members of a "Life Boat League" Templars of Temperance, drilled and organized by the late John Cook, clerk of the court, sang the national song under Mr. Muir's leadership. Earl Dufferin complimented the author, and expressed his great pleasure in hearing "The Maple Leaf" for the first time at a public event, and under the leadership of the author.

Mr. Muir may be called the father of the "Canadian Club" of to-day. He delighted to foster patriotism—teaching his pupils to sing patriotic songs and so inspire the fathers and mothers that there is not a home in the land that has not the words and score of "The Maple Leaf."

Everyone, young and old, in Newmarket loved Alexander Muir. He always had a cheery word and a handshake for those who greeted him, and his familiar figure as he walked along the street, wearing for headgear a Glengarry cap, ornamented with a silver Scotch thistle, and the tails flying—he looked the typical Scotsman, just as they appear to-day in the little village of Lesmahagow in the land where he first saw light.

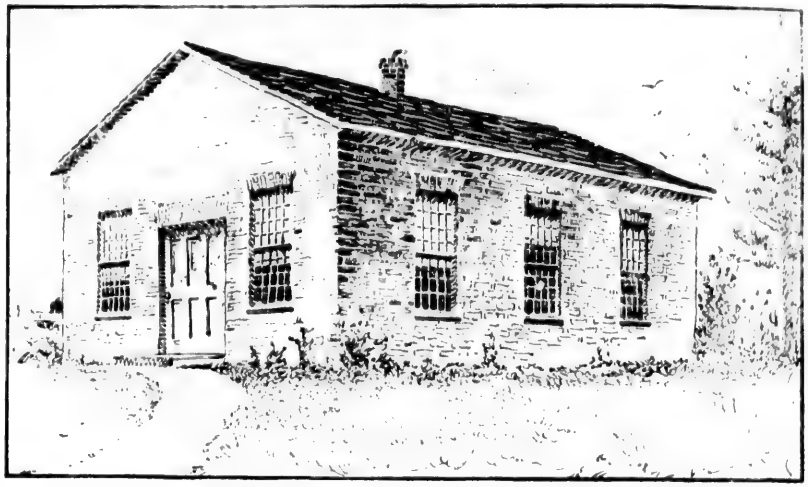
Mr. Muir was a staunch Presbyterian. While in Scarboro he took a deep interest in the services, and was always ready to promote the welfare of the church, either by leading the choir or telling good stories to the little ones in the Sabbath School.

A building that he was particularly interested in was the "old kirk" in Newmarket. He was a great admirer of the late John Brown, the pastor, and during his residence faithfully attended the services.

The building in Timothy street was quite an historic one, and Mr. Muir was interested in its history.

The residence of James B. Caldwell later known as "Liberty Hall," was situated in Botsford street, immediately north of the church property. He was in strong sympathy with the Reform movement. A few years earlier whilst an apprentice at Wiman's chair factory, on the southeast corner of King and Bay streets, in York, he saw Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's type and press being carried from the office and thrown into the bay.

Mr. Caldwell was a man of forceful character. He stood six feet two in height and was athletic. So much was he respected by the local authorities that he was allowed a parole by the guards who were scouring the country for those suspected of having Reform tendencies. During the time of the imprisonment he became the outside or go-between between those under surveillance and their families and friends. The proximity of his home permitted his kitchen and his generous, warm-hearted north of Ireland wife to be the source of supply for the greater portion of the edibles that were so eagerly sought for by his imprisoned friends and neighbors to relieve the monotony of prison fare.



OLD KIRK, TIMOTHY STREET, NEWMARKET.

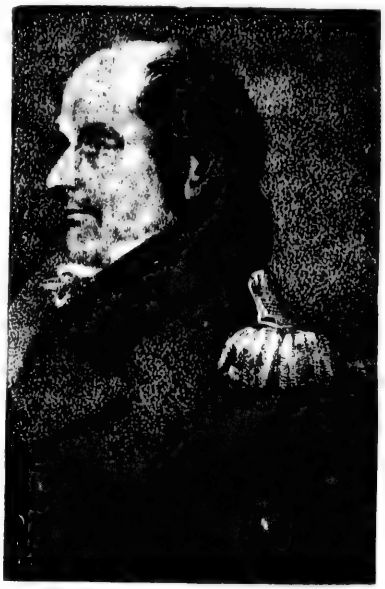
The First Presbyterian Church in the village, erected 1837, demolished in 1907, and its bricks sold for buildings then in course of erection by Major J. A. W. Allan.

It was built by the "Presbyterian" Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was not, however, seated at the outbreak of the Upper Canada Rebellion in 1837. It was used by the Government authorities as a prison for "rebels" or anyone suspected of being in any way connected or in sympathy with the principles of the newly-formed Reform party. Lount and Mathews were imprisoned here for some weeks prior to their being taken to Toronto Jail for trial and execution. Others of the more active of "the rebel" party, who were first imprisoned here, eventually received long sentences in Van Dieman's Land.

After the forming of the United Presbyterian Church of Canada, which

had a newer and large building in Newmarket, service was no longer held in the old kirk, and it was sold to James B. Caldwell in 1876 and became a general store house, later a bicycle club gymnasium, and was finally by the estate of the late James B. Caldwell sold to J. D. McKay in 1903, who contemplated remodeling it as a residence, but finally sold to Robert Howlett in 1907.

Mr. Muir was fond of telling the children of the school the story



CAPT. FRANKLIN, R.N.

Afterwards Sir John Franklin. From an engraving published July, 1825, by J. Limbird, London, Eng.

of Sir John Franklin and his visit to Newmarket. To this day the story of the great traveller is told by the old inhabitants of the town, whose fathers spoke to them of the pioneer days, away back in 1825, when in March of that year Sir John Franklin was hospitably entertained at the home of the late Mr. William B. Robinson, the third son of Mr. Christopher Robinson, and a brother of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice.

Mr. Wm. B. Robinson was a resident of Newmarket at the time, and one of the prominent men of the county. In later years he resided in Toronto and was one of the Commissioners of the Canada Company. He was a man of most genial and hearty disposition, and his familiar face is remembered to this day, by the older generation of present day Torontonians.

The Robinson house was a two-storey frame dwelling and stood in Water street, at the foot of Main street, Newmarket. Mr. Cotter, a local miller, occupied the house immediately following Mr. Robinson leaving. It was removed many years ago from its original site to Eagle street, by Mr. Selby, and altered into a double tenant house, but it retains much of its original appearance. The window sashes and frames are still as they were during Franklin's visit.

The school boys of two generations ago of course knew more of the story and fate of Sir John than the boys of to-day. Sixty years ago, it was household talk, at the breakfast and the dinner table—for the British and Canadian papers contained frequent notices of the efforts made by the wife of Franklin to rescue him from the perils that beset him in his journey for the unknown land, that lay somewhere around the North Pole, and in the Arctic Circle.

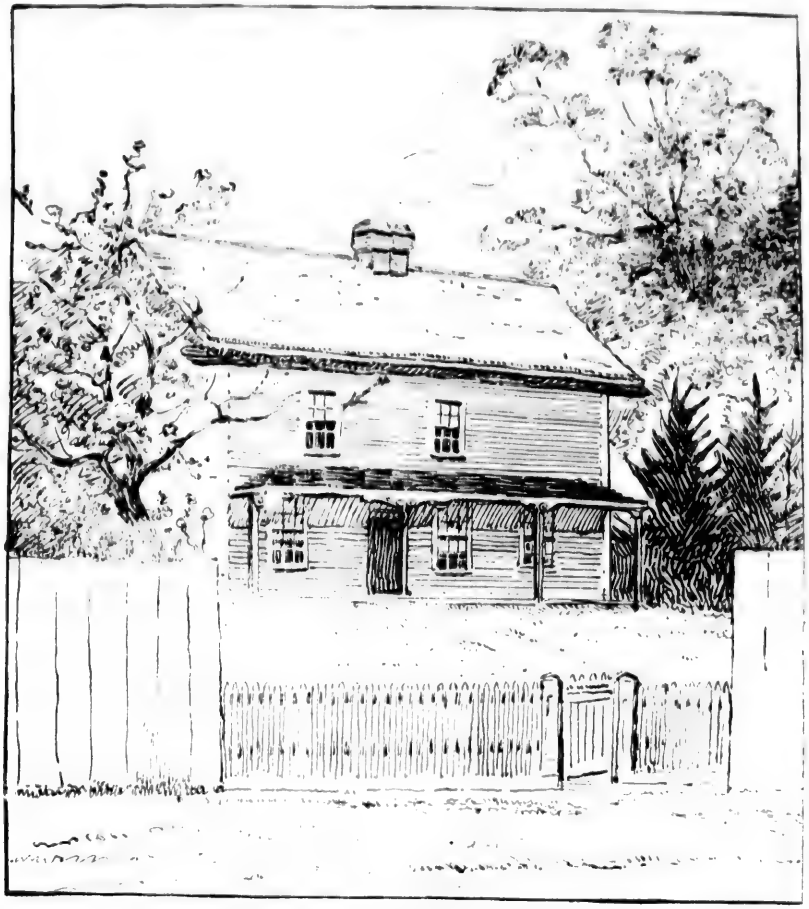
The fate of Franklin was known when records were found by other explorers who followed him—to the effect that he died in King William's Land, on the 11th June, 1847.

Mr. Muir used to tell his school children, and the older people as well, how Franklin and his officers, on the 16th February, 1825, left Liverpool amid the cheers of the inhabitants, and how, after a pleasant voyage, they were equally warmly received in New York, on the 22nd of March, where no doubt the favorable impression produced by Franklin had something to do with the genuine and most generous interest shown by the Americans in his subsequent fate. After visiting Niagara, they crossed Lake Ontario, stopping at York (Toronto), and Newmarket, and then Lake Simcoe, and found their canoes at Soldiers' Bay, Holland Landing, in readiness at Lake Huron.

Thence, with thirty-three voyageurs,

they coasted along the north shore of Lake Superior as far as Fort William, where they exchanged their canoes for four small ones, in one of which Richardson and Franklin hurried ahead to organize supplies of provi-

"the most northerly of our naval sta tions, and the key to Lake Huron." He reached Cumberland House, west of Lake Winnipeg on the 15th June. It is therefore likely that he was at Newmarket early in April.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. B. ROBINSON IN NEWMARKET, 1825.

On Water street, at the foot of Main street. The window marked with the arrow was of the room that Franklin occupied, and which undoubtedly commanded the best view, as it had a north-east outlook.

sions, while Back brought on the three others.

Sir John arrived at Penetang on the 15th April, 1825, and wrote to his wife on the 22nd, that he was at Penetang,

There is hardly any reference to the Franklin expedition in the newspapers of either Canada or the United States. The Montreal Herald had a paragraph from an Albany, N.Y.,

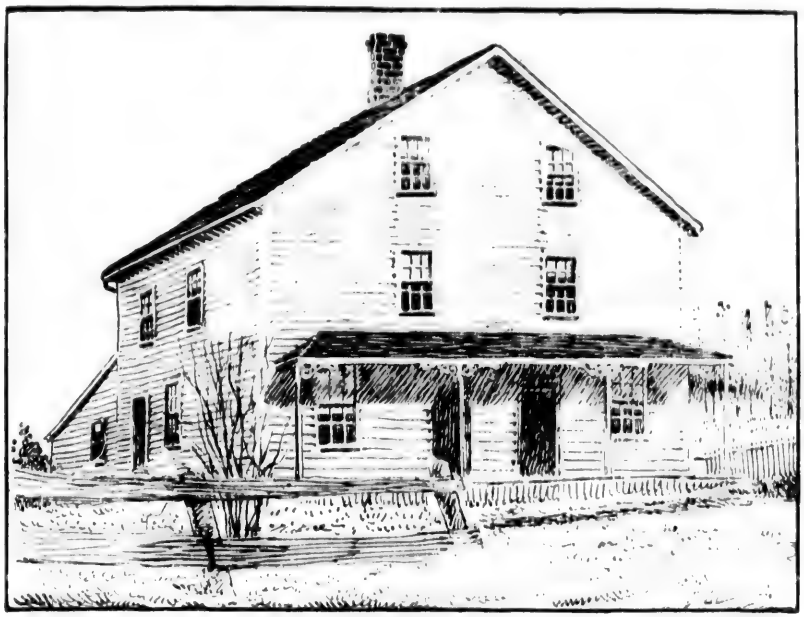
paper chronicling Franklin's arrival in New York and his departure for Canada. The Quebec Gazette of April 18th, 1825, had the Albany paragraph, and also the following from the York (U. C.) Weekly Register.

"Capt. Franklin and party, destined to the North-west on the inland journey of discovery in conjunction with the intrepid Parry, arrived here via New York on Tuesday last. The party will proceed immediately to Penetanguishene, there to embark for the Upper Lakes."

An account of "The Second Expedition," by Richardson, says that Franklin landed in New York on the 15th March, stayed there eight days, came by steamboat to Albany; thence by coach to Lewiston, N.Y., and thence by sailboat to York, "where we were kindly received by the Lt.-Gov. Sir Peregrine Maitland, and by Col. Cockburn and the Commissioners then employed on an enquiry respecting the value of the Crown Lands. From York we passed on to Lake Simcoe in carts and other conveyances, halting for a night at the hospitable house of Mr. W. B. Robinson of Newmarket."

For many years it has been a tradition with the good people of Newmarket, that a few days after Sir John Franklin left for the north land, one of his companions died and that his body was sent back by Sir John for burial. It was also asserted that the late Mr. W. B. Robinson attended to the request of the explorer and had the body interred in the village graveyard. Further that about 1847, some years after Sir John's death, Lady Franklin sent out from England a tombstone to be placed over the grave of her late husband's friend, and that the box containing the stone was never opened until 1872, when Mr. Alex. Muir found the tombstone in an old stone house and had it placed at the head of the grave.

But an examination of the record reveals the fact that no companion of Sir John Franklin died either at the time or after his visit in March, 1825.



THE W. B. ROBINSON RESIDENCE IN 1909.

It was removed to Eagle street and altered about 1855.

The only shadow of truth in the story was that a man did die in Newmarket —not in 1825, but in 1828—and that man was John McDonald, the chief factor of the North West Company. Mr. McDonald was not with Franklin's expedition in 1825. It is also true that

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN McDONALD, ESQ
CHIEF FACTOR OF THE
NORTH WEST COMPANY
DIED FEB. 17th, 1828,
AGED 58 YEARS
MARY, HIS WIFE

THE OLD BURYING GROUND IN NEWMARKET.

Grave of John McDonald, Chief Factor, North-west Co., buried in Newmarket, 1828. The graveyard is known as the "English Church Burying Ground." It is adjacent to the corporation limits, and was donated for a "public burial place," by Dr. Biswick.

the stone was mislaid, that Mr. Muir, hearing the original story, hunted up the stone and had it placed at the head of McDonald's grave. The inscription on the stone reads:—

DIED JANY. 15th, 1828.
AGED 43 YEARS.

The inscription on the tombstone proves that John McDonald could not have died in the Franklin expedition of 1825. It is probable that Mr. Mc

Donald may have met Franklin in the northwest at some stage of the expedition of 1825. The records on the tombstone show not only that John McDonald was in Newmarket in 1828, but that his wife predeceased him by just one month and two days.

The facts regarding the tombstone, as near as can be ascertained, are that Sir John Franklin had a great regard for John McDonald, whom he had met in the northwest. Lady Franklin, knowing the friendship her late husband had for the chief factor, sent the stone duly inscribed to Newmarket with directions to have it placed at the head of the grave. McDonald's wife may have been with her husband in Newmarket in January, 1828, or she may have died in Scotland during the time her husband was in Canada, but there are no records of her beng at Newmarket with her husband. There is no doubt, however, that McDonald died at Newmarket either going to or coming from the Northwest, for via York and Penetanguishene was the route that he would have taken, just as Franklin took that route in 1825.

The box containing the stone arrived in due course at Newmarket, but for some unexplained reason was never opened. It remained in the cemetery enclosure beside the fence until time rotted the stone casing away. Still no one had enterprise enough to see that the stone and granite posts with chain for the lot enclosure were set up. Finally Mr. Muir's attention was called to the matter by the late James B. Caldwell, a man of some public spirit in Newmarket in those days. He soon had it erected at the head of the McDonald grave, and so carried out the wish of the kind-hearted woman whose memory along with that of her gallant husband will ever have a corner in the hearts of the British people.

The graveyard is known as the "English Church Burying Ground," and is situated adjacent to the corporation limits on land donated for a "public burial place" by an eccentric character, one Dr. Biswick, an English physician, whose remains lie buried near the entrance gate, the headstone recording the remarkable age of 118 years. Biswick was a bachelor, and uncle to Lount, who lost his life on the scaffold in the turbulent days of 1837. Indeed, Lount at the time resided on the old Biswick farm, of which the graveyard formed a south-east corner.

The English church in Newmarket was erected (a frame building, with tin covered steeple) in 1834, and at the time of Lady Franklin's death was able to qualify for her bequest of money bequeathed to purchase "a bell for the nearest English church to the shores of Lake Simcoe," which bell, although cracked by sheer carelessness, still peals in the Norman Gothic tower of the handsome quarried stone church erected on the old site in 1884.

Curling was a popular game in Upper Canada from about 1808, and numerous curlers brought their curling stones from the old land. As early as 1835-6 the Scarboro Club contested the game with their fellow-curlers in Toronto, but I do not find either John Muir or his son Alexander Muir amongst those who took part in the sport.

Quoiting was one of the favorite pastimes of Alexander Muir. The first Scarboro Club was organized in 1858, and at a championship match held in Toronto in that year Messrs. David Johnstone and Alexander Muir, both Scarboro men, carried off the medals.

But after Alexander Muir left Scarboro he still kept up his love for the old game. The account of at least one champion match is recorded in print.

The Newmarket Era of 19th Sept., 1875, has an interesting account of a champion game between Mr. Muir, of Newmarket, and Mr. Dobson, of Barrie. It reads:—

"Quite a flutter was created in sporting circles on Wednesday last, and considerable of a crowd assembled on the Newmarket grounds to witness the quoit match for the Dominion championship, played between Mr. Alexander Muir, of this place, and Mr. Dobson, of Barrie. The challenge came from the latter through the Barrie papers, and up to the time of commencing the play, to hear the sporting fraternity of our sister village, an outsider would have imagined Mr. Muir hadn't the ghost of a chance, but no sooner was the game started, and the first four or five rounds pitched, than the hearts of the 'talkers from Barrie' melted like wax. They per-

ceived readily that they had calculated without their host. Capt. John Gardner, of Toronto, acted as umpire for Mr. Muir, and Mr. Robert Nelson, of Barrie, for Mr. Dobson. Director for Mr. Muir, Mr. James Pringle, of Toronto, and director for Mr. Dobson, Mr. Robert Winning, also of Barrie. Mr. Eli Spencer and Mr. G. Plaxton kept the score. The game lasted about three hours, but after the first it was impossible to hear of any betting only on the odds as to Mr. Muir's majority.

were many numbers on the programme. Amongst those who sang and recited were Mr. J. F. Hardy and Miss Jeanie Watson, well known to Canadian lovers of music. Mr. Muir gave "The Maple Leaf Forever," and received a most enthusiastic reception.

The Newmarket Era of 14th January, 1876, says: "Mr. Muir is about to leave Newmarket for a field of labor at Beaverton. He carries with him the best wishes of many warm friends for his future success."

OLD FRAME SCHOOLHOUSE, BEAVERTON.

School Section No. 4, township of Thorah, in Beaverton, north riding of the County of Ontario. Alexander Muir was principal of this school 1876-9.

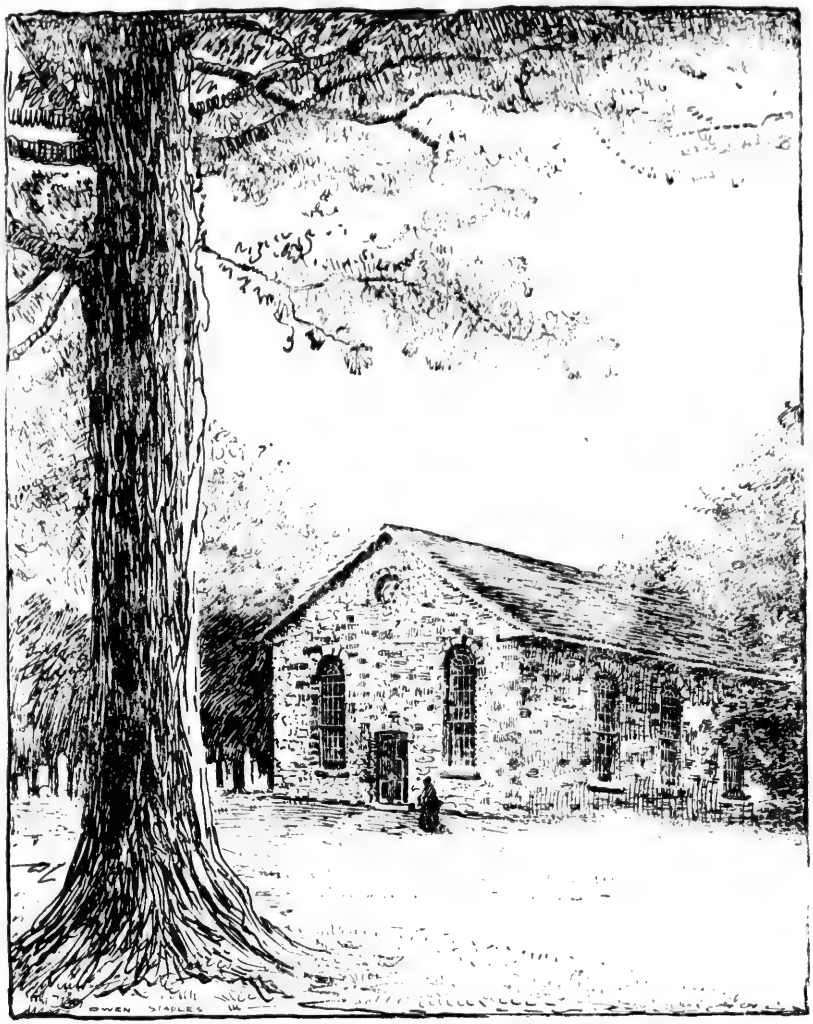
Mr. Muir's quoits measured 8⅛ inches in diameter, and weighed about 11 pounds each; Mr. Dobson's quoits measured 8½ inches and weighed 11 pounds each and had the advantage of about three-quarters of an inch in the web of the quoit. Owing to a very strong wind it was impossible to make accurate pitching. The score was:—Muir 61, Dobson 36."

In January, 1876, the people of Newmarket, who had a great regard for Mr. Muir, gave a complimentary concert for his benefit, for he was about to leave for Beaverton, Ont. There

Mr. Peter McMillan, the well-known lacrosse player and past president of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, born in Beaverton, has resided there nearly all his life. He knew Mr. Muir intimately, and has kindly furnished me with some interesting notes about Mr. Muir while he was resident in Beaverton.

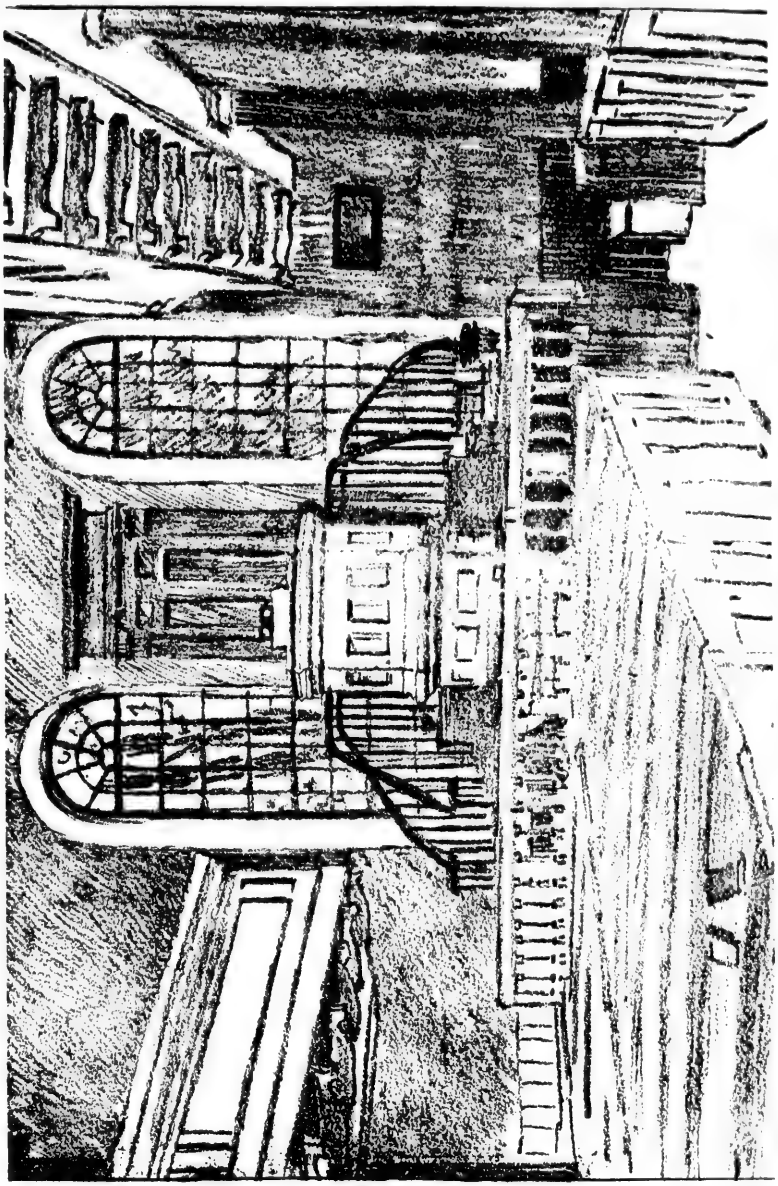
Mr. Muir entered on his duties as principal of the school in January, 1876, and continued in that position until the end of June, 1879. The village of Beaverton was not incorporated at this time. The school was known as School

Section No. 4, Thorah, the township in which Beaverton is situated. Mr. Muir did not bring his family with him in coming to Beaverton. For personal reasons, Mrs. Muir decided to remain in Newmarket, where she had many friends; so that Mr. Muir, instead of keeping house, decided to live in the village hotel, known in those days as the Hamilton House, during his stay in the place. As Mr. McMillan informs me:



"OLD STONE CHURCH"—ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
Near the town of Beaverton, Ont. The congregation was founded in 1832 and the church almost completed, 1840.

"This gave him an opportunity of studying life in all its phases. When a resident of the village had any particular attraction or characteristic



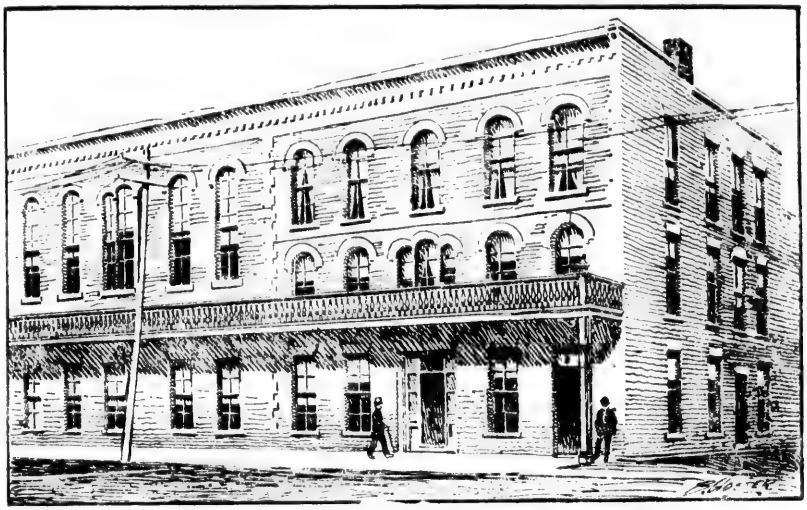
NTERIOR OF "OLD STONE CHURCH," ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN, BLA ERTON

which would impress him, he would make a drawing of him on the blackboard at school. Then the subject of the sketch was quickly recognized by the scholars, many of whom became interested in pen and pencil sketching, and in a few cases chose portrait and landscape painting as their profession in life, and so made a name and fame for themselves."

The Rev. David Watson, A.M., D.D., pastor of the "Old Stone Church, 1853-98, was a frequent visitor at the school and was deeply interested in Mr. Muir's work, having been a classmate at college in Kingston. The schoolmaster also had a great admiration for Dr. Watson and became a member of the church, and every Sabbath Alex. Muir could be seen trudging along the highway at a swinging gait, to cover the mile and a half that separated the stone church from the little village.

During the winter months Muir took a prominent part in the numerous social gatherings held under different auspices. He was the popular man with every one, old and young. He was always ready to contribute to the programme with speech, song or story, and, as Mr. McMillan says, "Many a dreary evening was made bright and happy through Muir's ability to entertain."

As a teacher, he was not much in favor of correction through the medium of the birch. He had his own methods. They were unique. These he resorted to in maintaining order and commanding the attention of his pupils in their studies. He frequently quoted "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." On one occasion it became necessary to discipline a couple of youngsters who were seated near the front row and were misbehaving. His ever-watchful eye quickly caught on to their pranks. He quietly arose from his chair and walked to where the boys were seated. He faced them for a moment, and gave them so serious a look that the lads knew the master meant business. He then returned to his desk, took off his coat and waistcoat, threw them over the back of the chair, and again faced the boys. They had made up their minds that something would be doing in a minute or two. Muir rolled up his shirt-sleeves and tested the muscles of his arms to see that they were in good condition. This was too much for the boys. They couldn't stand the suspense any longer,



THE HAMILTON HOUSE, BEAVERTON.
Where Alexander Muir resided during his residence in Beaverton.

and both burst into tears. But Mr. Muir did not touch them or say a word to them, but he gave them a look that evidently created an impression, and then returned to his chair, put on his waistcoat and coat and sat down. His action had its effect, for at once they became attentive and submissive to the work they had on hand.

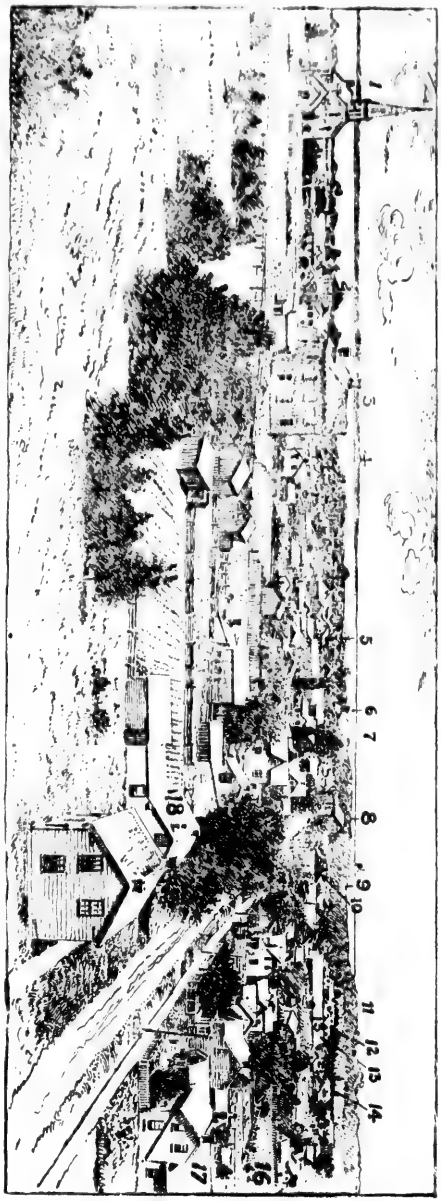
Mr. Muir was also a close student of human nature. He frequently gave his pupils illustrations of his ability to size up the character and disposition of many of the scholars.

He was filled to overflowing with enthusiasm and genuine loyalty to everything Canadian and British. He instilled in the hearts of his scholars a strong attachment to "the Land of the Maple," and his national song, "The Maple Leaf Forever," was frequently sung in school. "Johnny Cope" and other popular songs formed a special programme for a Friday afternoon Like his father before him, Mr. Muir was fond of athletic sports, healthy exercise and outdoor games. He firmly believed that time spent in manly games was good, as he often said, "for digestion, for appetite, and for health generally." In the summer months he made the school playground his playground, for his favorite game was pitching quoits. He was an expert at the game and champion of the continent. He had frequently to defend his title. Like the warriors of his motherland, who longed for "foemen worthy of their steel," he longed for a competitor, but there was none in the countryside. So when at practice and wishing to play with anyone he would strike his heavy steel quoits together. The ring of the steel was enough for his pupils, for this was a signal that some understood so well. In a few minutes those who could handle a quoit were soon on the ground. They might be in their gardens cutting flowers or attending to other evening duties, but at the sound of the steel they dropped work, and in a short time they could be found competing with their teacher in a game of quoits, playing two pair and sometimes three pair against his one pair.

On some of these occasions, when the evenings were long and the game over, he, with his young companions, would adjourn to the doorstep of the school. Mr. Muir was an excellent descriptive story-teller, and entertained the lads with stories about the land of his birth. He would tell them of Bruce, of Wallace, of Prince Charlie, and others noted in Scotch history. Then he would turn to Canada. The story of Wolfe and the battle of Abraham's Plains was a favorite. Then the Fenian Raid and how Canada repelled it.

Sometimes he would vary the evening programme and give his pupils a few points in the art of boxing, or wrestling, not forgetting running and jumping. Probably this is the reason that Beaverton lads have become renowned on the lacrosse field. He was generous to a fault. He had a decided liking for lacrosse, and always watched the game with interest. On one occasion when the Beaverton team were leaving to play at the distant village of Millbrook three of his scholars were on the team. He went to the railway station to see them off on their journey and wished them good luck. Calling one of the lads aside just before the train started, he asked him, "Have you boys enough money to carry you through?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "all our expenses are paid, and I think we can pull through right enough, Mr. Muir." "Well, it's better to be sure than sorry; here's a ten-dollar bill for you." The boy politely refused, but Muir persisted, and the other two players, who by this time were aware of the offer, joined with their companion in refusing the kindly offer of the schoolmaster and thanked him for his thoughtfulness and kindness. It was the first time that the lads had been away from home. They never forgot the incident, and were Mr. Muir's lifelong friends in an attachment that was never broken.

Mr. Muir was a past master in the art of allowing all kinds of amusement for the children under his charge. He once organized a novel and interesting event, a monster school picnic, and his guest included not only the scholars but the parents of the whole school section. The announcement was duly advertised, complete preparations were made, no detail was forgotten. The scholars assembled at the school in the morning. After each pupil and each parent was decorated with a Maple Leaf, a procession was formed in two lines, the



VIEW OF BEAVERTON FROM ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH TWENTY YEARS AGO.

1. Knox Church.
2. Planing Mills and Factory.
3. Public School (new).
4. Thorah Island and Lake Simcoe.
5. Phoenix Foundry.
6. John Proctor's Residence.
7. Harbor.
8. Dobson's Flour Mill.
9. Victoria Park.
10. Hamilton House.
11. Ethel Park.
12. Dr. A. Grant's Residence.
13. McMillan Bros.' Rink and Carriage Works.
14. A. P. Cockburn's Residence.
15. G. R. Proctor's Residence.
16. Old School Ground.
17. Telegraph Office.
18. Dr. A. McKay's Residence.

The second building is to the north of No. 16. The building is not shown in this picture. The street north of No. 18 is Simcoe street.

girls leading, the older ones in front, with a bearer heading the procession and carrying a large Union Jack. The boys followed in line with their leader, also carrying a Union Jack, and all marched to the picnic grounds singing as they passed along the street, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Maple Leaf Forever," and other stirring songs. The spectacle was inspiring, for "Young Canada was There." The whole day was spent in games and athletic sports. The contestants in the games were all arranged according to their age. Then at lunch time there was huge enjoyment, for the mothers of the village and their daughters had prepared an excellent lunch that was most welcome to everyone, young and old. The games were continued after lunch, and then toward evening addresses were delivered by Mr. Muir and prominent men of the township and village. It was a day devoted to pleasure and to patriotism, and is remembered to the present time by men and women who, as boys and girls, were at school in Section No. 4 of Thorah.

In all these gatherings, and this was but one of many, Mr. Muir never neglected to talk to his pupils of the serious problems of life. Truly by his genial nature many burdens were made lighter, and studies that seemed to be burdensome became attractive features to the little ones under him.

Then the day of parting came. It was day of heart-break to his pupils. They had grown to love the schoolmaster, for he was not only their teacher but their friend. He had decided to make Toronto his home. So he said good-bye to his pupils and to the many friends he had made in the village during three years' residence. He had occupied the position of principal from January, 1876, until the summer of 1879.

Before leaving for Toronto Mr. Muir was made the recipient of many valuable presents, as slight tokens of the high esteem in which he was held by both scholars and residents of Beaverton and Thorah, who also on his visit to renew friendships, extended the warm hand of friendship to him who had become a national hero, hoping some day to assist in perpetuating his memory.

He was engaged in journalistic work till the beginning of the eighties, when, as he preferred teaching as an occupation, he applied for the Township of York, and was placed in charge of the Howard Park Avenue School.

Mr. McMillan relates an incident in common with Mr. Muir that will be read with interest by lacrosse players.

The Canadian Lacrosse Association met in 1901 in Toronto. At the meeting Mr. Peter McMillan was elected president, and at the annual dinner held on the evening of Good Friday Mr. Muir was the guest of the president. There were some three hundred at the dinner, which had been tendered to the association by the City Council of Toronto. There were, of course, toasts and replies. Mr. McMillan writes:

"Each speaker vied with the others in his efforts to hold the attention of the gathering and was fairly successful. The chairman announced that the author of 'The Maple Leaf,' Alexander Muir, would reply to the next toast. The orchestra played the national anthem, while all present joined in singing the ever-popular song. A man of splendid physique stood up, his face beaming with brightness and overflowing enthusiasm. Many present had never seen the distinguished man before, and for upwards of half an hour he held his hearers spellbound with his brilliancy, and thrilling words of loyalty and advice. The scene on the conclusion of his remarks was one that will never be forgotten by those present. Everyone stood up and cheer after cheer was given in honor of the speaker, who modestly bowed his acknowledgments."

Mr. Muir had always kindly recollections of his friends in the township of Thorah. On one occasion a couple of his former pupils from Beaverton, while on a visit to the city, called on him during the morning intermission at the school. Mr. Muir, always pleased to show the ability and talent of his pupils, invited his visitors to the school room. He asked the pupils to put away their books and entertain until the noon hour. They responded heartily, and gave a splendid entertainment, exhibiting the forethought and attention their teacher was giving them in preparing them for the sterner duties of after life.

Of Muir's teaching in Beaverton Donald Alexander Ross, director of

manual training in Pasadena, Cal., schools, gives his recollections as follows:

Alexander Muir was a teacher far in advance of his time. He had a natural inborn psychological sense that most teachers have to acquire and many never attain. Some people have a natural gift in dress and color combination; others have to study for effects. So it was with Muir's teaching—always equal to the occasion.

He could read a boy's mind as an open book and deal with him according to his individual needs. There was rarely if ever a truancy while he was teaching in Beaverton, because there was always something doing in his school, and if a boy missed a day he was sure to be sorry for it when he returned.

Here is where his great foresight counted the most. This sitting in a monotonous school-room, watching the clock (we did not have one in Beaverton), was the great lacking in by-gone school days. The modern thought in teaching is to keep the child busy, not only mentally, but physically, as well, so we have added to the curriculum, manual training, domestic science and art and many subjects, all tending to the natural development or "sending the whole child to school."

In Mr. Muir's school he attained the same end, although sometimes in a crude manner.

I well remember when the whole school would be lacking in attention he would line us up all around the wall and we would sing and stamp our feet to these words:

Upon my word and honor,
As I went round the corner,
I met a pig without a wig,
Upon my word and honor

In another chapter the spirit of play has been dealt with, and I mention it here just to emphasize the statement that he was a teacher in advance of his time.

Have we not the paid trainers in most of our schools of to-day? Yes, it was the everlasting doing something that makes the school-days with him stand out with clearness above all others.

He would sing a song, tell a story, or show us a puzzle at any time, when it seemed the best thing to do. Here is a peculiar figure fact that he showed us, that may be of interest. Take any row of figures:

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468243
    27
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468216
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add them and deduct the sum from the original row. This answer is always 9 or a multiple of 9.

This was given to us with the puzzle thought. For example, Mr. Muir would say: "Take a row of figures, add them, deduct the sum from the original row, draw a line through any one of the figures in the answer; tell me the ones that are left and I will tell you the one you have crossed out." Knowing, of course, that the answer is always nine or a multiple of nine, it is easy to tell what the missing number must be.

All through Mr. Muir's teaching there were these little incidents creating interest, concentrating the attention, banishing monotony. Yes, indeed, a teacher in advance of his time.

Mr. Muir had unusual powers along other lines besides writing verses when the occasion demanded. I have seen him take a book, read a whole page, close it and repeat the matter word for word. One of the greatest personal helps I ever received from Mr. Muir was when, I think it was in a history lesson, he said: "Put it in your own words; get the facts clearly in your own way." How many poor students we know are burning midnight oil, struggling to commit the words of an author to memory, whom the kind and helpful words of this great man would help: "Put it in your own words." Is there not, after all, a royal road to learning?

I think the people we love most as years go by are the ones who were kindest to us in our early years. This spirit of gentle kindness was very marked in Mr. Muir. I remember his saying, when a giggle spread over the room because a girl slipped and fell, "Never laugh at the downfall of others."

I remember the pass that hung on the door, without which no one was allowed to leave the room between sessions. This was a little plan to prevent more than one out at a time.

I remember the guard who stood at the door to see if our shoes were shined in the morning before coming to school.

It was beyond everything else the great manly man that was a living example of kindness, truth, honesty, fairness, that most affected his day and the ages to follow.

There is still ringing in my ears his morning prayer, beginning: "Holy, holy, holy; Lord God Almighty;" and the sweet little evening prayer, that we all chanted in unison:

"Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son,
The ills that I this day have done,
That with the world, myself and Thee,
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be."

He taught in this school for about four years. It is now Howard street school, 74 Boustead avenue, which is close to High Park, in the Township of York. This school was not in the city but in the Township of York. It was during his term in this school in 1884 that Mr. Muir, when the school was taken over by the city, received his first appointment from the School Board of Toronto, the organization that preceded the Board of Education.

Old boys and girls of the little Howard street schoolhouse in the days when Alexander Muir was master, there are full of memories of him. It needs but little urging to start them in a train of reminiscences. Muir seemed to have so gotten into the lives of his scholars that time can never efface the marks he made.

HOWARD AVENUE SCHOOL, COUNTY OF YORK.

The original school on Howard Park avenue, County of York, now Howard street school 74 Boustead avenue, Toronto of which Alexander Muir was principal 1882-85.

A Swansea boy, though a boy no longer, who lives near High Park, got talking of the times when he sat at one of the little desks when the author of the "Maple Leaf" held sway over them.

"And you were in the old Howard street schoolhouse in the days when Alexander Muir was master?"

"Yes, he was my first teacher. I was a little fellow of eight or nine." He said it in such a way that you felt the great schoolmaster had made a deep impression on his boyish memory. He

pictured the old school in those days when it was outside Toronto's boundaries, a typical country school where the one teacher came close to his scholars, and year by year, from class to class, and impressed on their character his personality in such a way as the city school boy never experiences. He pictured it in such colors as made most enviable the lot of the scholars of those days in the Howard street school, who had for years Alexander Muir as their mentor, and Alexander Muir's outstanding character always before them as a model.

"We small kids used to worship him through we were in awe of him too."

"Above everything else we wanted to grow up as strong as he was. We used to wonde. and admire when he'd pick up a big boy of sixteen by the coat collar and 'muscle' him, as we called it—hold him out at arms length and shake him.

"He always used his strength on the right side. That was another of the things that we boys used to like him for. There was no bullying allowed about his school. Bullies got short shrift from Alexander Muir.

"I remember once we small kids had made a booth of boughs at the end of the school yard and there we played Indians round the camp-fire.

"The man against whose fence we had built it didn't like our Indian orgies there. At any rate one day, his son, a big fellow of eighteen, jumped over the school fence, kicked our booth down and was proceeding to demolish some of us when he suddenly found himself in the clutches of the schoolmaster. As a terrier shakes a rat, Muir shook him, and ended by swinging him in mid-air over the fence whence he came. No need for the master in thunder tones to warn him to stay there.

That was another thing about the master that surprised us. He always seemed to be on the spot when wanted, as well as when not wanted.

One day a woman whose pigeon loft had been rifled came to the school.

"No, I haven't a boy here who would do that," said the master in answer to her charge, "but I'll let you have him if you think he's here.

"Stand in a line there, boys," he said to the scholars, and up in a line gathered the youngsters while the master went with the accusing woman down the rank and he asked her to pick out the thief. She failed to find him.

"I told you I had no boy like that here," he said as he beamed on the row of sun-burned faces.

The bigness of Alexander Muir stood out above all else in that old school; bigness of frame, of voice, of character. These were the traits that made the boys fear and love him. He was not a whipper. The boys did not know what it was to have Alexander Muir thrash them.

"I don't want him to muscle me," was the way they put it when asked why they behaved.

Asked how the school was carried on in those days, his old pupil drew from happy memories scenes that, linked together, formed a picture of a typical day.

It is a bright May morning when the strong sun set the market gardens about the school steaming and the woods to the west looked bright in the varied greens of springtime.

A tall, broad-shouldered figure stands at the door of the little school house hurrying in the tardy scholars, that with lunch and books in arm, trudged schoolwards reluctantly and would fain have stayed outside in the glorious spring day. But none dare disobey the deep-voiced calls of the master, and in they came, little family groups separating, each to where their several classes sat. There are great lads of 17 and girls of like age down to the little children of 5 or 6 years.

And now Alexander Muir has his little flock of 65 before him. Hushed they sit as his keen blue eyes scan the rows of upturned faces.

"John, you'll read this morning," and John rises from his seat and takes the proferred Bible. It was this master's rule to have a different scholar read the Scripture each morning. Then the stillness is broken again as the boyish voice sometimes hesitating, sometimes stumbling, works through the chapter.

"Stand up straight and speak more plainly," bids the master, and John pulls himself together for another attempt.

The reading over, the master's full voice leads in a psalm. Singing had

ever a large place in the schools where Alexander Muir taught. The psalm ended, the scholars bow their heads and listen while the master prays.

The tasks of the day then begin.

Class by class the scholars come before the master, and lessons are learned and recitations heard. Tom in the junior fourth fails to spell a word correctly, and the master calls to little Harry in the senior second to spell it, and triumphantly Harry does so, much to the confusion of poor Tom.

And while this junior fourth class is on the floor two urchins in the back seat, with much circumspection, engage in an undertone conversation. A hurtling crash—and there at their feet lies the master's pointer, thrown with unerring aim down the aisle or over their heads. That was a startling way he had of calling them to order.

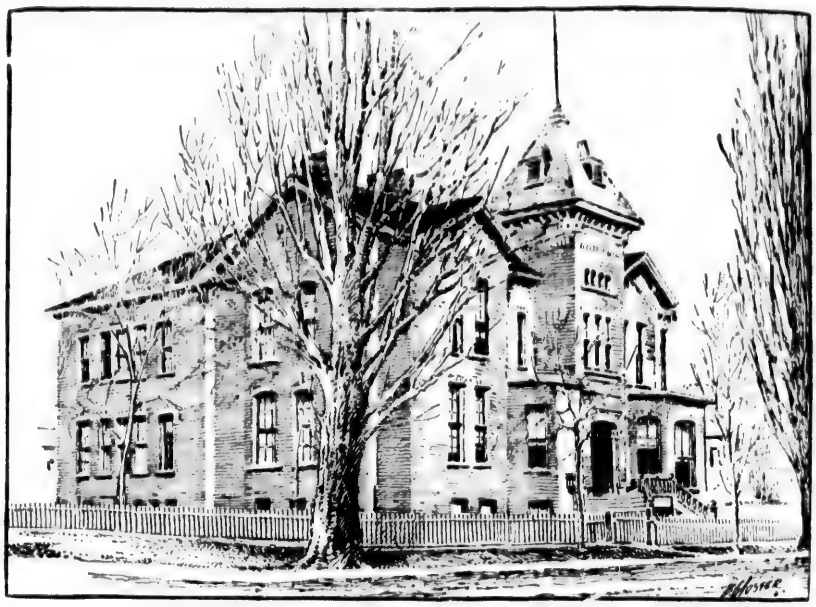
Anon the recess bell rings, and in the yard they tumble and wrestle and jump till Dick and Bill fall foul of one another and set to with their fists, and down goes Bill with Dick on top of him, pummelling like a Trojan. A moment more and Dick feels a steel-like grip on his collar and he's hauled off his enemy.

"You'll fight fair, if you will," thunders the master; "no hitting him when he's down."

They're up and at it again. A blow from Bill and Dick's nose bleeds. This time the muscular arms of the master make a truce, and both are led off to the pump to wash their faces and the strife ends.

Most of the scholars brought their lunches to the school, as did the master, and many a noon-hour he took them to the nearby High Park, himself as full of life as the youngest of them.

He liked contests, and would set them at jumping or running races and joined in them himself. Sometimes, as the lesson time drew near again, "fox and hounds" would be the game chosen, and to a good start Alexander Muir, as the fox, would lead them a long chase down the hills and up the



SHIRLEY STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Corner of Shirley avenue and St. Clarens avenue, in which Alex. Muir was principal from 1885-7.

slopes and through the thickets to the school house, where he was run to earth at last.

If twere a Friday afternoon lessons would occupy one-half hour, and then books were put away for the day, and the rest of the time spent in speeches and recitations and singing. He taught them to sing "Ti · Maple Leaf" lustily, and when teacher and scholars joined the roof rang with song. "Mermaids in the Deep" was another song the boys liked, for as they sang they would pretend to duck and plunge like porpoises.

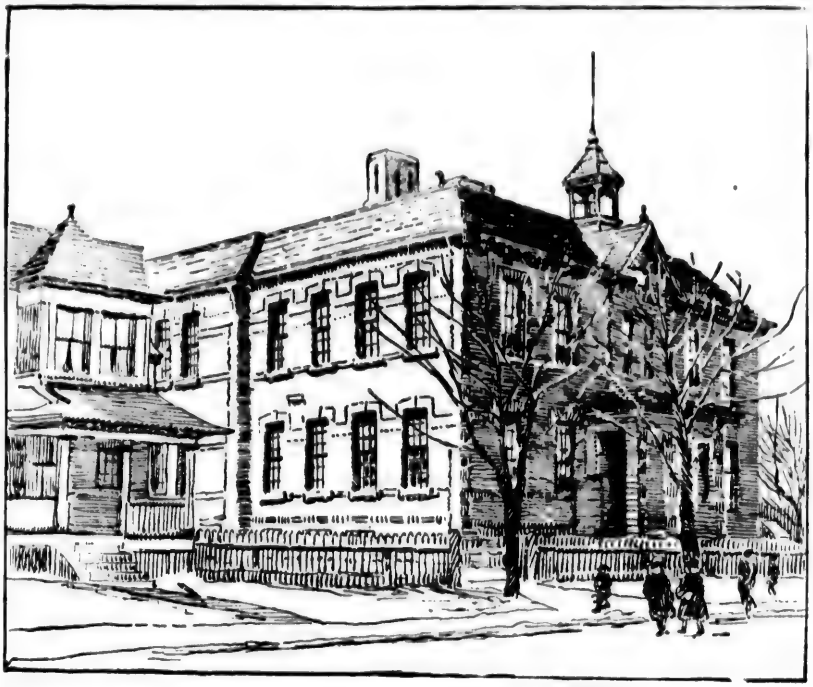
No one could shirk their part in these Friday prrogrammes. Each scholar must contribute however, indifferently some of them might do it, and thus Muir taught them lessons of self-confidence and courage. He had a rule that one-half the scholars should provide the programme one week, the other half the next week.

The closing hour comes, and once more Alexander Muir's sonorous voice leads his scholars in psalm or evening hymn. He then says a prayer of parting and sends them homewards.

How intimately he entered into the interests of his scholars is shown by one strange incident.

One day in High Park the body of a suicide was found hanging in an out-of-the-way spot. All morning the master could scarce restrain the awed whispers of the scholars over the fearsome thing.

When noon came he gathered them about him, and went with the little group to the top of a hill whence they could look down to the spot, a clearing with over-arched branches that late had carried the fated burden. Nothing was there then but a few clothes piled to one side. Muir would not let the children go further, but told them of the tragedy of a life in such a way



BROCK AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, TORONTO.
No. 296-400, on that street, where Mr. Muir was principal from 1887-8.

that a lesson was brought home to them which they never forgot.

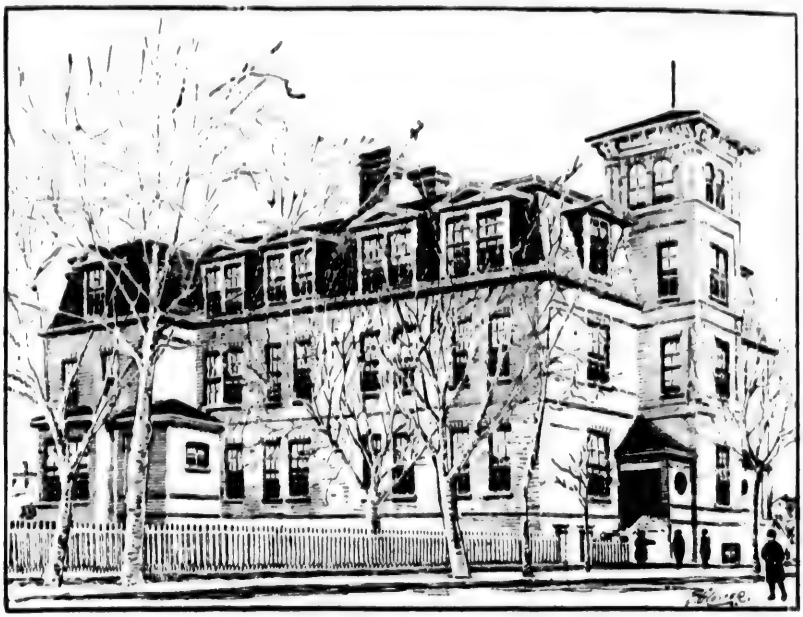
He remained in the Howard school till 1885, when he was promoted, first to Shirley street school, on the corner of Shirley street and St. Clarens avenue, as principal.

He then went to Brock avenue school, No. 396-400 on that street, for a couple of years, and in 1888 he was again promoted to the Gladstone avenue school, where he was principal at the time of his death. This school is now named the "Alexander Muir" school in honor of his memory.

The Toronto Star of December 9th, 1893, had a well written and interesting article on "Two Hours with Alexander Muir" while he was principal of Gladstone avenue school. The account of the visit of the reporter gives the best idea of the life of Mr. Muir in the school room and amongst his pupils. In fact, it is the only sketch of the kind and this fact will make it of special interest to the reader.

It reads:

"Gladstone Avenue Public School is situated in the centre of a largely populated district in the West End. Its 750 pupils are nearly all children of artizans. The school has a good reputation and stands high in the educational reports. Last Wednesday I paid a visit to the school and witnessed the mode of instruction in the various classes, especially that of Principal Alexander Muir.



MUIR'S LAST SCHOOL HOME.

Gladstone avenue school, of which Mr. Muir was principal from 1888 until the date of his death in 1906—It is now "The Alexander Muir" school.

"This gentleman interested me greatly. He is past the meridian of life, yet full of energy and good humor. He is of pleasant open countenance, clean-shaven and with gently frosted, curly hair. I soon became aware of the magnetic influence he has over his pupils. When he addressed them as 'young ladies' and 'young gentlemen' I was reminded of the great English schoolmaster, Dr. Ar-

nold, of Rugby, who invariably bowed to his pupils on entering the famous school, explaining, 'I know that many, if not all of them will eclipse me. I bow to their future greatness.'

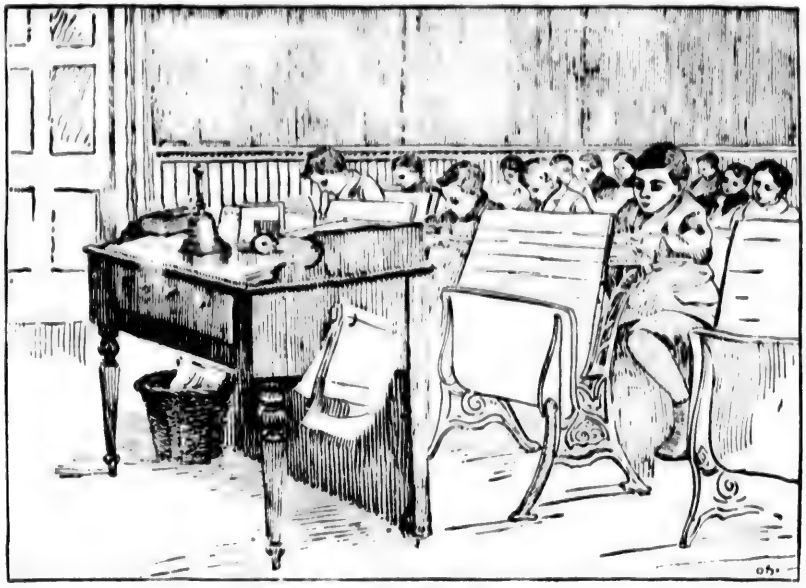
"And Principal Muir is of the same opinion. He recognizes that the poor children of Toronto in the present day have educational advantages which their fathers knew not. He is sanguine that his boys and girls will make their way in the world, and not a few of them occupy higher positions than a poor pedagogue.

"When I entered the principal's room he was teaching astronomy, but not in old-fashioned, dry, formal style. No, he made this and other subjects interesting by apt illustrations and pleasant chat. The result was that unrivetted attention was sustained.

"Here are some specimens: 'What can you tell me about the moon?' 'It is opaque.' 'Am I an opaque body?' 'Yes.' 'Why?' 'Because you are not transparent.' At which both principal and pupils heartily laughed. Then the teacher told of qualities of the air and water, the movements of the heavenly bodies, and of the earth, illustrating his remarks by diagrams on the blackboard. Many puzzling questions elicited intelligent answers, more especially from the girls. One little fellow of 10 answered so precisely that the principal said: 'You beat me; I had really forgotten myself.'

"The laws of reflexion and refraction came in for passing notice, and the evolution of day and night, and the seasons.

"The next subjects taught were geography and geology. In the happiest way, much information was imparted and the pupils' thinking capabilities tested. Frequently there would be a long pause for an answer, and, to encourage the young ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Muir would dilate on the benefit of thought. He is averse to 'cram,' and is of opinion the children should help him in the lessons. He told the story of Sir Isaac Newton and the apple, and of Edison's humble beginning and distinguished career. 'The world,' said he, 'is progressive,



ALEXANDER MUIR'S DESK.

Gladstone avenue school, now "The Alexander Muir" school—The room in which Mr. Muir taught during his principalship.

and we must in education progress with it,' and for their encouragement, 'It is not the great and noble of earth who have done the most good—not those born with the "silver spoon."

"The influence of climate on natural productions and in the animal kingdom was enforced, and then, simply, the geological formations were dealt with. Fossil remains were explained, and the causation of coal, petroleum, and natural gas.

"Amid all this, hints of the beauty and mystery of nature were thrown out. I was certainly surprised to find that the children were familiar with such terms as 'photosphere,' but they were, and knew also something about botany, animal physiology and hygiene.

"Incidentally, Mr. Muir said: 'If we had more trees on our boulevards, Toronto would be all the healthier. There would be less carbonic acid gas and more oxygen near the houses.' This led to a little dissertation on the connection between health and happiness.

"But I have said more than enough to show that Gladstone avenue school has an entertaining and capable principal in Alexander Muir. I must not, however, omit to mention that a girl of ten successfully passed over the 'Pons asinorum,' and that the fifth junior class excelled in mathematics, especially Euclid.

"It is a long time since I was at school, but I never had the privilege of hearing so much in a couple of hours as at Gladstone avenue school on Wednesday.

"Gladstone avenue school was built in 1887. It is a substantial red brick structure of twelve rooms. Mr. Muir, who was formerly in Leslieville, has been principal since its opening, and nothing delights his heart more than to have visits from his former 'young ladies and gentlemen.'

"Many thousands who sing that truly patriotic song 'The Maple Leaf' are not aware that the author of it is the respected principal of Gladstone avenue school. Such, however, is the fact, of which Mr. Muir is justly proud. Patriotism is engrained in his very being, ocular demonstrations of which I found in his class-room, where, occupying posts of honor, were two likenesses of her Majesty the Queen, and as many national flags as could be conveniently and artistically displayed on the walls.

"Before leaving I had the pleasure of hearing the children sing in first-class style another patriotic song, 'Canada Forever,' the composition of Mr. Muir. The chorus was:

"Then cheer, boys, cheer for Canada,
Canada forever!
And let us sing,
Till welkins ring,
Canada forever!

"Thus are patriotism and loyalty pleasantly infused into the children's minds. As he told them in his address: 'The knowledge you gain in this school is designed to benefit both yourselves and your country. It depends on you and such as you to make Canada great and good.' And the kindly aged teacher closed with the citation of Lord Dufferin's valedictory: 'Honor your country, love your country, work for your country, and, if necessary, die for your country'—than which no nobler words, the principal added, were ever spoken in this great Dominion.

"In the old proprietory schools in England amongst the accomplishments taught was 'deportment.' That this is not neglected at Gladstone avenue was proved by the gracious reception the children gave me, and the more than polite bows with which they bid me adieu.

"In a child's voice is there not melody?
In a child's eye is there not rapture seen?
It is all fresh like the young spring's first green.

—Ebor.

In Caledon township, county of Peel, Miss Margaret Higgiston has lived for seventy-five years. She lives in the oldest log house in Peel, the lone occupant of a picturesque cottage, and she tells of the pioneer days when she went to the same school as young Alexander Muir. Miss Higgiston's father was a weaver by trade.

"I went to the old log school house at Richie's Corners, Scarborough township," said the old lady to a visitor at her cottage, in the autumn of 1909, as she lived over again in memory her schoolgirl days. "James

Russell was the schoolmaster. It was a rough little place, with long benches and desks. Alec. Muir, with two other boys, Charles and Lorenzo Clausen, were in the same room studying Greek and Latin. Alec was a braw laddie and vera fu' o' mischief, and when the maister's back was turned he wad hoppit and skippet among the benches. He was a bit gallous—and ye ken 'wild colts make guid horses'—a bonnie lad, and was vera smairt at schoolin'. I remember weel when the maister left the room Alec stood on the bench and said in a solemn-like voice, like a preacher, 'Silence,' and when the lads and lasses were quiet Alec said, 'We'll noo hae the 23rd Psalm.'

"But he was well liked at school, was Alec. My father knew his father weel. We went to St. Andrew's kirk and Sunday school together; James George was the meenister," remarked Miss Higgiston, as her countenance lit up in recalling the past years.

On Wednesday evening the 28th March, 1894, there was a large and brilliant assemblage attending the second annual dinner of the Canadian Club in Hamilton.

MISS MARGARET HIGGISTON, AN OLD RESIDENT OF CALEDON TOWNSHIP.

The Hamilton Spectator of the 29th said that it was "one of the best in point of post-prandial oratory that was ever held in Hamilton." Mr. Sanford Evans, now mayor of Winnipeg, the president, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. B. E. Walker, the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Mr. Alex. F. Pirie, of the Dundas Banner; Dr. Holford Walk-

er of Toronto; H. N. Kittson, Adam Brown; Rev. Canon Curran, H. F. Gardiner; A. T. Freed; Major McLaren, all of Hamilton, and Mr. Alexander Muir of Toronto and about a hundred other guests and members of the club.

The secretary and founder of the club, Mr. C. R. McCullough, read letters of regret from Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper and many others who were unable to accept invitations.

After the toast of "The Queen and the Governor General" had been drunk with all the honors, the Amphion Club sang a verse of "The Maple Leaf," and the chairman then proposed the toast of "Canada, Her History, Her Financial and Commercial Interests." Mr. A. T. Freed responded. He said in opening that he felt "greater honor in being called upon to respond to the toast, than if he had been a real representative of the people, inasmuch as he was a representative of the representatives."

For "Canadian History" Mr. W H. Wardrope responded. He said that "we have a great past and we have not yet any historical work which adequately narrates the great deeds Canadians have done in the past. I hope that the time will come when our Legislature will encourage the production of a history of Canada that can be read with pleasure and with profit—a Canadian history that our children will read with pleasure."

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, late principal of the Waterdown High school, read a patriotic poem entitled "Heroes," composed for the occasion, which was enthusiastically received.

The last verse reads:

A Nation's hope, a Nation's life,
  Be ours from east to west;
A Nation's hope, a Nation's life,
  To fire each patriot breast;
That in the blossoming years to come
  Our proudest boast as men
When bound by ties of nationhood
  To hail this land—Canadian

Dr. Holford Walker responded to the physical culture section of the toast. He said, "The chief aim in the formation of Canadian history should be the having of the youth of our land not forgetting their physical development. Physical education first and a national system of education afterwards—two great factors in the making of a great future in Canada."

The financial and commercial interests of Canada were responded to by Mr. Byron E. Walker of Toronto. Mr. Walker is an old Hamilton boy, having resided there twenty-one years ago. His speech was one of more than usual interest and ability and was listened to with deep attention. He pointed out that during the recent financial depression which swept the civilized world, banks had failed in Australia, Italy and the United States, but none in Canada. He alluded to the exports of the country, and predicted that "we are destined to feed the nation to the south of us" He thought that the imperial Anglo-Saxon element was becoming more and more predominating in Canada, and that Canadians did not know all that they should know of their country—its resources, its extent, its possibilities.

His speech was forcible, eloqent, pithy and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. H. N. Kittson spoke of "Our Commercial Expansion," and gave some statistics, eloquently evidential of the commercial and industrial progress of the Dominion. He said that in 1853 we had seventeen miles of railway, while in 1893 we had fifteen thousand.

Mr. Kenneth Bethune recited a dramatic poem written by Mr. Stuart Livingston, and then Mr. Livingston was called on to reply to "Canadian Literature." He spoke of the work of Archibald Lampman, of Charles Crawford. He declared that Mrs. Heavysege and of Isabella Valancy Crawford had "died unhonored and almost unsung, yet she was one of the brightest spirits that ever inhabited a tenement of clay." He thought that "some of those who published their poems put more money into the books than they ever got out of them."

He told the story of a Canadian boy who was asked by an American if he knew how many soldiers the United States sent into Canada during the war of 1812. "I don't know exactly," the youth replied, "but I know that the States sent a darn sight more soldiers into Canada than they got back."

Mr. Adam Brown responded for "Canadian Art," and in doing so referred to the Canadian exhibit at the Chicago exhibition, and read an extract

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THE STONEY CREEK BATTLEFIELD PARK OPENING, 21ST OCTOBER, 1899

O. A. Howland. Mrs. John Calder. Lady Thompson. Hon. Dr. Montague.
Countess Aberdeen. Mrs. S. D. Wood (Toronto) Mayor Teetzel
H. Carscallen, M.L.A. Alexander Muir. of Hamilton.

from a letter written by a French critic "highly praising the Canadian water colors exhibited at Chicago."

Principal S. John Ireland, of the Hamilton Art School, also responded to this toast. He claimed that the nation with the greatest artistic culture is the nation most free from crime. He said that the incapability of those who profess to teach art was a most fruitful source of failure. He urged that the state should encourage art, that Canadians showed a lack of appreciation of good art, and that this was evidenced by the hanging of "pot boilers" at country fairs, and that pictures at these fairs should pass the judgment of competent men before they were allowed on exhibition.

Then the Amphion Club sang a verse of "The Maple Leaf"; and this was a fitting introduction to its composer, Alexander Muir, who spoke for "Canadian Music."

The Spectator's report, from which the foregoing is culled, says, regarding Mr. Muir's address:

"He delivered one of the finest speeches of the evening. In a few glowing sentences he sketched the chief events in the history of Canada. His eloquent eulogium of the U. E. Loyalists brought forth a storm of applause. He hoped that Canadian Clubs would be established in every town and village in the country, and that the spirit of Canadian patriotism would grow and prevail. 'I have done but little for Canada,' concluded Mr. Muir, 'but I am a devoted Canadian. I have made the song The Maple Leaf Forever. It came from my heart. It expresses my deepest emotions and I wish to say that when I am dead some Canadian may throw a maple leaf on my grave and say, "There lies a man who loved Canada.'

"Mr. Muir's speech aroused the greatest burst of enthusiasm manifested during the evening. The whole company rose and shouted, waved handkerchiefs and sang 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.'"

Mr. A. F. Pirie, of the Dundas Banner, replied to the toast of the Press. He announced himself as one of the beautiful art-objects from Dundas, spoken of by Mr. Brown. He always had a high opinion of the uses of the printing press. His opinion, however, had been lower recently when he went home and found a big yellow placard on his door announcing that a good brand of measles could be found within. For several years he had been making astronomical observations and had at last discovered spots on the sun. Only two men said Mr. Pirie, have the right to use the pronoun "we" in speaking of themselves—an editor and a man with a tapeworm. "Let me do the job printing of a nation," said the Banner editor, "and I care not who makes its laws." Canadian editors had usually behaved themselves. No Canadian editor had ever been compelled to leave his country, as the Texas editor had been compelled to leave his—"egged on," as he said himself. There was only one editor ever known to be in hell; and he raised such a row among his delinquent subscribers (all of whom were there), that the authorities swore they'd never admit another editor.

Mr. Pirie's speech was not all made up of airy persiflage. He spoke forcibly on the subject of Canadian patriotism.

Mr. H. F. Gardiner, of the Hamilton Times, also responded in a common-sense practical speech. His idea of patriotism was that a citizen should obey the laws of the country, good or bad, and try to preserve the good laws and repeal the bad ones.

Mr. Wands, of the Buffalo Courier, another Hamilton old boy, also responded.

Major McLaren replied to the toast of the Canadian Militia, and claimed that the rural corps work was carried on under disadvantages and that the men were splendid material—men of robust physique and the best kind for campaigning. He was sure that the militiamen of Canada would be eager to cross the sea to help defend the flag which is the symbol of the empire's greatness.

Capain Hendrie, now (1913), Lt-Col. the Hon. John S. Hendrie, C.V.O., of the Hamilton Field Battery, also replied. He regretted that while th artillry branch of the militia had improved in officers and men, the equipment had deteriorated, and that the equipment was only fit for a museum.

Rev. J. H. Long responded to the toast of "Education." "His speech was like all his public utterances, full of solid thought, expressed in chaste,

beautiful English," so says the newspaper report.

During the evening the Amphion Club sang many popular songs, one of which, Mr. E. Pearce's "For Northland," the words composed by Mr. C. R. McCullough, the secretary of the Canadian Club, was, as the report states, "splendidly sung by Mr. E. G. Payne, the composer supplying the accompaniment.

In April, 1894, Mr. Muir received the following letter from Mr. Geo. J. Robertson, secretary of the Canadian Club of Hamilton: "I have pleasure in informing you that at the last meeting of the Canadian Club you were elected to honorary membership. We have now five honorary members: Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Gilbert Parker (author), Mr. J. W. Tyrrell (explorer and engineer), and yourself. Your brilliant address upon the occasion of the second annual dinner of the club is still fresh in the memory of those who were present, and we hope before long to have you with us again."

Saturday, October 21st 1899, was a great day on the old battlefield at Stoney Creek. For it was the occasion of the formal opening as a public pleasure resort of the old Gage homestead and five acres of ground surrounding which played so prominent a part in the famous rout of the American troops by the British under General Vincent and Colonel Harvey on June 5-6, 1813. The American forces, about 3,500 strong, lay encamped west of Stoney Creek. They were surprised and routed, and their Generals Chandler and Winder, captured in the action, which lasted an hour and a half. The homestead and grounds were purchased by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society. Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor - General, performed the opening ceremonies. There were present on this occasion, Alexander Muir, Mr. Teetzel (now Jstice Teetzel, at that time Mayor of Hamilton), Mrs. John Calder, Lady Thompson, widow of Sir John S. D. Thompson, Hon. Dr. Montague, H. Carscallen, M. L. A., O. A. Howland, Toronto, Mrs. S. D. Wood, Toronto, and Hon. Thomas Bain, speaker of the House of Commons. There were many speeches, but they were not reported in the press.

As Alexander Muir rose to speak the band of the Seventy-seventh Regiment played "The Maple Leaf Forever." Mr. Muir said he little thought when he composed the song that he would ever hear it on the glorious battlefield of Stoney Creek. Mr. Muir made a warmly patriotic speech, and concluded by saying that "if the Americans ever again invade Canada it will be all over with them." On this occasion Mr Muir planted a maple tree in the grounds of the homestead.

Mr. Muir wrote the following verse in the visitor's book over his signature:—

In Autumn time our emblem dear
Dons its tints of crimson hue,
Our blood could dye it deeper red,
Shed, dear Canada, for you!
The sacred rights our fathers won
To foemen we will ne'er deliver,
We'll fighting die, our battle cry,
"The Maple Leaf Forever."

A patriotic service in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall was held in the Metropolitan Church in Toronto on Oct. 13th, 1901, the Rev. W. H. Sparling occupying the pulpit. The large building was crowded. Toward the end of the meeting "The Maple Leaf" was rendered by the choir under the conductorship of Mr. F. H. Torrington. On its conclusion there was a momentary silence, and then the enthusiasm broke forth. So great was the enthusiasm aroused that the Royal Chorus at the request of Mr. Sparling repeated the number.

The minister, Rev. W. H. Sparling, expressed regret that Mr. Muir had been unable to attend the service, and said that if he (Mr. Muir) had been present he would have asked him to make an acknowledgment of the enthusiasm which had been displayed.

A Toronto paper of 1901 says: The patriotic service in the Metropolitan Church last evening was a pronounced success. The edifice was crowded to the doors and hundreds had to be denied admission.

The Royal Chorus, under the leadership of Mr. Torrington, carried out the same programme as they rendered before the royal party on the occasion of the reception at the City Hall, and the effect was simply magnificent. So

great was the enthusiasm exhibited over the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever" that at the request of the minister, Rev. Mr. Sparling, the chorus repeated the number. The "Hallelujah Chorus" and "Our Country and Our King" were also ably rendered.

Rev. Mr. Sparling in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to the Royal Chorus. The singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," both at the reception and at the church, he said could not be too highly commended. He was only sorry that Mr. Alexander Muir, the author of the song, was not in the church, that he might invite him to the platform.

When Lord Minto returned from the position of Governor-General of Canada in 1904, he returned to his home in Hawick, Scotland, and his home-coming was marked by an enthusiastic demonstration. The cable report of the Canadian Associated Press read:—

London, Dec. 29.—The Earl of Minto, addressing a deputation from the south of Scotland Chamber of Commerce at Hawick railway station, expressed a hope that Canada and the Empire generally will all pull together and render that prosperity as great in the future as in the past few years. After Lord Minto acknowledged his reception, the Canadian National Anthem was sung.

In 1902, at a celebration of the veterans of 1866 in St. Catharines, on the anniversary of the sixty-second birthday of King Edward, the Star newspaper of that city said:—

"Alexander Muir was the great attraction at the veterans' concert in St. Catharines on Monday night, and the Star says the members of the Concert Committee of the Veterans' Association who were among the audience, made their way 'behind the scenes,' where they grouped themselves in a semi-circle, and as Alexander Muir, B.A., the genial and universally popular author of "The Maple Leaf" advanced to the front of the stage, the audience rose, and with the committee sang the first verse and chorus of Canada's famous and stirring national song. Then as the venerable author acknowledged the compliment, his voice was drowned in a cheer that showed the depth and sincerity of the esteem in which he is held by the people of St. Catharines. President McCordick, of the Veterans' Association, then introduced Mr. Muir to the audience, and another round of applause followed. When at length he could make himself heard, Mr. Muir told his hearers that he was pleased beyond measure to be with them on such an occasion—on the sixty-second birthday of our gracious King—God bless him—the greatest King, whose name is associated with that of his gracious mother, Victoria the Good, a name that is hallowed to us all, and that, as the ages pass, will be more and more blessed and revered."

In 1904 the Canadian Order of Foresters, of which body the late Mr. Muir was an honorary member, presented him with a highly complimentary address on the occasion of their annual meeting in Toronto. It reads:

"To Alexander Muir, Esq., author of 'The Maple Leaf':—

"The Canadian Order of Foresters is a national fraternal institution, numbering now some 55,000 members resident within our great Canadian Confederation. Our business operations are confined strictly to our beloved Dominion. In other words, we are purely Canadian. We have hope for and faith in the future growth of 'The Land of the Maple.'

"Meeting as we do in this great loyal and patriotic city, we fancied it would be but fitting and proper as a Canadian national organization to present this address to you, the author of 'The Maple Leaf,' our national anthem. By it you have compelled us to comprehend the nobility of the love of country and have burned it into our souls.

"In 'The Maple Leaf' and your other literary works there is not only the breadth of view of the thinker and scholar, but the unerring instinct of honesty, honor and patriotism, and that deep faith in our beloved Canada which should be the natural characteristics of us all.

"In your poems you have endeavored to constrain us to believe in this country as the sublimest opportunity in history, and our society, by limiting its operations to our broad and

fair Dominion, is struggling to enforce this truth as well.

"We now ask you to accept this address from our National Order, the Canadian Foresters, and we express the hope that many years of usefulness will be yours.

"Signed on behalf of the Order.
"J. A. STEWART,
High Chief Ranger.
"GEO. FAULKNER,
High Secretary."

Toronto, 15th June, 1904.

Mr. Bernard McEvoy, a well known Canadian writer, formerly of the Toronto Mail, and now resident in British Columbia, was in London, Eng., in 1905. On his return to Canada he wrote to the Toronto Mail as follows:

"I was present at a well attended lecture on Canada in one of the suburbs of London last week. The discourse was illustrated by a capital series of limelight views that showed about a hundred scenes beloved of Canadians, and the vigorous applause that punctuated the lecturer's statements was most encouraging. Half was enquired for in 1905 in "Notes ed choir gave Mr. Alexander Muir's 'Maple Leaf,' with great effectiveness, and the chorus, being thrown upon the sheet, was taken up in great style by the entire audience after every verse. To hear a London assembly singing 'The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,' as well as it could be sung in Toron o, was indeed a joyous experience. London is waking up."

The authorship of "The Maple Leaf" was enquired for in 1905 in "Notes and Queries," the well known publication of London, England. A writer from Brockville answered the query and told of the author of the song. At the time (1905) this answer was published in Notes and Queries another letter appeared in that paper from Mr. Bernard McEvoy, of Canada, who referred to the enquiry of a former correspondent about Mr. Muir, and said:

"It is a pity that men like Alexander Muir do not receive adequate rewards for the services they have rendered to their home land. I know Mr. Muir well by sight, and a jolly-looking old chap he is. I could not help thinking of the old man when the Coldstream Guards were playing the famous tune to which his words are set and wishing that Canadians were spirited enough to provide for his remaining years, or at any rate insuring him on annuity, which would preclude the necessity of his daily attendance at a noisy suburban school."

HONORED BY C. O. F.

The Badge of Honor presented to Mr. Muir in June, 1904, by the Canadian Order of Foresters, of which body he was an honorary member.

On a recent occasion the author was making certain inquiries of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock who once re-

sided in Newmarket, regarding incidents in Mr. Muir's life, when that gentleman said: "Mr. Robertson, what a happy inspiration was 'The Maple Leaf.' It is known by Canadians the world over. I have heard Canadians sing it throughout practically all parts of Canada; also in England and in some foreign countries, and always with an earnestness and enthusiasm testifying to the deep attachment of Canadians for Canada.

"For instance, at a banquet which I attended in London on Dominion Day, 1905, there were present many hundreds of guests, about one-half being Canadian. During the banquet bands in the gallery played various bits of music, the dinner continuing uninterrupted except by the conversation of the guests. As it wore on one of the bands began to play strains from 'The Maple Leaf.' In a moment the whole body of Canadian visitors—doubtless strangers to each other—rose to their feet and sang through the whole song. For the time the playing of the bands was drowned by the singing. The banquet ceased to be; Canadians had possession of the occasion, and we were, for the moment, back again in beloved Canada. The scene with its staid English setting was dramatic and inspiring and the cogent incident furnished evidence of the hold taken by the Canadian national idea upon the Canadian mind. There were present many distinguished members of the British aristocracy and men prominent in English public life, including the diplomatic service, and it was clear that they were all deeply impressed by the strength of the Canadian feeling.

"During the remainder of the banquet frequent reference was made by the speakers—who had not the good fortune to be Canadians—to the attachment of Canadians to their own land. Therefore I repeat, 'The Maple Leaf,' in its words and music, was a splendid inspiration affording a most happy means for giving expression to Canadian patriotic sentiment."

The parents of the children attending the schools where Mr. Muir was principal had a very high appreciation of the fact that their little ones had the opportunity of being in a school that was under the care of so excellent a teacher.

A former Dunnville lady, at that time of Toronto, writing to a paper of the former place in 1904, said that she was "fortunate in being located in the district of Gladstone school, which her children attend, the principal Alexander Muir, author of 'Maple Leaf,' 'Canada Forever,' etc. He is also known as a fine public speaker. His silvery grey hair gives him a venerable appearance. He looks like both an Englishman and a Scotchman; is a strict disciplinarian, combining great gentleness with unyielding firmness. Every pupil must come with hair well brushed, clothes, teeth, hands and nails perfectly clean, and shoes brilliantly shining. He also instructs them to be polite to all, and to try to make each other happy. His own manner is exceedingly gracious and winning."

The Mail and Empire in May of 1906 had an interesting article on the work of Mr. Muir in the Gladstone avenue school. A committee of the Board of Education had visited the school, and of this visit the writer said:—

"'The man who has done more to advertise Canada than anyone else,' was the introduction that the visitors had to Mr. Alexander Muir, who presides like a father over nine hundred children of all ages who make Gladstone avenue school one of the brightest in the city. Mr. Muir, as all Canadians know, is the writer of the famous 'Maple Leaf,' and as might have been expected, his fine school is full of the patriotic spirit. By an appropriate, if melancholy coincidence, the only two Toronto 'boys' who lost their lives in South Africa came from his school, and the picture of one of them, Sergeant-Major Duncan McGregor, of the artillery, in khaki uniform, forms a conspicuous object in the hall. The other was Private Manion.

"The fire drill at this school provided a novelty, for not only was it repeated without the teachers, and in good time of one minute and thirty seconds for the eighteen rooms, but when all the children seemed out, Mr. Muir suddenly shouted 'Rescue!' Instantly two boys sprang up the stairs again, and inside of ten seconds were rushing down with a comrade slung between them.

"Before the committee came away, they were entertained with special

singing by a band of Mr. Muir's boys and girls, of "Young Canada Was There,' a song which Mr. Muir wrote and set to music about the achievements of the British at Paardeberg. Then came 'Rule Britannia.' 'God Save the King,' and cheers for the King and for the trustees. Loyalty was emphatically the note of the school.

It was in October, 1867, while Mr. Muir was principal of Leslieville school, and while occupying his cottage on Queen street east, that he composed the words and music of the song which since became the national song of Canada, "The Maple Leaf."

Mrs. Muir told me in January, 1909, concerning the origin of the song. She said that Mr. Muir was strolling with Mr. Leslie near the Leslie nurseries, which were on the south side of the Kingston road, opposite the Muir dwelling, one day in the autumn of 1867. A small autumn-tinged maple leaf fluttered from a tree on to Mr. Leslie's coat sleeve. He tried to flick it off, but the little leaf still clung to his sleeve. Picking it off to throw it away, he was struck by the beautiful coloring, and called it to the attention of the friend. Knowing Mr. Muir's literary ability, the friend, Mr. George Leslie, said, "You have been writing verses; why not write a song about the maple leaf?" Two hours later the lines which have made Alexander Muir's name famous were read to Mr. Leslie in the Leslieville post-office. The following day the new poem was recited to Mrs. Muir and the children, and so pleased the former that she suggested setting the words to music so that he could sing them.

Mr. Muir adopted the suggestion, composed the melody himself, and in a few hours he had the tune of the song that is to-day known from end to end of Canada, and which is sung by Canada's sons and daughters in all parts of the world.

"I remember it quite well," said Mrs. Muir when talking of the song a few months after the death of her husband. "Mr. Muir wrote the entire poem in one night while we were living in the brick cottage on the Kingston road, and later on composed the air for it, the same air to which it is still sung. He was full of belief in Canada's future and a great love for all things Canadian. Yes, he simply sat down one night and wrote the poem practically as it is to-day."

Mr. Muir some weeks afterwards sang the song to a party of friends, one of whom was the late Edward Lawson, a well known man in the local musical world. "This must be published," said he, and he took the composer to the Methodist Book Room, on King street east, where the Guardian was published, and arrangements were made for publication of the song. The first edition of 1,000 copies were struck off and sold rapidly. Greatly to his astonishment Mr. Muir was called upon to pay $30, the cost of the edition. The magnificent sum of $4 subsequently found its way to his pocket, so that he had been the loser by "The Maple Leaf Forever" by $26.

There are two or three versions of the story of the origin of the song.

After reading all the statements made by those who claim to know how it came to be written, I have come to the conclusion that the story of its origin as given by Mr. George Leslie, an old personal friend of mine, and published in the East Toronto Standard newspaper years after the song was published, is an authentic account of how the poet came to write the song and his reason for so doing. The story confirms that told me by Mrs. Muir.

I give the part of Mr. Leslie's article that concerns the actual origin of the song. He wrote to the Standard as follows:

"This fine Canadian song is of 'over the Don' origin, and a few lines as to how it came to be written may be of interest to the readers of the Standard. As all the world knows, it was composed by Mr. Alexander Muir, B. A., while teacher at the Leslieville school, the exact date of which I am unable to give, but think it was in the early '70's. I don't know that its history has ever been put in print and as I am somewhat familiar with its origin, I venture to write a word or two to preserve the interesting details surrounding its conception.

"Let me, however, preface this by an explanation of the adoption of the Maple Leaf as the emblem of Canada.

"I give an excerpt from the Globe of August 22nd, 1860, as follows:

"'A meeting was held last night in St. Lawrence Hall to take measures with a view to native Canadians taking part, with distinctive badges, in the procession on the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto. On motion of Col. R. L. Denison, Hon. W B. Robinson was called to the chair. Surrounding the chairman on the platform were the warden of York and Peel, Mr. Reesor, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. S. Givins, Col. Denison, Col. Jarvis, J. H. Morris, W. H. Boulton, R P. Crooks, T. G. Ridout, Dr. Wright, Dr. Richardson, F H. Heward, Isaac White, Allan Macdonald, George Monro, Lewis Moffatt, M. B. Van Koughnet, Thomas Bright, E. Playfair, Wm. Gamble, D. K. Fechan, etc.

"'Mr. J. H. Morris moved the first resolution as follows: "That the committee on the programme, having assigned to native Canadians a place in the procession, in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, it is desirable to take such steps as may be necessary for the effective organization of that part of it." The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. G. Ridout.

"'Rev. Dr. Ryerson moved the second resolution: "That all native Canadians in Toronto at the time of the Prince's arrival are earnestly invited to join in the procession, in the place assigned for that purpose by the committee." Mr. Lewis Moffatt seconded.

"'Dr. Richardson moved the third resolution: "That all native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the national societies or not, should wear a maple leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth." Mr. F. H. Heward seconded the resolution."

"The Globe, Sept. 8, 1860, reporting the procession, says:

"'Then walked the Canadians, some with silver maple leaves and others with those supplied by nature.'

"This meeting, as will be seen, took place over forty-one years ago, and of those on the platform on that occasion, I feel safe in saying, there is only one in the land of the living today, namely, Dr. Richardson, the city jail physician.

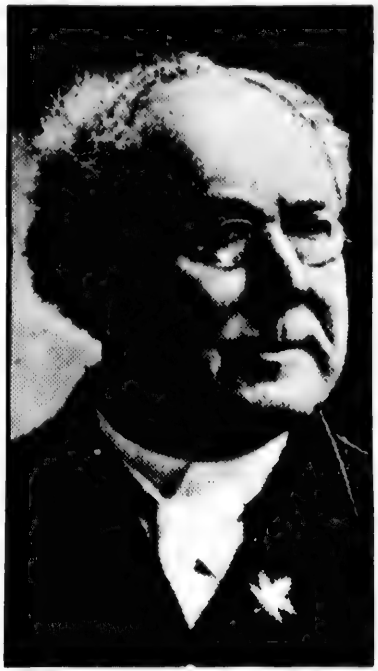
"Now I will tell how the song came into existence. During the time of Mr. Muir's term as teacher at the Leslieville school, I was postmaster of the Leslieville Postoffice, Kingston road, now 1164 Queen street east. It was quite a usual thing for Mr. Muir to drop into the office a half hour or so before school time to have a peep at the newspaper and have a little chat on the current events of the day. On one of these occasions, two days before Hallow E'en, I noticed an advertisement of the Caledonian Society of Montreal, offering three prizes of $100, $50 and $25 for the three best Canadian patriotic songs or poems to be read at the meeting of the society on the coming Hallow E'en night.

"I drew Mr. Muir's attention to the matter and said: 'There you are, Alec, you are a poet, there is your chance for glory and a little of the useful 'rhino.' Mr. Muir was decidedly impressed with the idea, but feared the time was so short that he could hardly compose anything of merit, mail it, and expect it to reach the Society in time to be in the competition. However, with a little persuasion on my part, he came to the conclusion to make the effort. Then came the question as to the patriotic subject or motto to be chosen for the poetic effusion. This was not very easy to decide upon, and in the course of conversation we drifted out upon the sidewalk, walking slowly eastward when, after proceeding a short distance, as if wafted from Heaven, a maple leaf came fluttering downward and alighted on my left arm just below the shoulder and near my heart. Noticing it, I seemed to feel an inspired thrill and exclaimed: 'There, Muir! There's your text! The maple leaf; the Emblem of Canada! Build your poem on that.' He said: 'I will,' and we parted, he for his school and I retracing my footsteps.

"I rather think the scholars had an easy time that day, and possibly wondered at their tutor's mental abstraction, for at about 4.30 Mr. Muir again entered the office with his song complete. I was delighted with it, and said to Mr. Muir that I thought he had the winner. The song was immediately mailed and reached Montreal just in the nick of time to be in the competition. It gained the second prize, being in the estimation of the judges somewhat inferior to the poem of the late Sir J. D. Edgar, entitled

'Ontario,' which was awarded the first prize. Strange fallibility of human judgment! The latter poem went into oblivion, while 'The Maple Leaf Forever' became immensely popular as soon as published, increased yearly in popularity and I believe will retain the same 'for ever.'

"The words and music were published by a Toronto firm and have travelled the wide world over, wherever the English language is spoken and sung and music and patriotism are appreciated. It has been sung by



ALEXANDER MUIR.
From a Photograph Taken a Short Time Before His Death.

children and adults, by choirs and by individuals, and the tune played by military and other bands and every kind of musical instrument, to the delight of myriads of human beings who had 'an ear to hear.'

"Just here let me say that Mr. Muir is the author of the tune, as well as the words of the song. I say this emphatically, as I was probably the first person in the world, aside from the author, to hear the tune and the words. I remember distinctly asking Mr. Muir at the time he first read the words over to me if he had any idea of a tune to suit the words, and he replied that he had; that a tune seemed to be singing through his brain while he was in the act of composition. He then quietly sang the tune to the song substantially as afterwards set to music and published. I do not think that Mr. Muir claims to be a composer of music, in addition to his claims as a poet. All the more honor to him then in this case in his double authorship. Who can say how much good Canada has reaped in many ways from the creation and publication of this song.

"In conclusion, let me add that Mr. Muir was accused some time ago in one of the Toronto newspapers of plagiarism; that his inspiration came from the fine old Scottish song, 'The Land o' Cakes,' the air of which is known as the march of the Forty-second Royal Highland Regiment, the 'Black Watch.' Mr. Muir denied that he had at the time of composing the song any knowledge of 'The Land o' Cakes.' I think there is nothing in the aspersion, as the two tunes are as wide apart as the poles, and the metre is not exactly the same. There is a faint, very faint, approach to similarity in one of the last verses of 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' and the chorus of 'The Land o' Cakes.' I would think that it must be a very difficult matter at this late stage of the world's existence to steer clear in poetic composition of the words, ideas or expressions of the countless thousands of those who 'have gone before.' However, for the benefit of the reader and particularly of those who care to carp where they can't create, I give an excerpt of each of the songs:

Chorus of "The Land o' Cakes:"

"Then swell the sang baith loud and lang
"Till the hills like aspens quiver,
"An' fill ye up and toast the cup,
"The land o' cakes forever."

Part of verse of "The Leaf Forever."

"Then swell the song both loud and long

"Till rocks and forests quiver,
"God save the Queen and Heaven bless,
"The Maple Leaf Forever."

"Winding up my somewhat extended yarn, let me say that it is a great pleasure to me to know that Mr Muir's genial nature, culture, striking personality and loyal Canadianism have appealed strongly to the people of Toronto, where he is as great a favorite as is his celebrated song."

Year after year the song has become more popular. Sales have been enormous and the profits large, but not a cent found its way to the pockets of Alexander Muir, although nearly a million copies were printed and at least 100,000 copies of the words and music sold.

The following are the words of the song as sung to-day:

"THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER."

1.

In days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Wolfe, the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever!

Chorus.

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our King and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

2

At Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane,
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, homes, and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they maintained,
We swear to yield them never!
Our watchword ever more shall be,
The Maple Leaf forever!

3

Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace forever be our lot,
And plenteous store abound;
And may those ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf forever!

4.

On merry England's far-famed land
May kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless Old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's Emerald Isle!
Then swell the song both loud and long,
Till rocks and forest quiver,
God save our King and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

On the 8th September, 1894, Mr. Muir wrote to the city editor of the Empire, a daily newspaper published in Toronto, since amalgamated with the Mail, to this effect:

"As I find my song, 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' is sometimes printed incorrectly, I enclose the correct words Yours faithfully, Alexander Muir."

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.

1.

In days of yore the hero Wolfe
Britain's glory did maintain,
And planted firm Britannia's flag
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And, joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever!

Chorus.

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf Forever!

2.

On many hard-fought battle-fields
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, homes and loved ones dear
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they maintained,
We swear to yield them never!
We'll rally round the Union Jack,
The Maple Leaf forever!

3.

In autumn time our emblem dear
Dons its tints of crimson hue;
Our blood would dye a deeper red,
Shed, dear Canada, for you!
Ere sacred rights our fathers won
To foemen we deliver,
We'll fighting die—our battle-cry,
"The Maple Leaf forever!"

4.

God bless our loved Canadian homes,
Our Dominion's vast domain;
May plenty ever be our lot,
And peace hold an endless reign.

Our union, bound by ties of love,
That discord cannot sever,
And flourish green, o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf forever!

5.

On Merry England's fare-famed land,
May kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless Old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's Emerald Isle!
Then swell the song both loud and long,
Till rocks and forests quiver,
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

Alexander Muir, B.A.

In 1890, when Mr. Muir wrote the verses of "Canada, Land of the Maple Tree," he sent a copy of them to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who answered and said that he would adopt the chorus as his motto through life. The words were:

"We Britons born and Britons still, and Britons aye shall be.
The Union Jack, the flag we love, shall guard our maple tree."

How faithfully the old political leader kept his word was demonstrated when eighteen months later he concluded his address to the people of Canada with these words: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I shall die."

Mr. Muir was the author of other songs of patriotic character. During 1890, he also wrote the "Old Union Jack," the score of the first verse is in his own handwriting.

He found that incorrect versions of the song had found their way into print so in 1890 he sent the following copy to the daily press with a request for publication stating that these were the words of the song as originally written.

THE OLD UNION JACK.

Up with the standard, let it proudly wave
Over the homes of the free and the brave.
'Tis the king of flags, and ever shall be,
The old Union Jack is the flag for me.
'Tis the flag of freemen — never of slaves.
Liberty triumphs wherever it waves;
To invade our land should foemen e'er try,
Round it we'll rally, to conquer or die.

Up with the standard our brave fathers bore
In defence of their loved Canadian shore.
On hard-fought fields they proved their valor true,
And victory crowned the Red, White and Blue;
The flag Wolfe planted on Abraham's Plain
Waved on Queenston Heights and at Lundy's Lane;
Round it they rallied—stood firm as the rock,
And conquered, led on by Drummond and Brock.

Up with the standard, the banner-in-chief,
The flag of our own dear-loved Maple Leaf;
The flag of the Thistle, Shamrock and Rose,
The pride of its friends and dread of its foes.
Down with the man who his duty forgets
To the flag on which the sun never sets,
The old Union Jack, which freedom unfurled,
The greatest and grandest flag in the world!

Toronto, 1890.

Notwithstanding, however, the request of the author, the following is the version of the song as sung today:—

THE OLD UNION JACK.

1.

Up with the Standard, let it proudly wave
Over the homes of the free and the brave;
'Tis the king of flags, and ever shall be;
The Old Union Jack is the flag for me!
'Tis the flag of freemen — never of slaves;
Liberty triumphs wherever it waves.
To invade our land should foemen e'er try,
'Round it we'll rally to conquer or die.

Chorus.

To invade our land should foemen
e'er try,
'Round it we'll rally to conquer or die!

2.

Up with the flag our fathers bravely
bore,
To drive back the foemen in days of
yore,
On hard fought fields they proved
their valor true;
And victory crowned the Red, White
and Blue.
Down with the man who his duty for-
gets,
To the flag on which the sun never
sets;
The old Union Jack, which freedom
unfurl'd,
The greatest and grandest flag in the
world.

Chorus.

The old Union Jack, which freedom
unfurl'd,
The greatest and grandest flag in the
world.

Toronto, 1890.

In 1891 followed his writing of the poem "Abide In Me," the words of which are here given:

"ABIDE IN ME."

"Abide in Me," the Saviour said,
His words were kind and true;
"Abide in Me," He still commands,
"And I'll abide in you."

"And I'll abide in you,"
"And I'll abide in you."

"Abide in Me, the evil one,
Your soul can ne'er destroy;
I am the Way, the Truth, the Life,
To everlasting joy.

"In Heaven above, My Father's home,
Are mansions bright and fair;
Abide in Me, and when life ends
I'll come to take you there.

"Take up My yoke, and learn of Me,
Till life's short journey's o'er;
And ye shall reign as kings with Me
In glory evermore."

It is supposed that about the same time Mr. Muir also wrote "Christ the Lord of All."

"CHRIST THE LORD OF ALL."

Who came down from Heaven above,
Meek and gentle as the dove,
To prove to men "God is love"?
Christ the Lord of All.

Awake, oh earth, tuneful sing,
Till Heaven's arches joyous ring
With hosannahs to our King,
Christ the Lord of All.

Who in lowly life was born,
Gay attire did not adorn,
And suffered men's scoff and scorn?
Christ the Lord of All.

Who was nailed to Calvary's tree,
Died for sinners—died for me,
That I might live and happy be?
Christ the Lord of All.

Who is He at that Great Day,
When things earthly pass away,
And nations all own His sway?
Christ the Lord of All.

On June 3rd, 1893, at the decoration of the Ridgeway monument in Queen's Park, Toronto, to the heroes who fell on the frontier during the Fenian troubles of 1866, Lieut.-Governor Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick, in his speech on that occasion, thus referred to Alexander Muir:—

"It would be well if Canada should have some stirring national song in addition to the National Anthem," while he went on to express the opinion that a country with the genius of the man who wrote "The Maple Leaf" could produce such a song.

Later in the proceedings Alexander Muir himself was called for; instead of making a speech he delighted his hearers by singing "The Maple Leaf," which was received by the large crowd present with intense enthusiasm. Mr. Muir, at the time referred to, was president of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society. The result of the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion was the composition of a new patriotic song written in December, 1893, entitled, "Canada Forever."

The Evening Telegram's account of the proceedings reads as follows:—

"The sturdy Col. Dunn, who was in '66 a linesman, has now risen to the brevet colonelcy of cavalry. But he has abated not a jot in his hatred of

PATRIOTIC SCENE IN QUEEN'S PARK, DECORATION DAY, 1893.

Alexander Muir is shown holding the Union Jack as he sang "The Maple Leaf Forever" to the vast audience who had assembled at the Ridgeway monument to to do honor to those who fell in defence of the Canadian frontier in June, 1866.

the Fenians, who, as he said, in opening the exercises yesterday, 'crossed the border bent on murder and rapine.'

"In a very desirable suit of grey, with the frock coat modestly long, the Lieutenant-Governor was indeed a fine figure of a man.

"The esteemed Fred J. Glackmeyer, sergeant at arms of the Legislature, for a week exempt from his duties of carrying, with beaming dignity, the mace, put in his afternoon inside the railing. Enough loyalty was during that time superadded to the already large amount which the sergeant-at-arms owns, to fortify him against any enemies of the Queen, her Crown and dignity, whom he may encounter during his visit to the World's Fair.

"Red, white and blue in a wide sash greatly set off the commanding figure of Alexander Muir, poet and president of the Army and Navy Veterans. No John Nunn was there, but, singularly enough, the demonstration was a thorough success..

" 'Fellow Veterans,' was the way the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the men with the green badges who thronged the grounds to the front of the monument. Mr. Kirkpatrick was out in '66 with the 47th Battalion. 'We are not here to celebrate a battle, nor a victory,' said his Honor. 'we are here to venerate and to revive the memory of the nine brave men who died at Ridgeway.'

"Clarke Wallace, the Controller of Customs, made a speech, in which he said that Canada's job was to work out her own destiny, a contract which he seemed to think the country amply able to perform.

"Brave lads are the Industrial Schoolboys. Surely was never public money more warrantedly spent than when that school at Mimico was instituted. In their uniforms of grey, piped with red, the little lads were a living promise of becoming men who will be of place in the community.

"Col. Denison, as representative of the Denison family, talked as he always does, very frankly. 'We have been asked to forswear our allegiance,' said the Colonel, 'in order to obtain the paltry advantages of a United States market of sixty-five millions. They have disgraced themselves with a position of subserviency to our bitterest enemies,' was the way the Colonel spoke of the annexationists. The only men that talk annexation are the men that have been failures in Canada as she now stands."

"Civic business kept the mayor down town, but Ald. Lamb and Leslie were deputed to appear on behalf of the city governors as they spoke well.

"The school boys could not hear half that was said. How could they be expected to, when most of them were from 75 to 150 feet away from the speakers. But when the men about the monument applauded, the lads cheered lustily.

"Now for double-distilled patriotism Alex. Muir takes no back seat to even Col. Denison. Not fearful is the poet of this country's future. Said he: 'No people under the canopy of heaven has a better chance of making itself a power on earth than have we Canadians. And no people has ever done so that has not loved its country and its traditions.'

"And the band played 'The Maple Leaf.' The school children got away in the lead of Poet Muir. The writer of the immortal verses made a gallant break to catch them at the quarter pole; at half he was a length behind, but coming into the stretch he lessened the distance to a few feet, finishing just two words behind his young opponents."

The monument known as the Ridgeway monument, Queen's Park, is situated just west of the Parliament Buildings. It was erected by the Canadian Volunteer Monument Campaign of 1866 in memory of the men who fell in defence of the Canadian frontier in June of that year. It was designed by Robert Reid, and unveiled 1st July, 1870, restored in 1913, and re-unveiled 28th September. The east face bears the following inscription:—"Canadian Volunteer Monument Campaign of June, 1866 — Honor the brave who died for their country." On the west face is given:—"Canada erected this monument as a memorial for her brave sons the volunteers who fell at Limeridge or died from wounds received in action or from disease contracted in service whilst defending her border in June, 1866."

Mr. Muir's relations with the pupils in his class room were far closer than

those of of a teacher. He was to them a friend, a companion, a counsellor. He won their confidence to a degree that enabled him to exercise a wholesome and uplifting influence over them.

It was a delightful picture to see when Mr. Muir would accompany a group of school children in an outing. He would on such occasions be the youngest among them, entering into all the interests of the programme with youthful enthusiasm.

tion, made by Mr. Frank Yeigh, shows him surrounded by a group of school children as they were passing through the western entrance of the fort. He looked like a veritable Pied Piper of Hamelin as the boys and girls clustered around him, each scrambling for the honor of taking his hand. The picture proves more eloquently than any words the friendly relationship existing between the kindly-faced old pedagogue and his admiring pupils.

MUIR AND HIS SCHOOL CHILDREN AT THE OLD FORT.

Reproduction of a photograph of Mr. Muir and a group of his pupils at the west gate of the Old Fort, Toronto, 1905.

Some such occasions were in connection with historical pilgrimages to Toronto's Old Fort; when, in successive days, the pupils of the Public schools gathered within the enclosure and heard addresses on the history of the place and the necessity for preserving the Old Fort as one of the historic landmarks, not only of Toronto, but of Canada.

Mr. Muir attended many of these meetings and took part in the programme. The accompanying illustra-

In the Canadian Home Journal of Feb. 1, 1897, Faith Fenton (Miss Alice Freeman), the popular writer, who later became the wife of Dr. J. N. E. Brown, former medical superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, wrote an appreciative pen picture of Alexander Muir. In this the writer recorded a visit to Gladstone avenue school and other pleasant incidents of Mr. Muir and his work as a teacher, a verse-maker, and citizen.

"Some day his voice will be silent

and the genial face will be missing from our midst; his place shall know him no more—then, as is the way of all men, we shall rightly estimate the measure of his work.

"Nay, hardly so soon. Twenty, forty, fifty years to come, when Canada stands in the foremost rank of the nations, and the strains of 'The Maple Leaf Forever' shall ring out from the jubilant voices of millions of fresh young sons and daughters—then there will be a few white-haired and bowed, mayhap, who, searching back through the years, shall probably relate their personal memories of the author of Canada's national song.

"To-day he is a familiar figure in our city streets, and we pass him with careless if kindly recognition; to-morrow, mayhap, we shall treasure his lightest remembered word; while in a jubilee of years we shall leave his portrait or autograph as a valued heirloom to our children. Is it not so?

"Let us talk in a homely way about him, giving just a brief pen picture of the man who has a right to be prouder than a premier, since he has written Canada's song of songs—the song of the nation.

"It is the afternoon of a clear January day as we mount the steps of Gladstone avenue school—one of the large Public schools of Toronto—and opening a door find ourselves in a room full of young people of both sexes. They are accustomed to visitors evidently, for they continue at work and take little notice of our intrusion. At the top of the room stands a tall, sturdy and most genial old gentleman, who smiles at us benevolently, and as he extends his hands in hearty English greeting we realize that we are face to face with the author of 'The Maple Leaf.'

"'Old,' we have said, yet the word is restricted. The genial face is old only as Mr. Pickwick's might have been. The head is large and round. The lightly-silvered hair curls in whimsical little rings, which roll well back from a benevolent forehead—time has compelled their retreat, but they mean to be merry over it. The blue eyes and bushy brows, the ruddy, plump, jolly, clean-shaven face, the merry smile about the mouth, and a pair of spectacles that are frequently pushed half way up the forehead, all go to make a jovial Pickwickian ensemble. Only—a big 'only' this—Mr. Muir is Scotch by birth, Canadian by adoption, and English alone in big-heartedness and intense Imperial sentiment.

"As for age, he tells us presently in the course of our chat, that he was brought to Canada, 'a baby in arms,' in 1834. But the sonorous voice, sturdy physique and ruddy visage declare a most hale sixty-two.

"It is four o'clock and the pupils are ready to go home, but they remain a little to sing a few songs for us. 'The Maple Leaf Forever' first, then 'Canada Forever,' Mr. Muir's latest production, and 'Canada, Land of the Maple Tree,' a spirited and melodious patriotic song, which is, perhaps, not as well known as it should be. This last song is markedly Imperial in sentiment, and is in marked harmony with the present trend of Canadian feeling.

"The chorus runs thus:

"'We're Britons born, are Britons still,
And Britons aye shall be;
The Union Jack, the flag we love,
Shall guard our Maple Tree.'

"And herein lies a pretty association. A first copy of the song was sent to Sir John A. Macdonald, who replied in his kindly way that the refrain should become his life motto.

"A few months afterwards the great statesman died, but not until in that last election campaign he had made the words suggested by Mr. Muir's second song forever memorable in Canada's history.

"Thus by two most notable incidents Mr. Muir stands our chief of patriot poets.

"It is worth while to sit for a little season in the school-room and watch the boys and girls in their early teens singing heartily and proudly the songs written by their master and teacher. He leads them himself, with tuning fork and a few sonorous opening notes; and as they sing he keeps time with his hand, sometimes accentuating with a beat of the foot.

"The entire absence of pomposity, the simple childlikeness of manner, the frank delight and pleasure in his songs and their success, the absence of a false pride, the presence of a very true and delightful one, the pleasedness, the cheerful content, the jolliity and a great soft-heartedness, which we

of harder nature cannot understand and for which he is constantly apologizing in a half shame-faced way, make the author of Canada's national song a man to be both smiled at and loved.

"For it is a great thing to have written a nation's one song, something to be proud of beyond words. Yet this dear author is only pleased and full of wonder that his country should thus have accepted it. He has made no profit out of its enormous sale; indeed, he was beguiled into paying thirty dollars for a first publication, and he has received no return beyond a trifle.

"It seems—it is—an absurd fact, but Canada's national song has cost its author exactly twenty-six dollars, chiefly, perhaps, because he has been poet, patriot, philanthropist—what you will—but not a keen business man. Probably though, in the years to come, Canadians will hold him in higher reverence because of it. He is not the first singer of a nation's songs who has gone unrewarded in material ways.

"The young people were dismissed presently, and passed out with courteous adieux—Mr. Muir's pupils are noticeably well-trained in courtesy, and in that larger factor in good citizenship—patriotism. Then, while the twilight gathered, we sat chatting in the vacant school-room.

"The genial poet-patriot spoke of his visit to Halifax in '95, and of his surprise at his warm welcome there; of a later visit, made last August, to Quebec, and his vivid impressions of the dear old city.

"'I had never seen Quebec before, he said, 'and we stood, a party of French and English-Canadians, about Wolfe's monument and sang the national anthem and then 'The Maple Leaf.' They made me make a speech and I shall remember always how thrilling that scene and moment were to me. It had been one of my life-dreams to some day stand upon the Plains of Abraham, and at last it was fulfilled.'

"Mr. Muir is especially pleased with the knowledge that our French confreres have accepted the song, and that it has been translated into their language. Only a few months ago a party of French gentlemen from Quebec, coming up to Toronto on business, sang 'The Maple Leaf,' when by chance they met Mr. Muir; while one, Mr. Eric Dorion, fastened a tiny maple leaf in enamel and gold, upon the lapel of the author's coat. He wears that little gift always and values it beyond words, because it came from our French brethren.

"He told us also how the song came to be written, a familiar tale to many yet worth repeating. In October, 1867, Mr. Muir was walking with a friend in Leslie's nursery, Toronto. The crimson maple leaves were fluttering earthward in the gentle wind of a golden autumn day. One little leaf lodged upon his coat sleeve. He shook it lightly off, as he imagined, but presently found it still clinging to the cloth. Mr. Muir, smiling, drew his friend's attention to the little leaf's tenacity, and as he lifted it from his sleeve the latter said: 'Why not write a song about the maple leaf?'

"In less than two hours the poem was completed. On the following day, when playing with his children, he repeated to them the verses he had written. His wife suggested that he should set them to music, and he did so.

"Nearly thirty years have elapsed since that October day when those two men walked beneath the maples, and to-day Mr. Muir is famous, while his song voices the united patriotic impulse of the Canadian people. On mountain heights, over rolling prairies, and down by the sea, in English, French and German tongue, from ocean to ocean of Canadian soil, and heart to heart of Canada's birth-children, the song is lifted. Nay, further, in foreign lands, great cities and places of lonely exile, in far-off Hong Kong, in dusty Johannesburg, in the midway Pacific isles, wherever and whenever Canadians gather together, that song swells up, sometimes with sobs, sometimes with happy smile, but always with heartsome cry, 'The Maple Leaf Forever!'

. . . . .

"The twilight deepened, the genial face of the famous author shone through the gloom, and talk and sentiment were abruptly routed by the whisk of the janitor's brushes."

The Semi-Weekly World, Vancouver, British Columbia, in its issue of Tuesday, 27th June, 1899, had the following interesting paragraph:

"When Lady Kato, wife of the Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James,

was in Vancouver, she suggested as a name for the baby daughter of Mr. Shimizu, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul, the Japanese word Hisa, meaning forever. When Sir William Van Horne was here he dined with Mr. Shimizu and Mr. Shimizu remarked that as the baby had been born in Canada he would like to have a Canadian name for it also. Sir William enquired as to the Japanese name and being told its meaning, he said that the Maple Leaf was the Canadian emblem and the national anthem was The Maple Leaf Forever. He thought that Maple Leaf and the Japanese word for "forever" would make a good name. The idea was such a hapy one that Mr. Shimizu at once adopted it and the baby's name now is Maple Leaf Hisa Shimizu. By translating the Japanese word into English we get Maple Leaf Forever Shimizu."

Death came suddenly to the author of "The Maple Leaf," to the old schoolmaster whose life had been the expression of deep love for Canada and the Empire. During the day preceding the evening of his death he was as active as ever at his work moving among the children of the Gladstone school. He wended his way homeward on the afternoon of 26th June, 1906, just as the little ones whom he loved so well had turned their backs to the school and their faces to their homes

Dr. James L. Hughes, the chief inspector of the Board of Education, Toronto, gives me an account of an interesting conversation he had with Mr. Muir the day before his death. Mr. Hughes states: "The day before Mr Muir died I had a conversation with him. I told him I could arrange to get him an annuity of $1,000 from the Board of Education and the Government if he would retire. I recommended him to do so, and told him that he should visit all parts of Canada to lecture before various Canadian Associations, in order to promote a spirit of loyalty, as he was so well able to do. He considered my suggestion for a few moments, and then, striking his breast, he said: 'I never felt better in my life; I would rather not give up my work; I would like to die in harness.'"

For a short time in the evening he chatted with friends on the bowling green of the Rusholme Club, at the corner of Dovercourt road and Shannon street, and with a cheery goodnight left early for home.

On his return from the bowling green he had taken a glass of ginger ale, and this was followed before retiring by some citrate of magnesia. There was not the slightest complaint of feeling unwell, and his sudden death was evidently due to a most unusual cause—that is, the acids, in coming together in the stomach, generated gas to such an extent that his heart was affected, and in a few moments death ensued.

The news of his death reached the city newspaper offices about midnight, and the issues of next morning contained feeling reference to his death.

Mr. Muir's death had come as a grief to every school child in the city. The children of one family burst into tears as their father read the sad news from the morning paper. The little ones were pupils of the Gladstone avenue school.

It was the talk of the schoolchildren as they assembled in their classrooms that morning, and the youngsters all joined in the universal regret of the loss of one whose face and voice were so familiar to them.

The death of the old schoolmaster did not interfere with the daily programme of the public school in which he served for so many years. His own scholars at Gladstone avenue school, numbering over 800, went to their classes and work with heavy hearts. All of them wore maple leaves. The teachers in every room announced the principal's sudden death, which was no news to the children, and after a short review of his life, lessons were begun.

The quiet home, No. 60 Churchill avenue, was the centre of sympathy for the next two days. The boys and girls, young and old, flocked to the home of their dead master and friend, just to have another look at the well-known face that rested in a casket, banked with flowers and draped with the ensign of the Canadian Dominion, placed there by the Veterans of 1866. The floral tributes were many, all from friends who were sincere in their friendship for the author of "The Maple Leaf."

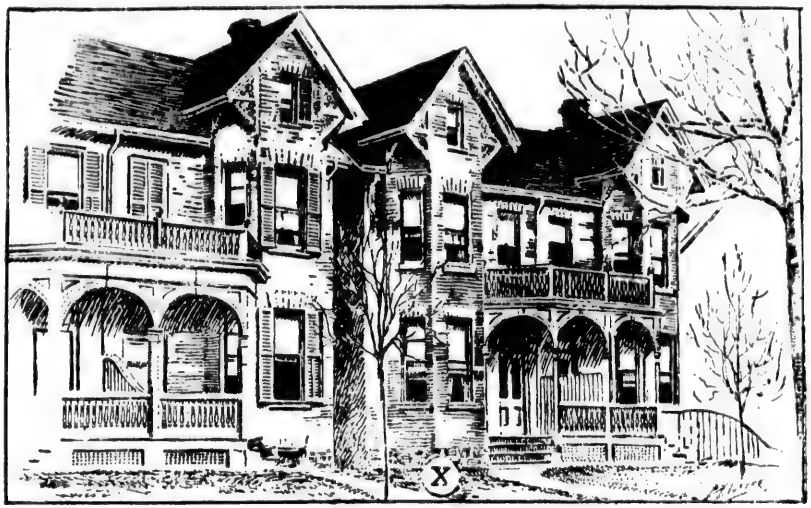
The veterans of '66 who fought with

him in the Fenian Raid sent a magnificent token, worked mainly in roses and carnations and taking the form of a maple leaf.

A most appropriate tribute came from the Canadian Club of Hamilton.

The other floral offerings included tokens from the family; the staff of Gladstone avenue school; the pupils of Gladstone school; The Sergeants' Mess of the 48th Highlanders; Canadian Club; The Board of Education; the C.O.F., The Ontario Government; Tecumseh Lacrosse Club; The Lakeview Curling Club; The Veterans of '66 (Scarboro); Army and Navy Veterans; The Maple Leaf Lodge, I.O.O.F.; Laura Secord's granddaughter; The Executive of the Veteran's Council; The Corporation of the City of Toronto; The Sergeants' Mess, Q.O.R.; The Public School Principals' Association of Toronto; The Women's Historical Association of Toronto; The Kingston Old Boys' (for he was a graduate of Queen's), and the Lakeview Curling Club on Harrison street, near Dovercourt road, of which he was a member; The Women Teachers' Association; The Niagara Street School; W. C. H. S.; Mrs. MacGregor, an old friend; Mr and Mrs. Cane; Rev. George Orman; Mr. and Mrs. E Floody; Wm. Fahey; "Edna and Ethel" with "Sincere Sympathy," "Gertie and Rena"; Jean Earl Geason, the girl artist and author, who resided in Toronto, and who in 1907 died in London, Eng.; Elsie St. Clair; Fred. C. Leyson; Mr. Davis; Ernest W. Johnston, a little pupil; the Scarboro Old Boys; L. O L. 142.

The flags on all the Public schools were hung at half-mast from two o'clock on Friday afternoon until after the funeral on Saturday.



HOME OF MRS. MUIR.

The centre dwelling, No. 60 Churchill avenue, Toronto, was the home of Mr. Muir, where his widow now resides.

In Gladstone avenue school, where Mr. Muir had been principal since its construction in 1886, the usual closing concert was dispensed with, and a memorial service held instead. The deep affection which existed between the late principal and the teachers and scholars of the school was much in evidence. It was a very solemn service.

The closing exercises of the schools took place on Friday afternoon. Mr. W. H. Shaw, the chairman of the Management Committee of the Board of Education, requested the prin-

cipals to call the attention of the children to the flags and to explain the career of the late Principal Muir, showing how he had made his work of a national character. Then in the Gladstone school and in the eighty other Public schools of the city, thousands of children assembled at the close of the exercises and sang at the same time "The Maple Leaf." It was indeed an hour of sorrow for the children, and as their youthful voices were raised in song, it seemed a token of additional reverence and feeling for the author of the popular national air—who had been called upon so suddenly to lay down the work he loved so well.

One week previously Alex. Muir, aged, smiling and benevolent, was in High Park at a function, and when requested to address the gathering said some patriotic and goodly words, and during his address, called for the singing of the Psalm "All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice." There was a grand response.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

North-west corner Dundas street and Dovercourt road. The present building, which succeeded a roughtcast structure was erected in 1888. Rev. H. A. Macpherson is pastor.

Singularly simple, yet solemnly impressive were the funeral rites at the

burial of the loved author and teacher on the afternoon of Saturday, 30th June, 1906. In spite of an intermittent rain which at times became a downpour, hundreds of friends of the creator of Canada's national anthem followed the body to Mount Pleasant cemetery.

It was a sad day for the concourse of people who filled the church, and unpleasant for those who wended their way to show the last sad offices of respect to the departed poet. It was warm all forenoon, with occasional showers, and it was densely clouded all day.

Early in the day the coffin was removed from the quiet home on Churchill avenue to Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, corner of Dundas street and Dovercourt road, of which the late Mr. Muir was a member. For three hours hundreds of people from early years to tottering age, people of all classes, men, women and children, reverently filed past the open casket and cast one sad, longing look at the face of their dear friend.

The funeral service began at two o'clock, just as the thunder pealed through the air, and the clouds sent sharp and frequent showers to earth.

The casket containing the remains of a man who had almost at the same hour a week before called for the anthem was directly in front of the choir, and there was more than one tremulous voice.

Hundreds of promnent citizens filled the church. The service was conthe church. The service was conducted by Rev. H. A. Macpherson, the pastor, a young and eloquent preacher in the prime of physical vigor.

At his right in the pulpit was a venerable gentleman in an army clergyman's uniform, the high collared Norfolk coat of fawn color and a benign beard reminding one of the patriarchs. He was the chaplain of his Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans of Toronto—the Rev. Mr. Bruce, who had spent the best part of his seventy years in this adopted country, for his birthplace was in the land of the heather.

At the opening prayer the choir of Chalmers' church gave a beautiful rendition of the anthem "All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice."

The congregation was continually straining to gaze upon the casket, which seemed to hold some mesmeric influence to maintain absolute quiet.

Rev. Mr. Macpherson rose after the singing of the anthem, and there was a great silence.

He delivered an eloquent discourse from the text, "How are the mighty fallen," in which he spoke feelingly of his personal loss and that of the Chalmers congregation. He referred to the simple, faithful life of Mr. Muir and of his great influence upon his country.

A pin drop could have been heard when he said, "His voice will be silent, his genial face will be missing in our midst." The statement was made as if it were the text, but it was a quotation from the writings of "Faith Fenton" some years before, predicting what would happen when Alexander Muir died. Mr. Macpherson continued from the same source: "We shall know him no more—we shall rightly estimate the measure of his work forty or fifty years to come, when Canada stands in the front rank of all nations —when Canada has millions of fresh young sons and daughters, and a few grey heads will proudly relate their personal memories of the author of Canada's great national song."

The reference to Faith Fenton's prophecy was felt when Rev. Mr. Macpherson regretted that he had now realized the day of our loss. "He lies cold beneath the flowers in the casket here," he said. "There is but one text in connection with this service that I can apply. It is Second Samuel, 1, 27, 'How the mighty have fallen.'"

Mr. Macpherson said it was a choice text to take observing the service for the late Mr. Muir. In every sense Mr. Muir was a mighty man. As we bow before Him, the Judge of the quick and the dead, we are all prepared to say "How the mighty have fallen."

The pastor dealt with Mr. Muir's early days, and said that "in the latter years the mightiness of the poetic mind was most apparent. He desired to emphasize what Mr. Muir believed, and that was a belief in God. God gave to him and he gave to us through God the subjects which were the great

delight of the man whose body lies before us in the casket to-day. Mr. Muir had ne faculty of closing his addresses with an outburst of poetry, which was delivered impulsively with the divine gift of rendition in beautiful form and feeling, combining all ne had to say. It is only here and there that God seems to give a man a mind so capable of taking in the diviner truths."

Continuing, Mr. Macpherson expressed the hope that it would be "in the great power of some man or woman to gather together the many things the public had never seen that had come from the man we had lost. No meagre volume of patriotic interest would come from a collection of the poems and prose of Alexander Muir."

"The mighty man with all his poetic genius to-day we lay away and trust there will arise one to give to the country such a poet."

Beautiful reference was made to other works of Mr. Muir, and the preacher quoted stanzas of "God Bless Forever, God Bless Our Noble King."

Mr. Macpherson continued that "not in his natural gifts was deceased a great man, but we all knew how mighty he was in his patriotism. Not in the jingo style, but real, deep-rooted patriotism, with a purpose in everything inspired by it. He could sing the glory of the old land, but he deeply loved the land of his adoption.

"Men and women who were listeners, and many who were not, could look back years and years and think how he had inspired them for their country's weal when they were his pupils at school."

In the midst of sadness the speaker rejoiced to think that, "looking upon the body, so low and helpless, and weak, it was a mighty man in every true sense of patriotism that had fallen." He rejoiced, too, in the feature of such patriotism. "It was Mr. Muir's belief that patriotism and religion could not be separated. I have no measure of scorn for the man who gets rid of all that religion teaches him for his patriotism."

The congregation was silent but for the merry whisperings of some crowded youngsters in the doorway, which no one ever rejoiced more to hear than did the man who now lay dead. Mr. Macpherson, after a brief pause, continued that he was glad to think that "Mr. Muir was a truly great man and a mighty man on lines patriotic, who never forgot to bring into his teachings that God was over all.

"A president of one of the societies of the city had written of a gathering in High Park a week ago, and had said: "I gave my seat to him. In the modesty of his nature, he had taken the outskirts of the crowd. When he took his seat he spoke, and called upon us to sing 'All People that on Earth Do Dwell, Sing to the Lord With Cheerful Voice.'

"They sang, and as the woods reechoed with the refrain through the woods the people poured out their hearts in that wonderful way."

Mr. Muir emphasized his patriotism by his confidence in God. "It is a good thing when a man's public life does not detract from the power of his devotional life," he emphasized; "the great features of patriotism must be based on confidence in God.'

"He was a mighty man in character. Not many of us have met men anywhere with a character more open than that of the man whose body lies before us. So thoroughly ingenuous, so frank, so candid, no equivocation about him, nothing that looked as if he ever wanted to keep things under cover. Had he been more crafty it might have perhaps been better for him. It was impossible for a man like him to become wealthy for the very opening of his heart encouraged him to live a life absolutely philanthropic.

"I often said to him, 'It seems to me that many a man with far less ability than you enjoys greater things than ever you can have in this world.' He would laugh that happy, contented laugh which fitted him so well, and say, 'I never pulled the wires to become what some men thought I should be.'"

"I would ten thousand times sooner go to my grave," the preacher continued, "honored as Alex Muir has gone to his—honored by thousands and thousands of people than have it thought I could have, by crooked methods, had here more than he enjoyed.

"The very simplicity of his life and

character teaches us that the only way for a man to be mighty before God and his fellows is to be truthful, open and frank. The chief of all in which he was mighty was his simplicity and his faith in Jesus Christ. I have seen him with tears in his eyes as he told the story of some poor sinner he had pointed to Christ, and with tears on his cheeks as he would speak of the wonderful love of God. He had the faith of a little child in the Saviour, and it was the faith of the mighty man of whom we speak to-day. Methinks I hear the Master say, 'I have not seen such faith, nay, not in Israel.' His hope was not in his patriotic feelings, but in the God he loved.

"In years after this, when we have a chance of speaking of the great man of this country we may have the privilege of saying we 'knew him.'"

In conclusion Mr. Macpherson said: "I declare to-day before this congregation that no man had a greater right than Mr. Muir to the best we could give him. I hope we may show that because a mighty man has fallen we are not unmindful of that mighty Man who lived among us like a little child."

The venerable Rev. Mr. Bruce, chaplain of the Army and Navy Veterans, spoke at short length, reiterating what was said by Mr. Macpherson and adding words of love of country.

The choir sang "Old Hundredth," the favorite psalm of the deceased, and then led the congregation in the hymn "A Day's March Nearer Home," and "The Maple Leaf Forever."

The casket was then removed to the hearse, while the great congregation stood in reverent silence. The hearse was covered with the floral offerings from the midst of which arose an immense cross of white flowers.

The pallbearers were:—

Mr. G. W. Gaden, President of the Old Boys.

Mr. George Pierce, President of the Army and Navy Veterans.

Major F. W. Brown, P.M., of L.O.L. No. 142.

W. H. Meredith, Past District Deputy of Court Ivanhoe, C.O.F.

E. B. Shunck, Secretary Maple Leaf, I.O.O.F., Manchester Unity.

J. T. Hornibrook, President of the Veterans of 1866 Association.

In the order of procession the Army and Navy Veterans were represented by Capt. P. H. Drayton, Sergt. J. Richardson, Sergt. A. E. Bennett, Sergt. E. Griegs, Chaplain John Nunn, Sergt.-Major Martin, Sergt.-Major Cox, Sergt.-Major H. Vesey, Sergt.-Major John Hutton, Captain John McMillan, Sergt.-Major Wm. Hall.

Representing the Queen's Own Rifles' Sergeants' Mess were Staff Sergt. Geo. Creighton, Sergt. R. Young and Sergt. James Kennedy.

The Loyal Orange Association was represented by County Master Fred Dane, Jos. E. Thompson, D.C.M.; H. F. Dixon, C.S.; E. Floody, P.G.D.C.; Lovelock, A.D.G.G.M.; Wm. Lee, G.L.O.W.; E. T. Essery, D.G.M., London; C. Armstrong, D.M.W.T.D. Ontario Lodge, L.O.L., No. 142, of which Mr. Muir had been for 40 years an honored member, was represented by Bro. Fred. Hinder, W.M.; Bro. Wm. Phillips, D.M.; Bro. J. W. Roycroft, W.C.; Bro. C. Marsh, W.C.; Bro. H. Mitchell, F.S.; Bro. R. Coulter, W.T.; Bro. R. Bell, D.C.; Bro. C. Glass, lecturer, and Bro. F. Coulter, first committeeman.

The past masters present were Bros. Jordan, Calhoun, Brown, Paterson, Philips, Colter, Eaton and Sneddon.

The Canadian Order of Foresters, of which Mr. Muir was an honorary member, was represented by a number of lodges, Court Ivanhoe, Court Rose, Court Bathurst and Court Occident.

The Gaelic Society, of which Mr. Muir was one of the most energetic members, was represented by Chief Alex. Mackenzie, Chief D. Cameron, J. C. McMillan, Capt. John Ross, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Fraser, L. McCorkindale and W. A. Sherwood.

Representing the Scarboro' Old Boys were A. McCowan, M.P.P.; ex-Warden Baird, W. W. Thompson, Thomas Hood, John W. Kennedy, Thos. Crawford, J. C. Clarke, James Paterson and Jas. Duncan.

Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F., of which Mr. Muir was an honorary member, was represented by Loyal Maple Leaf, No. 7075, Bro. Wm. Schunck, W.M.; James Mitchell Lodge, No. 6578, W. H. Davis, G.M.; Maple Union Lodge, No. 6968, Geo. Davidson, G.M., and Lambton Lodge, G. W. Street, G.M. The Independent Order of Oddfellows were also represented.

The Veterans of '66 were represented by John Jones, Colonel Septimus Denison, Dr. S. P. May, Capt. Fahey, Pte. Noverre, Lieut. Simpson, Sergt. James Hartley.

Representing the York Pioneers were William Rennie, president; Rev. H. S. Matthews, secretary, and William Milliken.

The funeral cortege was headed by the Public School Cadets Band and following marched the Public school children. There were also representatives of St. Andrew's Society, Caledonian Society, and other organizations with which the deceased had been an active member. Each representative wore a small maple leaf tied with crepe ribbon. Among those who paid the last respects were Mayor Coatsworth and ex-Mayor Urquhart and members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto; Controllers Hubbard, Shaw and Ward; Aldermen Dunn, Vaughan, Graham, Keeler and Noble; School Trustees Parkinson, H. Simpson, Levee and Davis, W. C. Wilkinson, Secretary of the Board of Education, a large number of Public school teachers and pupils; Hon. Thomas Crawford, M.P.P. and some hundreds of citizens and clergymen of different denominations.

The cortege proceeded slowly, and it was late in the afternoon before the cemetery was reached.

The route to Mount Pleasant Cemetery was by way of Dundas, Arthur, Bathurst, College and Yonge streets.

The procession moved slowly along these streets, and as the hearse passed every head was bowed by the onlookers, who sadly realized that the author of the Maple Leaf was on his way to his last earthly home.

On arrival at the cemetery the procession opened up, and with bended heads and hats raised, the hearse and its burden passed to the vault of the cemetery, where the concluding funeral service was conducted by Rev. Hugh Macpherson.

Two weeks later the body was removed to the plot presented to the family by the Corporation of Toronto.

The many societies with which Mr. Muir was connected passed resolutions of regret and sympathy.

On Saturday, July 21, 1906, the remains of the late Mr. Muir were removed from the vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery and placed in the lot acquired by the city for the purpose. The funeral service of the Orange Order was read by Worshipful Master Hindes, of L.O.L. No. 142, in presence of a large number of brethren of the Loyal Orange Association. The Army and Navy Veterans were represented by Captains Musson and Fahey, President George Pearce, Major Fisher, Corp. Cameron, Chaplain Nunn and John T. Hornibrook. The C. O. F. was represented by P. P. D. R. Haskyne. Mrs. Muir was present, accompanied by her brother-in-law, C. B. Johnston, and Miss Geeson, the historian.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on July 5, 1906, on motion of Trustee Rawlinson, seconded by Trustee Kent, it was resolved that the salary of the late Alexander Muir, principal of Gladstone avenue school, be paid to his widow up to Dec. 31st, 1906, in consideration of his faithful services during the past thirty-two years.

At a meeting of the Management Committee of the Board of Education of Toronto held on the 27th Sept., 1906, after the summer vacation, the following resolution was passed:—"Your committee deeply regrets to report the death of five very highly respected members of the teaching staff."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAID.

(The Toronto Globe.)

The Toronto Globe had the following editorial on 28th June, 1906:—

"ALEXANDER MUIR."

"The man who writes a popular song that is free from objection on the score of either good morals or good taste is a public benefactor. His service to his fellow-citizens is none the less if his lyric has in it the ring of true patriotism. It was the good fortune of the late Alexander Muir to write a Canadian song which at once achieved enduring popularity. The 'Maple Leaf' was composed in 1866, when Canadians everywhere had been thrown into a fervor of patriotic resentment by the Fenian raids, and it has been an unrivalled favorite for just forty years. To all appearances it will hold first place for at least another forty. Mr. Muir, it should be

added, was the composer of the air as well as the author of the song."

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, chief of the Gaelic Society, wrote to the Globe concerning the death of Mr. Muir:—

"I regret to see in the Globe the great loss we all sustain in the death of Mr. Alex. Muir. I believe he made his last public appearance with us at the picnic of the Gaelic Society in High Park last Saturday, when he addressed us in his usual happy mood, at the close requesting the gathering to join with him in the singing of the 100th Psalm to the tune of 'Old Hundred.' He sang there with all his might.

"Throughout Canada and wherever Canadians have gone, his song has been on loyal lips and stirred the emotions of loyal hearts with the accounts of sorrow. In his long residence his face became familiar to the people of Toronto. The sight of his shoulders, squared in spite of his weight of years, and his genial salute as he passed on the street, could not but thrill those who recognized him with the feeling that he was a man among men and one whom Canada delighted to honor."

(The Mail and Empire.)

The Mail and Empire had the following editorial in its issue of June 28th, 1906:—

"ALEXANDER MUIR."

"'He gave the people a new song,' is an epitaph to which few in the long line of England's poets laureate are so well entitled as is Alex. Muir. His song the Canadian people have learned literally by heart. It may be denied that 'The Maple Leaf' is even tolerable verse, and its popularity may be credited to its catchy air, but it will hardly be maintained that any of the best short lyrics in our language, set to the same music, would be taken up with an equal enthusiasm by the population of Canada. It is not in the tune alone that the spell lies. The tune would strike no national chord if the burden were different. It captivates because it is a fitting musical expression of the sentiment in Muir's lines — the sentiment, not of patriotism as a universal feeling but of Canadian patriotism.

"There is no mournfulness or austerity or lack of confidence in Canadian patriotism. We are not a people crying in the wilderness, under the shadow of any fear, and doubtful of our dentiny. If we were, a doleful song would suit our mood. But we are a cheerful, buoyant people, with indestructible faith in our country. Words and music of 'The Maple Leaf' are in unison with that national spirit. That is the secret of its hold on Canadians. Our boys are not content to hum it or whistle it, they want the words. On the other hand the mere reciting of the words would not satisfy them. In short, the song as it is sung is a unity, an inspiration to Canadianism. It was not flashed out of a great national crisis, as have been the undying war songs of the world, or the heartening hymns of freedom. It is the marching song of a young and advancing nation. Will it ever be forgotten? It can hardly be such a faultless expression of the essential genius of the Canadian people that it will always keep its power over the heart and ear. As the country grows in greatness, as it matures, its dignity may put a new note, its expression may inspire a new spirit in its national anthem. But 'The Maple Leaf' will have its day, and no short one, and the glory of making the song of his country's youth marks Alexander Muir for remembrance."

(The Evening Telegram.)

The Toronto Evening Telegram had the following editorial in its issue of June 27th, 1906:—

"ALEXANDER MUIR.

"Canada has mourned over the death and glorified with monuments the tombs of politicians who have done less for their country than Alexander Muir.

"Office-holders have died and been buried, and their works will be forgotten before the children of this country forget the song that Alexander Muir put on to their lips.

"The stalwart, picturesque figure of the patriot teacher will be missed by thousands, young and old. Critics can put the living, breathing frame work of a nation's song on their little dissecting tables. They can prove that there is no merit in the words

r music of 'The Maple Leaf Forever'

"Critics will go on proving their own analytical perfections. Canada will go on singing the song of her life, and remembering the man who wrote it."

(London Advertiser.)

The London Advertiser had a short editorial, from which the following is quoted:—

"CANADA'S FIRST SONG.

"Though a teacher by profession, he was not remarkable for scholarship, which may be inferred from the literary qualities of his songs, 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' is poor poetry, but its melody was an inspiration. It found its way to the hearts of the Canadian people, and has become the Canada National Anthem."

Answering this, The Toronto Evening Telegram of June 29, 1906, said:—

"Good old Alexander Muir's poetry would have to be bad to be worse than the prose of this critic.

"As compared with the words, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' the words of 'The Maple Leaf Forever' are sublime.

"The venerable American who framed up a set of words to fit the tune of the British National Anthem was honored in life and mourned in death by the grateful United States.

"Verse a thousand times weaker than the poorest stanza Alexander Muir ever wrote is nobler than the spirit of cheap criticism that displays its would-be smartness at a time when every true-hearted Canadian is remembering with gratitude his country's debt to the grand old singer of Canada's first song."

(The Scottish Canadian.)

The Scottish Canadian, in its issue of July, 1906, said:—

"The death of Alexander Muir removed from the earthly scene one of Canada's most notable men. He was a big man in many respects, and some elements of greatness of character were conspicuously developed. He was great in his guileless simplicity, great in heart, in patriotism, great in his faith, and in his boundless love for his fellow-men. Physically magnificent, he was a noted athlete in his day, devoted to clean outdoor exercise and sport, but with his great strength he had the gentle tenderness of a child. A good man, he had high and patriotic ideals, and gifted with unusual eloquence, he spoke with a warmth of feeling and a glow which were alike impressive and charming. His value to the community and to the country was great in his day, and the bard's laurel placed on his brow —not by critic nor by the academy, but by the people—will perpetuate that value indefinitely. Pax crinibis."

Robert Awde, the well-known local poet, who for many years has been a resident of Toronto, was an old friend of Mr. Muir. Some days after Mr. Muir's death Mr. Awde composed the following lines, which were published in the columns of the Toronto daily press:—

IN MEMORIAM.

A noble bard!
  Immortal! Grand!
Immortal! Why?
  Because the song
  Shall live as long
As men regard
  Their native land,
And for it die.

So long as worth
  And thought retain
Their regal sway,
  Subject and king
  Alike shall sing
Around this earth
  The glad refrain
We sing to-day.

Long as our race
  With patriot pride
And fame endure,
  So long shall we
  The brave and free
Accord a space,
  And by the side
Of Burns, place Muir!

—Robert Awde.

On Thursday, 19th July, 1906, the Niagara District Veteran Volunteer Association and their friends had their annual reunion in Monument Park, Queenston Heights. The Star-Journal of St. Catharines, in its issue of July 20, said:—

"Here they joined the Toronto Veterans of 1866 and a large excursion party who accompanied them from the

Queen City on the Niagara Navigation Company's steamers. A number of the Welland County Veterans were also present.

"In all, more than two thousand persons attended the re-union of 1906, which was one of the most successful as well as one of the most enjoyable events of its kind ever held under the auspices of the Old Boys.

"Some wearing one medal, others wearing two or more, might be seen during the entire day gathered in groups in different parts of the park, recounting old experiences and living over again the stirring days when they went to the front to drive the Fenian invaders from Canada's shores.

"At twelve o'clock luncheon was served and soon everything was in readiness for the sports of the occasion.

"The games concluded, all assembled in front of Brock's monument, where patriotic airs were played by an excellent orchestra from Toronto. Mr. J. T. Hornibrook, president of the Toronto Veterans of 1866, took the chair. In his opening address he referred to the loss sustained by the veterans in the death since the last re-union of Comrade Alexander Muir, the author of 'The Maple Leaf,' the memory of whose life and work would live when many present were forgotten. He believed that Mr. Muir's name would live wherever Canadians gathered together in days to come, and expressed the hope that Canadians would subscribe liberally to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished author to succeeding generations. The Toronto Veterans had appointed a committee with the Mayor as chairman, to take charge of the work of raising such a fund, and he hoped every Canadian would co-operate with that committee. Mr. Hornibrook then read the following resolution, at the conclusion of which "The Maple Leaf" was sung softly by those present.

"Moved by Rev. Robert Ker, rector of St. Catharines and honorary chaplain of the Niagara Veterans' Association, and seconded by Mr. J. T. Hornibrook, president of the Toronto Veterans, that on the occasion of this annual re-union of the Veterans' Association on these historic heights of Queenston, we feel called upon in some formal way to express our sorrow at the loss we have sustained in the death of our highly esteemed comrade, Alex. Muir, of Toronto, whose loyal and patriotic genius has contributed so largely to create a spirit of devotion to the land of the 'Maple Leaf,' which he loved and served so well.

"That last year he was with us in the full enjoyment of health and intellectual vigor, as evidenced by the eloquent speech which he made under the shadow of General Brock's monument, with whom we have no hesitation in placing him as a worthy co-worker in the up-building of this great British Empire.

"That inasmuch as the rising generation of young Canadians owe a heavy debt to the memory of the man whose song has done so much to quicken the spirit of Canadian nationality and to create within the breasts of all a pride in Canada, as the land of their birth, we would respectfully suggest that the school children of this province be given an opportunity of erecting on these historic heights some suitable memorial to his honor.

"That further, we join with his hosts of friends in paying our united tribute to the memory of the patriotic singer who loved Canada alike wisely and well."

Mayor Riddell, of St. Catharines, vice-president of the Niagara District Veterans, was then introduced and made the speech of the day. He said "the mention of the name of Alexander Muir caused patriotic feelings to well up in his breast. The chairman had referred to the desirability of enlisting the school children of Canada in the effort to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their departed comrade, the author of the "Maple Leaf," and he was in hearty accord with the idea. Mr. Muir had, however, erected his own onument, which would live forever, in "The Maple Leaf," which had inspired the Canadian soldiers who had given their lives on the South African veldt. If Mr. Muir was anything, he was a patriot, in heart, in action and in every purpose of his long and useful life. He was not a money-maker, but was a man who always took a kindly and charitable interest in those whose condition appealed to him. He would, therefore,

like Canada, while providing a monument to this distinguished patriot's memory, to make also some provision to keep those he left from want."

"His own spirit," said the mayor, "will live in the song he has given us, and that song will be sung in ages to come. As 'Auld Lang Syne,' made for Robert Burns, its author, a world-wide reputation, so 'The Maple Leaf' would make Alexander Muir's name known in whatever part of the world a Canadian heart beats."

President Charles Chapman, of the Niagara District Veterans, then handed the chairman a wreath, donated by Mr. L. C. Bradt, to be placed on Brock's monument to the memory of the heroes who fought in 1812. The duty was gracefully performed by Miss Hornibrook, daughter of the chairman. A wreath of maple leaves, donated by Mr. R. L. Dunn, was then placed on the monument by Mrs. Dunn, wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, a past president of the Veterans, in memory of the late Mr. Muir. It bore the inscription, "Father of M.L." A similar wreath, prepared by Miss Wynne of St. Catharines, and Miss Geeson of Toronto, two daughters of Canada, was then laid on the monument by Miss Geeson as a tribute to the memory of the late author of "The Maple Leaf."

Miss Geeson, who was a well-known writer on historical subjects, then delivered a brief address, telling of the life of the late Mr. Muir, and referring to the love he bore for Queenston Heights, where he delivered his first public address when a young man, and where he received his first inspiration as a patriot. The deceased author had many times spoken of the loyalty of women, who were ever ready to lay down their lives, if necessary, like Laura Secord, in the interests of their country. On Mrs. Secord's grave Mr. Muir had never failed to place a flag each year on the day on which he regularly performed the same patriotic act on Queenston Heights.

The last speaker was Rev. James Webb, of Grantham, who spoke briefly in a patriotic strain.

This concluded the day's proceedings and the Old Boys and their friends left for their respective homes, wishing that these pleasant occasions might occur even more frequently in days to come than in the past.

Mr. John K. Munro, who knew Mr. Muir personally, writes concerning Mr. Muir and his well-known song:—

"People sometimes wonder why 'The Maple Leaf' has taken such a hold on the Canadian public. The literary critics have arisen and pronounced its words doggerel, while the musical experts have kept pace by pointing out that its music is a meaningless jingle. Still, it rouses Canadians as no other song can and no other music ever will. And the version is that Alexander Muir's soul speaks in the song. As a patriotic speaker his equal never stood on Canadian platform. To see him was a treat, to hear him an inspiration.

"I remember attending a convention of the Canadian Lacrosse Association in 1901, I think it was. The toast 'The National Game' was proposed, coupled with several names, the last one Alexander Muir. At the mention of the name some one in the loft struck a couple of bars on the piano, and in an instant that gathering of young athletes and older followers of the national sport were on their feet singing with glasses upraised, and as only Canadians can sing, 'The Maple Leaf Forever.' What a volume of sound it was; how it swelled and filled the room, for those Canucks, both young and old, seemed to have turned the tap and found their patriotism cask full to overflowing.

"When the old patriot arose he was a trifle irritable. Some well-meaning but ill-informed alderman had found occasion to remark about 'that grand song of which Alexander Muir had written the words and Godfrey the music.' Somewhat testily Mr. Muir made it known that he was responsible for the music as well as the words. Then he drifted on to talk of his country, and as he told of the doings of her sons in sport and in war, what a change came over his face. He told at length of the brave deeds done by Canadians on the battlefield of South Africa, and I shall never forget him as with hand upraised, his snowy head thrown back and his face shining like one inspired, he recited 'Young Canada was There.' He seemed to eman-

ate patriotism at every pore. What a burst of applause rolled out of the windows as he sat down. Every man in the room was aroused to an enthusiasm such as only comes when men hear of the things they love from one who loves them more.

"I heard him again in the Queen's Park. It was Empire Day, and the assembled children had listened with careful attention and many yawns to various eminent men who had 'made speeches.' With the first few sentences Alexander Muir caught their attention. A few moments more they were leaning forward, drinking in every word he said, and in the end they were trying to cheer and listen at the same time—he sang the song of 'home, sweet home,' the song that reached their hearts.

"What did he say? I have forgotten the words; I have forgotten the other speakers; I have forgotten even the year—but the effect is with me still. Every time I think of it a thrill of patriotism goes through my system, and I am a little bit more glad and proud that I am a Canadian. Alexander Muir will never die while his 'soul goes marching on' in 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' and it is to-day the grandest of the many influences that are working towards the nationalization of Canada."

On Old Boys' Day, 1st October, 1908, during the North York County Fair week, a memorial tablet of brass, erected to the memory of the late Alexander Muir in the hall of the Model School Building, was unveiled in the presence of the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, the Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker of the House of Commons, and a large assemblage of citizens of the town and county.

Major T. A. W. Allan, Mr. R. H. Brimson, the treasurer, and Mr. E. A. Bogart, the secretary of the memorial tablet committee, were present, and Messrs. Stewart Scott, M.D., chairman of the Public School Board, C. G. Ross, R. E. Malone, Thomas H. Brunton, C. H. R. Clark and David Lloyd, secretary-treasurer, were also present.

The words on the tablet read:—

"In Memory of
ALEXANDER MUIR, B.A.,
Born 1834—Died 1906.

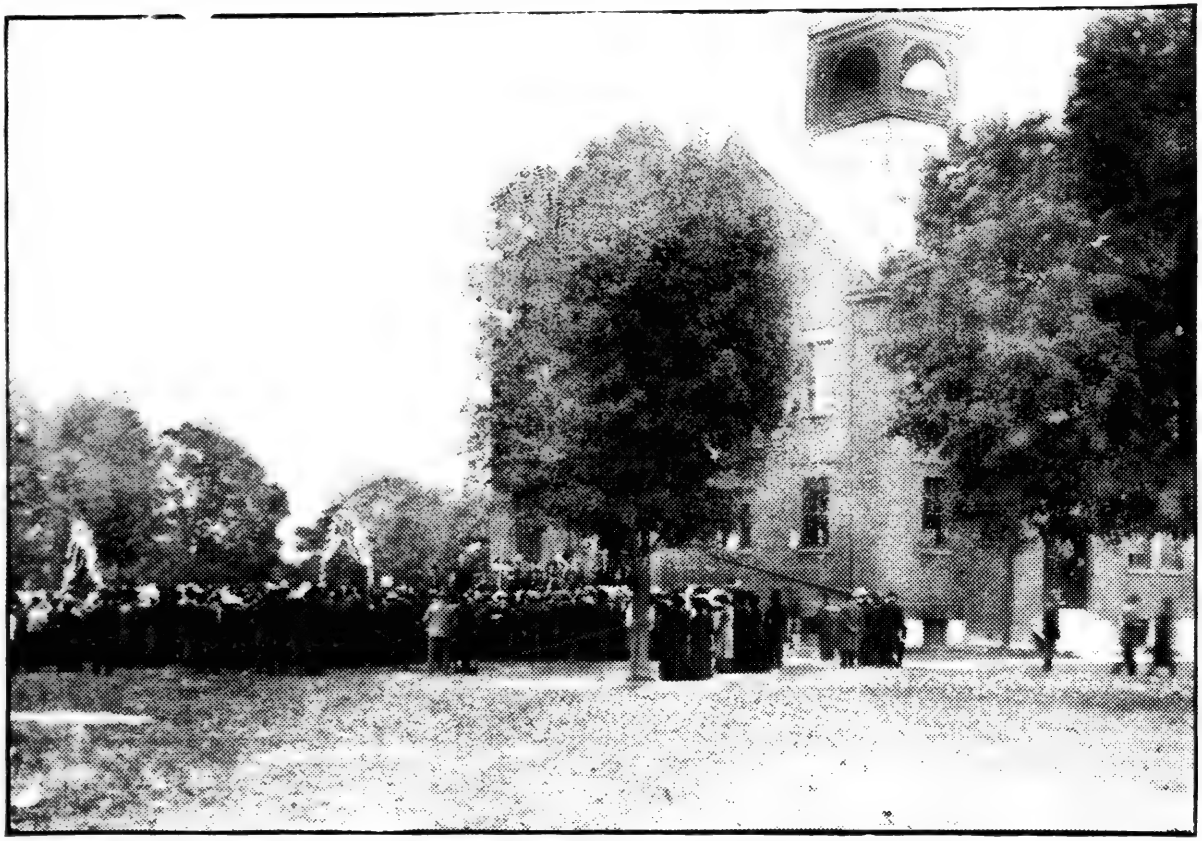
PRINCIPAL OF THIS SCHOOL,
1873-74.

AUTHOR OF CANADA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM,
"THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER."

"THE MAPLE LEAF, OUR EMBLEM DEAR,
THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.
GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN AND HEAVEN BLESS
THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER!"

"THIS TABLET WAS PLACED HERE BY HIS EX-PUPILS OCTOBER 1ST, 1908, AND UNVEILED BY THE HON.

Scene at the unveiling of the memorial tablet to the late Alexander Muir in the Public School, Newmarket Ont., 1st October 1903.
[See p. 580]



TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER."

Scene at the unveiling of the memorial tablet to the late Alexander Muir in the Public School, Newmarket Ont., 1st October 1903.

[opp. p. 580]

DR. R. A. PYNE, M.L.A., MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND THE HON. R. F. SUTHERLAND, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THEMSELVES NATIVES OF NEWMARKET.

"THE OCCASION BEING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NEWMARKET."

Dr. Scott presided and amongst the speakers was Mr. Robert Alexander, of Galt, who was the first principal of the first Public school in the village incorporated fifty years before.

The tablet is affixed to the east wall of the main hall of the new school, which succeeded the first building, the "Common School," of which Mr. Muir was principal. The hall space could hold but a few people, and as it was impossible for the thousands who were present to enter the building, the addresses were made from the platform of the main entrance. During Dr. Pyne's address, he paid a high tribute to the late principal, saying that he was one of Mr. Muir's personal friends. At the proper moment he called upon Miss Muir, daughter of Mr. George Muir, of the Newmarket Era, granddaughter of the poet, to remove the British ensign that covered the tablet.

The date of the poet's birth, as given on the tablet is 1834. This is incorrect, he was born at Lesmahagow, Scotland, on 5th April, 1830.

A Union Jack was then run up on the school flagstaff, "The Maple Leaf" was sung by the school children, led by the band of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, after which the procession proceeded to the fair, which was opened by the late Sir Aemilius Irving, of Toronto.

On November 20th, 1906, the Veterans' Association sent to the widow of Mr. Alexander Muir, the following brief address on the death of her late husband:—

"Mrs. Alexander Muir, 60 Churchill avenue, city:

"Dear Madam,—The Grand Executive Council of the 'Veterans' Association of the Canadian Militia,' at its meeting held on the 6th September, A.D. 1906, deputed the undersigned to express to you and your family the heartfelt sympathy of their members in your great bereavement. They feel that by the death of their beloved comrade, your late husband, they have lost a noble friend and counsellor, and that Canada has been bereft of one of the Empire's most loyal sons. While the nation mourns his death as a nation, there is perhaps no name which, as the ages roll along, will grow larger and larger, as the distance grows greater.

"The Council desire to send you the enclosed as a small token of their appreciation of the valuable services of their esteemed colleague.

"Very sincerely yours.

"A. GILLIES, Capt.,
Secretary.
"GEO. MUSSEN, Capt.,
President.

Alexander Muir wrote many songs, all of which were published at different periods.

The songs were all written in the patriotic strain and breathed the spirit of the author who all his life endeavored to instil loyalty to the flag and to the Empire, in the hearts of not only the thousands of children he had in charge in the schools in which he was connected, but in the people at large, who appreciated his writings and sang his songs in their homes and on the concert platform.

No collection of these songs has ever been made; many of them were set to music and printed. Others appeared in newspapers, and a couple did not get beyond the manuscript stage My belief is that the words of all of his songs are in this article.

The songs that were set to music are obtainable at every music store in the Dominion.

THE DYING SCOTCH EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

(By Alex. Muir, B.A.)

Adieu! my native land, adieu!
Land o' the brave an' fair;
Death's gloomy night is gathering fast,
I ne'er shall see thee mair.

For a' the days o' youth are gane.
Like wind that whistles by;
Or like the meteor burning flame,
That glints alang the sky.

Oh, many years hae gane since I
To Canada first came,
To seek a fortune, an' provide
For wife an' weans a hame.

Sair did I toil, sair did I strive
To earn my bairns a farle.[1]
My trials at first were hard enough
In this part o' the warle.

But thankful be to God on high,
An' blessed be His name;
Noo peace an' plenty reign supreme
In my Canadian hame.

An' dear I love the fair domain,
Where th' Maple wags its head,
God bless forevermore the land
That's gien my bairnies bread.

But still for thee my heart doth yearn,
Dear Scotland—native land;
Fain, fain, wad I once mair behold
Thy hills and mountains grand.

Fain wad I hear thy lav'rocks'[2] sang,
Thy heather bells fain see;
Then for the land where I was born,
I'd lay me down an' dee.

Wi' joy the golden hours o' youth
Fond mem'ry brings to mind,
An' happy wi' the thocht I think,
On days o' auld lang syne.

Ah! well I min' the purlin' burn
That wimpled by our biggin,[3]
The cozie beil[4] where I was born,
It's auld turf thack it riggin.[5]

That cozie beil is dear to me,
Where first I saw the licht;
That sheltered me when winter winds
Blew snell wi' a' their micht.

An' dear to me are a' thy dells,
Thy braes and sunny knowes,
Thy lochs an' cleuchs an' windin' straths,
Thy linns, thy howms an' howes.

There's no a spot in a' thy bounds,
From John O'Groat's to Tweed,
That isna famed by poet's sang
Or bold heroic deed.

Land where brave Wallace drew his blade
In freedom's holy cause;
Land where a Bruce at Bannockburn
Defied a tyrant's laws.

[1]Loaf of bread. [3]House.
[2]Lark. [4]Snug shelter.
[5]The thatched roof.

The Dane an' Roman had to flee
Before each kilted clan,
Land o' John Knox, who never feared
The face o' mortal man.

Land where the Covenanters' blood
Enriched their native soil;
Land where religion paved her way
Through danger, care an' toil.

Land o' the Bible—holy book
That points to Heaven aboon;
Thy happy hame o' leal and true,
Far, far ayont the moon.

Land where a Watt first bridled steam
Wi' harness safe an' strang;
Land where a Scot his prestige won,
And Burns, the plough man, sang.

On many hard-fought battlefields,
Thy sons were brave and true;
Famed Alma's Heights hae felt their tread,
An' sae did Waterloo.

On Abram's Plains, in days of yore,
Where Wolfe, the hero, fell;
Thy mountain sons[6] in vict'ry raised
Their Highland battle yell.

There planted firm Britannia's flag,
There may it aye remain,
The beacon light o' peace an' love,
To Canada's domain.

There's no a' spot in a' the warle,
Where freedom has her lot,
But Fame has crowned wi' laurel
The brave and cannie Scot.

In kirk and legislative ha',
In science and chivalry,
Than sons o' thine, o' Adam's race,
None bear a higher degree.[7]

But, oh! I canna say nae mair,
My een are growing dim;
And I maun make my peace wi' God,
For all my trust's in Him.

Farewell! I canna langer stay,
I feel death's clammy hand.
Farewell, my wife and bairnies a'!
Farewell! My Fatherland.

Published in the Newmarket Era, Aug. 14, 1874.

[6]Fraser Highlanders
[7]Rank of excellency.

CANADA, LAND OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

(Dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of Canada.)

1.

God bless thee, Canada, our home,
Land of the Maple Tree;
There is no land in all the world,
We love so well as thee.
Britannia's Crown has many gems,
Of wealth and beauty rare,
Among them all, thou reign'st supreme,
The fairest of the fair.

Chorus.

We're Britons born, are Britons still,
And Britons aye shall be;
The Union Jack, the flag we love,
Shall guard our Maple Tree.

2.

Here England's Rose blooms fresh and fair,
As in its native land.
And Scotia's Thistle wags its head,
Majestic, great and grand!
And Ireland's Shamrock sings its songs,
Of love and mirth with glee!
The three entwined grow fresh and strong,
Around our Maple Tree.

3.

No foreign power shall o'er us rule,
Our liberties enthrall,
Fair British play shall hold the sway,
With equal rights to all;
No other race shall e'er displace
The sons from Britain sprung;
Our schools shall teach our noble speech,
The Anglo-Saxon tongue.

4.

In our loved land—so vast, so grand—
That spans from sea to sea,
Millions unborn shall find a home
Beneath our Maple Tree.
Three cheers for Britain's Empire vast;
Three cheers for Canada;
Three cheers for our beloved King;
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

Toronto, 1890.

The song "Canada Forever" was written in 1894 by Mr. Muir. The first stanza of the song and the first line of the chorus have been preserved as written by Mr. Muir with his own hand.

CANADA FOREVER.

(Dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of Canada.)

1.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada!
Lov'd Freedom's happy home—
A land so grand, a land so vast,
Wash'd by three oceans' foam;
The land where peace and plenty reign,
And Heaven smiles serene;
Among the nations of the earth
She stands a peerless queen!

Chorus.

Then cheer, boys, cheer for Canada,
Canada forever!
And let us sing, make welkin ring,
Canada forever!
Canada forever!
Canada forever!
And let us sing, make welkin ring,
Canada forever!

2.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada!
The land of wealth and worth;
Her daughters fair, of beauty rare,
None fairer on this earth;
Her sturdy sons, though loving peace,
Ne'er shun the battle shock;
The land made sacred by the blood
Of Wolfe, Montcalm and Brock.

3.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada!
Land of the Maple Leaf;
The thrifty Beaver still shall be
Our model and our chief;

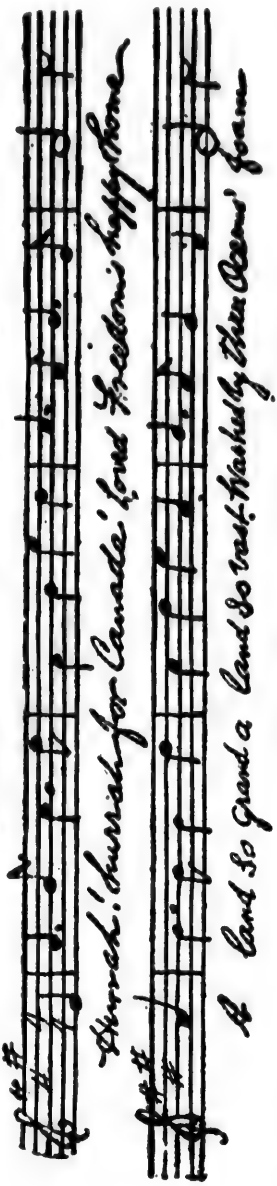
Upward and onward to excel,
Our labors shall not slack;
While o'er our heads shall proudly wave
The grand old Union Jack!

4.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada!
Our fair unrivalled land;
We'll trust in her, we'll work for her
With all our heart and hand;
We'll honor her, we'll pray for her
To God the Lord most high;
We'll live for her, and, if needs be,
For her we'll fighting die!

Toronto, 1894.

FIRST STANZA OF THE NEW NATIONAL SONG



FIRST LINE OF THE CHORUS.

An admirer of Mr. Muir's in Forest, Ont., wrote in 1906:—

ALEXANDER MUIR.

The Patriot Poet's song is hush'd;
He sleeps beneath Canadian sod,
The soul from which the anthem gushed
Has gone to meet the patriot's God.

Hush'd did I say? Recall the word;
The song will never come to grief;
A nation by best impulse stirred
Will always sing "The Maple Leaf."

While Canada shall forward press,
And patriotic thoughts endure,
The people of our land will bless
The name of Alexander Muir.

Forest, Ont., July, 1906. H. J. P.

Another song of Mr. Muir's, of which he also composed the music, was "Young Canada Was There." It is founded on an incident in the South African war.

Mr. W. J. Hendry, to whom I am indebted for a copy of this song, says that on one occasion when he was telling Mr. Muir how much pleasure it gave the children to sing his song, the tears rolled down the old veteran's cheeks, so deeply affected was he by the tender story about the little pupils.

YOUNG CANADA WAS THERE.

(Dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of Canada.)

When Freedom's bugle called "To Arms!"
From far South Afric's shore,
The British Lion, roused from sleep,
Sent up his battle roar;

His cubs, responsive to the call,
Sprang forth to do or dare.
When round the Union Jack they stood,
Young Canada was there.

Chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The Maple Leaf
We'll ever proudly wear;
Rallying around the Union Jack,
Young Canada was there.

Up, up the kopje's frowning height
With fearless hearts they go,
Through hissing shot and bursting shell,
To charge the hidden foe;
With bay'nets fixed—a British cheer,
That rends the sulph'rous air.
The charge is made—the victory won—
Young Canada was there.

Stand by the Modder's blood-stained banks
With reverential mien,
There fell the bravest of the brave,
'Mong "Soldiers of the Queen."
Oh! to their mem'ry drop a tear,
With bowed head and bare;
Among Britannia's hero dead
Young Canada lies there.

Go ask the hard won battle-field,
Where heroes fought and fell,
Where Cronje's Boers by British pluck
Were backward hurled pell-mell,
Whose valiant deeds and iron nerve
Deserve the palm to bear?
The answer comes, with ringing cheers:
"Young Canada was there!"

—Alexander Muir.

Toronto, 1900.

"To the Arctic Regions," another poem by Mr. Muir, was published in the following form in 1874 by the Newmarket Era:

TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

(By Alexander Muir, B.A.)

London, Nov. 23, 1874.—In view of the Arctic expedition about to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin has renewed her offer for a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

Ye pathless dreary wastes, where no enliv'ning zephyrs blow,
Land of the tow'ring iceberg and of never melted snow;
Land where thunders seldom roar and fierce lightnings seldom glare,
Land where no forests grow, no warbler's song e'er fills thy air.

Spring with her fairy train ne'er visits
thee nor passes o'er,
To deck with lovely flowers the half
sunlit ungenial shore.
Land of the Northern Lights! cold
blows the wind o'er thy domains.
No summer sweetly smiles on thee;
eternal winter reigns.

Brave was the heart and bold that
formed the daring thought so grand,
The thought that made good Franklin
leave his home, his native land,
To search thy shores, to find a passage
through thy icy seas,
To face thy biting frosts, the chillings
of thy northern breeze.

Years have rolled on with lightning's
speed, and to the Book of Time
Have added deeds of heavenly birth
and deeds of horrid crime,
Since from Britannia's dear loved
shore with joy exulting sailed
That manly crew, whose fearless hearts
at dangers never quailed.

Hope! Heav'n's gift, long cheered us on,
and oft was breath'd the prayer
That God would shield them from all
harm, by His protecting care,
All that kind friends could do was
done, but ah! 'twas all in vain,
Hope now is gone! they ne'er shall see
their native land again.

Oh! who with truth their fate can tell,
or paint their dire distress,
Their bitter cries for help, their looks
of abject wretchedness,
These none on earth can know, for in
thy icy grasp they lie,
Far from Britannia's heath-clad hills,
beneath thy frozen sky.

No more on earth with joy they'll meet
with wives and kindred dear,
Who now in mourning go and sadly
shed the bitter tear.
Their race is run, their fight is o'er,
their sun has ceased to burn,
And to their homes and England's
shore they never can return.

Mark! the Aurora's upward flash proclaims they yet shall meet
In happier realms to part no more
before God's mercy seat;
There sorrows ever cease, for all is
peace and joy above,
Where saints forever sing the wonders
of Redeeming Love.

The last poem written by Mr. Muir, about a year before his death, is entitled "The Whippoorwill." It was found by Mrs. Muir amongst her husband's papers, and is supposed never to have been published. It reads:

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

List to the lay—'tis the Whippoorwill's
song,
"Whippoorwill," sounding the forest
along.
The daylight has fled—night reigns
over all,
And silence gives place to Whippoor
will's call.
Singing and cheering the darkness of
night
Till morning brings in the glory of
light.

O'er hill and dale the echoes are ringing.
"Whippoorwill." Oh! how sweetly
she's singing
Her anthem of praise to God for His
love
In sending down blessings from Heaven
above,
Who keepeth all creatures under His
care
And provides the humblest with bounteous fare.

Through summer's heat her night vigil
she keeps.
"Whippoorwill!" She never wearies
nor sleeps.
On swift wings of silence, like meteor's
flight,
She catches her prey till morning
brings light,
Then to her home in the old sombre
wood
To slumber in peace and quiet solitude.

Winter is coming—no longer she'll
stay.
"Whippoorwill"—farewell! she's going
away
Till Spring's balmy breezes kiss mother
earth
And forest and field come forth in new
birth.
Her flight is by night—shunning the
bright day—
She is gone, through darkness far, far
away. —Alexander Muir.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

GREAT HISTORIC PICTURE.

Veterans of 1812-14 Photographed at Distribution of Prizes of the Fifth Militia District Rifle Association.

The photograph from which the accompanying picture of ten veterans of 1812-14 is made was taken on October 23, 1861, on the lawn of the house of Sheriff Jarvis, which house was occupied later by Walter Gillespie and still later by Percival Ridout. The spot where the men stood was just east of Yonge street, a little below Crescent road.

The photograph was taken at the distribution of prizes of the Fifth Militia District Rifle Association. The prizes were presented by General Williams, the hero of Kars, and the first prize was won by Dr. J. H. Richardson, the late jail surgeon, who was a son of Rev. James Richardson, who appears in the picture.

James R. Roaf, lawyer, who possesses a copy of the picture, was present when it was taken. He was ten years old then.

The taking of the picture was the result of the happy thought that it would be interesting to have such a memento of the half-score 1812 veterans then present, but who, it was easily seen, would not much longer survive.

COLONEL GEORGE DUGGAN.

Geo. Duggan was for many years a resident on Duke street. Had general store at corner King and George streets, 1833-4. Lived there until about time of rebellion, as also did his brother, Dr. Thomas Duggan, a well-known York physician. Was colonel in militia, coroner, and a member of first city council, elected 1834, when he was chosen as an alderman for St. Lawrence Ward. Uncle of late Recorder Duggan of Toronto. Died in Toronto, 1863.

REV. GEO. RYERSON.

Rev. George Ryerson was a lieutenant in the First Norfolk Regiment. He enrolled at Turkey Point, in the spring of 1812, under his father, Col. Joseph Ryerson, commander of the regiment. He was captured at Detroit under Brock.

Later he joined the incorporated militia of Upper Canada as a lieutenant, and in that capacity he was on guard on the right wing at Stoney Creek. He also took part in the battles of Beaver Dam and Lundy's Lane.

Rev. Mr. Ryerson was severely wounded on Nov. 28, 1812, in an attack on Fort Erie, several of his teeth being knocked out and his jaw broken by a bullet.

After the war he served for a number of years and was stationed at the Old Fort, Toronto. He had command of the outpost east of the Don in the rebellion of 1837. He died on Dec. 19, 1882, aged 92.

He was the father of Dr. George Sterling Ryerson, of this city.

WILLIAM ROE.

William Roe was a merchant in Newmarket from 1814 till some considerable time later. He was at one time largely engaged in the fur trade.

He saved from capture a considerable part of the public funds when York was captured by General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey in 1813. He was at the time an employe in the office of the Receiver-General, Prideaux Selby, and by the order of General Sheaffe and the Executive Council, he buried three bags of gold and a large sum in army bills on the farm of Chief Justice Robinson, on the Kingston road, east of the Don bridge.

The army bills were afterwards delivered up to the enemy, but the gold remained hidden and was later handed over to the authorities by Mr. Roe in Dr. Strachan's parlor.

Mr. Roe also removed the Receiver General's iron chest and placed it in the premises of Mr. Donald McLean, clerk of the House of Asesmbly. Mr. McLean was killed while opposing the landing of the Americans, and the strong chest was broken open and about a thousand silver dollars taken from it.

Mr. Roe's partner, Andrew Borland, was taken prisoner in the taking of York in 1813, and in the actual struggle against capture he received six severe rifle wounds.

Mr. Roe and Mr. Borland, in their dealings with the Indian tribes, acquired much influence among them.

JACOB SNYDER.

Jacob Snyder and Martin Snyder were the eldest sons of Martin Snyder, who came to Canada in 1811. The father bought 200 acres of Crown lands on Yonge street, extending north from Queen street, but as it was swampy land, unfit for cultivation, he moved to Eglinton.

The sons volunteered for service in the War of 1812, and both drew pensions from the time the Government commenced granting them till their death.

Jacob, at the age of 22, accompanied General Brock on the expedition to Detroit, and was in active service all through the war. He was prominent in pressing into service teams of horses for conveying stores, ammunition and troops to Holland Landing and other points where it was feared the Americans might attempt to land.

Jacob is remembered for a particularly good bit of work he did one Sunday, when he went to Newmarket and pressed into service several teams belonging to the Quakers, who had driven to church.

His brother Martin, at 14 years of age, assisted in teaming stores and ammunition.

Jacob was born in New Brunswick on May 6, 1790, and died on June 20, 1875. Martin, his brother, was born in New Brunswick on Dec. 18, 1797, and died on Aug. 8, 1879.

REV. JAMES RICHARDSON.

Rev. James Richardson was born in Kingston in 1791, and died in 1875. His father came over from England in 1784, after the war with France, and started the first vessels on Lake Ontario.

As master of a warship Rev. Mr. Richardson was in the attack on Oswego and had an arm carried away by a shot.

His wife, Rebecca Dennis, was the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist.

Rev. Mr. Richardson became a Methodist minister and was sent to Little York in 1824. His father lived at the northeast corner of King and Yonge streets. From Little York Rev. Mr. Richardson was sent to Niagara, then to St. Catharines, Kingston and other places. In later life he travelled for years for the Bible Society and was a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Brett, of 31 Bloor street east, is a daughter of Rev. Mr. Richardson.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

Joseph Dennis was the son of John Dennis, a United Empire Loyalist refugee. The father received, soon after the war of 1812, a grant of land on the Humber, near where Weston now is. The land was about four hundred acres in extent. He was given his choice of that or the land now bounded by Yonge, Bloor, Church and Queen streets. And he chose the Humber location because the other was swampy. Jos. Dennis was an only son, and the family were Quakers and came from Nova Scotia.

The family home for a time was at the north-east corner of King and Yonge streets, and was a long, one-storey wooden house, painted white, with large willow trees near it.

Joseph Dennis owned and commanded a vessel on Lake Ontario in 1812. When the war broke out he and his ship were attached to the Provincial Marine. His vessel was captured, and he was made a prisoner of war, and was kept so for fifteen months. He afterwards commanded the Princess Charlotte, an early steamboat, on Lake Ontario. He was a builder of sailboats and later of steamboats.

Joseph Dennis married a Miss Stoughton of Kingston, and his second wife was Mrs. Robert Richardson.

WILLIAM J. WOODALL.

William J. Woodall was born in Yorkshire, 1780, and came to Canada in 1807. When a young man he was captured by a press gang and forced into naval service, leaving it some years later as a petty officer. He settled in Kingston, 1825; subsequently came to York and carried on a confectionery business at the north-east corner of York and Adelaide streets, selling out to a Mr. Kingsinger about 1862. Served in Irish Dragoons for some years, and was with Brock at Queenston Heights. He also saw service in the Rebellion of 1837. Died Feb. 17th, 1862.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Reading from left to right, the group consists of:—Col. Geo. Duggan, Rev. Geo. Ryerson, Wm. Roe, Jacob Snider, Jas. Richardson, Joseph Dinnis, J. Woodall, J. Ross, Col. Bridgford, and Geo. Ridout.

[Opp. page 588.]

JAMES ROSS.

Jas. Ross was taken prisoner at the capitulation of York. After the war he settled on a farm in York township and continued there till 1858, when he moved to this city. He died at Newmarket in 1868.

COLONEL BRIDGEFORD.

Colonel David Bridgeford was born in 1785, and came to Canada when seven years of age. He was one of the first members of Richmond Lodge A. F. & A. M., and was Master at the time of the revival of the warrant. Although a farmer, he was appointed Colonel of the sedentary militia by the Government, and was captain of the 3rd Incorporated Militia of Canada. He served in the war of 1812, and fought at the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Detroit, Little York, and was one of the forty who took part in the forlorn hope that captured Fort Niagara, N.Y. He also took an active part in the rebellion of 1837. He met Colonel Lount on his way to Toronto at Richmond Hill, and along with Colonel Moodie and Captain Stewart, went to give the Toronto authorities the alarm that a body of troops were on the way from the north to Toronto. On the road down, Colonel Moodie was shot, and Colonel Bridgeford was taken prisoner by the rebels, and sentenced to be hanged at 12 o'clock on a certain day. He was imprisoned in the ball room of Montgomery's tavern on Yonge street, at Eglinton. He was asked by William Lyon Mackenzie to make any request and it would be honored. He asked to have the execution postponed until two o'clock, and when asked for his reason for wishing the postponement he said that by that time he would have enough to do to mind his own affairs without troubling with the prisoners. Before two o'clock reinforcements arrived from Toronto, the prisoners were liberated and the tavern burned. Colonel Bridgeford lived on lot No. 45, of the township of Vaughan, lot No. 47, on the south side of Richmond street in the village of Richmond Hill. He died at Richmond Hill in October, 1868.

GEORGE RIDOUT.

George Ridout, born 1791, barrister-in-law, was the second son of Hon. Thomas Ridout, Receiver-General. He was lieutenant in the corps of the York militia, fought at Queenston Heights in 1812, and in 1813 was made a prisoner of war at York (Toronto). His death took place at Clinton in 1871.

THE MEN OF 1812-14.

"That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."—Samuel Johnson.

Where is the Canadian who can look with undimmed eyes upon the rugged, the eloquent sincerity of this the noblest picture in the whole gallery of Canada's national life?

It is no historic painting, this reproduction of a photograph taken on October 23, 1861. The date separates these old men, bent and grey, by nearly half a century from the days when they stood on the old frontier and wrought out a nation's deliverance from the foreign invader.

Not one of these embattled Canadians could have been under three score years and ten when they assembled for the last time as a little company surviving that army of pioneers and regulars and Indians who went forth to meet the enemy in the gates and were not afraid.

These historic figures are not idealized in the glory of the painter's art. They should be immortalized in the sacrifices of the patriot's nature. Let Canadians look on these figures and think of the debt they owe to the originals of this picture and the men they represent. There is eloquence in the empty sleeve of Bishop Richardson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had his arm shot away at the battle of Oswego. The quaint Dutch figure of "Uncle Jake" Snider tells its story of Canada's debt to the men who left their farms to follow Brock.

The last muster of the men of 1812-14 is a picture that has been happily preserved from oblivion. The sight of these venerable patriots is enough to thrill the soul of every

Canadian. God keep their memory green and raise up men worthy to follow in their footsteps and serve Canada as faithfully at the ballot box as they served Canada on the battlefield.

Mark these aged, white-faced men who stand in line. The burden of the years rested heavily on them, and now the last of that line has passed into the quiet slumber of the grave.

Youth and the morning went hand in hand with them in an age of heroes.

The daily lot, the common task in those far-away times, was full of the hardness which fell upon the life of the pioneer, and into this came the darkness and horror of war, festering wounds, burning fevers and the "dust and stench of staleness." Yet they never looked back, their hearts were stout, their courage true, their faith undaunted.

A line of men, so few in number, so heavily crowned with the years! But the years fall away, the line moves forward, the spectral shapes which come trooping across memory's plains take form and body, and the army of 1812-14 stands in line.

From the Straits of Mackinac to Chrysler's Farm stretches that undaunted line, guarding half a continent. The smiling farms that are Ontario's pride, the cities from Halifax to Vancouver, the wheat fields of provinces greater in extent than empires, the mountain homes of our western slope, yea, the Dominion itself, where seven millions now and where seventy millions shall yet live, all were sheltered behind that line that, led by Brock, Drummond, Tecumseh, moves forward beyond the horizon's rim and takes its place with the mighty armies of the past that have lived and died always following the flag.

These are the men of Detroit, Queenston Heights, Chrysler's Farm, and Lundy's Lane.

They belong to that night and day when a handful of men, stretched out from Fort Erie to Niagara, kept watch and ward over the destinies of a Dominion yet unborn.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale the story of that great October day when Queenston's Hill ran red and there the first sons of our soil stood crowned victors on that fated hill top amid the huddled shapes of the dead, the groaning of the wounded and the universal mourning over Brock who lay sleeping in the valley below.

The darkness of that early October morning was lit up by the lurid glare of the cannon fire from both sides of the river.

The crashing fire of the artillery swept up the river, went thundering through Niagara Glen and awakened a thousand echoes that called and re-called from shore to shore.

Death rode forth on the wings of darkness and night, and ere the sun had finished the course of one short day the grinning shape of man's last great enemy came suddenly face to face with many a gallant patriot who in the last great sacrifice of death gave forth his all for fireside and home. The spirit of a thousand years of English fighting blood came on these men and transformed them. Traders, farmers, trappers, frontiersmen, pioneers, they felt the call and were urged on by the impulse that came to them from a hundred generations of free folk who had roved the seas, travelled the deserts, explored the forests and lived and died the fathers of the free.

Before the day had dawned the guns from the Half Moon battery up Queenston Heights gave tongue and the cannon at Vrooman's Point boomed forth defiance.

These are the men of that generation of fighters who saw a figure in the dim and uncertain light come softly up the river road from Fort George. No need for them to ask who. The cheers of the pickets answered by the hurrying soldiers all proclaimed that Brock was coming.

Without doubt the movements that forever impress themselves upon human life always circle about some great personality.

So the hopes and expectations of the Canadian people rested upon that lone rider.

Life for him was at its highest; here was action and duty. What more could a soldier desire?

A superb, magnificent figure, the very impersonation of the high hopes

and dauntless spirit of the Canadian people.

Onward he swept past small bodies of militia men and citizens; onward past the Vrooman homestead, where the battery boomed out its welcome.

The cry of "Brock," taken up on the lips of the artillery men, was passed as if by magic to the lips of every man about Queenston.

Onward up the slope of the Heights the tide of battle swept. The musketry fire from the enemy increased, rapidly yet upward the patriots pressed; Brock faltered, staggered, then fell. Even in death he urged them on; the spirit lingered as if reluctant to leave the scene of such dire need. Softly the breath shortened, fluttered, then ceased; Isaac Brock, the patriot hero of the Canadian people, was dead.

Dead in the strength of his manhood. The hour of his country's sore need had struck, and he, who had never failed her, lay gazing with sightless eyes at the fast flying clouds as they went scudding across the sky.

Men write their names on the golden sands of wealth and the wind passes over them, and they are gone.

Softly he lay; for him the glories of this mortal state had suddenly faded and upon his vision dawned the glow of that glorious light which shines in the face of the God of Battles.

Not in brass, but on the heart of a nation he has written life's story and so long as this people shall love home and freedom men will speak his name in reverence and enshrine the memory of his deeds with all they hold high and sacred.

The men of 1812-14 knew war and all its deadly long drawn-out miseries, its vacant homes and unreaped harvests, the little clearing growing wild once again while their owners were at the front—and such a front! A half a continent to guard with handfuls of men, a war of sudden attacks, prodigious feats of bravery until bravery became common and unnoticed—a war where the number of the foe must not dare to enter into the question of the fight, when the patriots moved on the enemy one against three, or two against five, it mattered not—through heat and cold, hunger, thirst and war's rude shock they saw amid the smoke the path of duty and heard amid the din of battle the call of the voice, and they swept on, a resistless tide of home-loving, home-defending men.

This land had but to be entered and there would be no struggle and the war would be nothing save a triumphal procession where victor and vanquished would have equal part and all would be merry as a marriage bell, so shouted the orators of the republic who were urging the cause of instant invasion.

But they all had counted without weighing in the balance that deep love of British institutions which filled the hearts of the first settlers of our land—a love that inflamed the mind to deeds of the highest patriotism; a love that forgot privations and poverty and by deeds of daring and desperate courage still kept unfurled to the breeze the flag, the flag that was to the scattered hamlets on the borders of Huron, to the villages along Erie, and to the settlers centred on the shores of Lake Ontario, the symbol of that freedom which had cost a thousand years of priceless endeavor.

The war of 1812-14 was then to have been a thing fought out with a few printing presses that would run off some thousands of gorgeous proclamations and world-quaking promises of the freedom that awaited all when the auspicious hour should strike that would make this whole continent one.

The men of 1812 looked over this land, and lo, to their eyes it was a fair land, a land to live for, to love, and, if needs be, a land for which one would even dare to die.

Sir Gordon Drummond, Col. Joseph Warton Morrison, of Chrysler's Farm, Col. Wm. Drummond, of Keltic, Gen. Riall, Col. Scott, of Egypt and India, Pearson Harvey Morrison — these were some of the leaders who in the darkest time of the war refused to believe that the hour had struck for Britain to withdraw from this continent.

These are the men who followed the war through evil and good re-

port up to the glorious hour of that hot July day in 1814, when the struggle commenced for the possession of the hill on Lundy's Lane.

Apple, cherry and peach trees grew in the clearings and farms along this lane. The Queenston-Chippewa road was lined by brush as it wound its way past the Lane towards the Chippewa River. Between the Hill and the Niagara River thick woods grew which gave splendid shelter to an advancing foe.

At 6.30 o'clock on the evening of July 25th the engagement began by the American Gen. Scott with a general attack all along the entire front of the British position.

For three hours the action continued. Very early in the fight, however, the enemy gained an important advantage by a sudden attack on the left of the line, where an attempt was made to turn Drummond's flank that rested on Queenston road.

Favored by the darkness and the thickets the 25th U.S. Infantry, captured a hundred prisoners. Gen. Riall and Capt. Loring, A.D.C. to Gen. Drummond, were also taken and the left of the line thrown into confusion.

The British artillery station on the Hill was magnificently served. Although outnumbered in guns and men, yet the gunners fought with such desperate courage and worked their guns with such deadly accuracy that one American battery of three guns lost 27 men out of 30. This American battery was reinforced by Biddle and Ritchie's companies of artillery with six guns, yet all the more desperately did those British gunners on the Hill send out into the darkness their blazing messages of destruction and death.

By 9 p.m. Gen. Scott's whole division was reduced to a skeleton, while the British on the Hill were reduced to less than 1,200 men. Their ammunition was almost gone, and it was clear that Gen. Brown, commanding the American forces, had brought down all his reserves from Chippewa, and that they had, therefore, to fight against the whole American army.

At that hour a force of British troops arrived on the field. They had marched twenty miles in the heat of a July day. This force, under Col. Scott, consisted of 1,200 men with three six-pounders and a 5½-inch howitzer.

Between 9 and 10 p.m. the whole line of the American army re-formed for a general attack. Under cover of the darkness a large body of troops, under Col. James Miller, succeeded in approaching, unnoticed, within 20 yards of the British guns. These advancing troops were screened by thickets, shrubbery and small trees. At twenty yards distance they fired, then rushed the Hill, bayonetting the gunners.

The rest of the British guns were pushed forward, and from that time the battle was fought at such close quarters that the infantry clubbed their muskets or used the bayonet.

Battalions, regiments, companies lost all form and fell into groups. For two hours the lines of battle were so close that in the light of the gun fire the faces of the antagonists and the buttons on their coats could be seen.

At midnight the American army began to retreat. The commander-in-chief, Gen. Brown, was wounded, as was also Gen. Scott, and the command fell to Gen. Ripley.

At 1 a.m. the British were left in undisputed possession of the Hill. A third of their number was either killed or wounded, while the survivors were utterly exhausted. Many of the troops had marched fourteen miles, while one brigade had marched twenty miles in the heat of the sun and after five and one-half hours' fighting threw themselves down among the dead and slept until morning.

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